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1904-1906.

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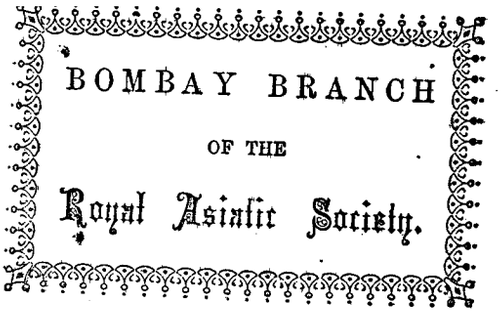

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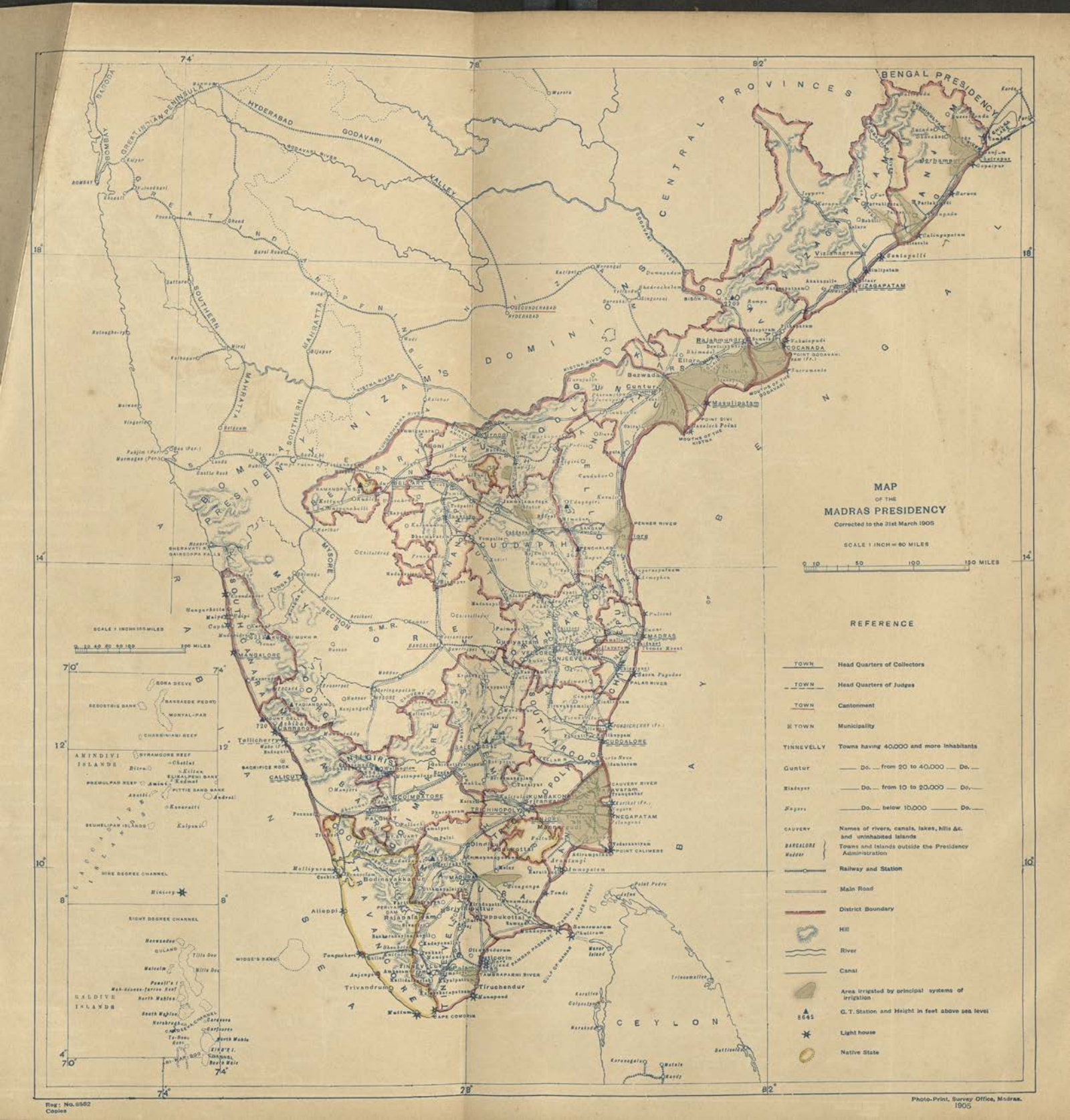

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ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

MADRAS PRESIDENCY,

DURING THE YEAR

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CONTENTS.

PAGE

INTRODUCTION ix

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—General and Political.

PARAS. PAGE

1. General i
2. Personnel of the Administration i
3. His Excellency the Governor's tours ... i
4–9. Travancore i
10–15. Cochin iii
16. Pudukkóttai iii
17. Banganapalle iv
18. Sandur v
19. Condition of the people v

II.—Administration of the Land.

20. Realization of revenue v
21. Surveys v
22. Settlements vi
23. Land records vi
24. Waste lands vi
25. Wards' estates vii
26. Revenue and rent-paying classes ... viii

III.—Protection.

27. Course of legislation viii
28. Police viii
29. Criminal justice ix
30. Prisons x
31. Civil justice x
32. Registration x
33. Local Boards administration xi
34, 35. Municipal administration xi
36. Military (Volunteering) xii
37. Marine xii
38. Arms and explosives xii

IV.—Production and Distribution.

39. Agriculture xii
40. Weather and crops xiii
41. Horticulture xiii
42. Cinchona xiii
43. Forests xiv
44. Mines and quarries xiv
45. Manufactures xiv
46–49. Sea-borne trade xiv
50. Buildings and roads xv
51–57. Railways and tramways xv
58. Canals xvii
59. Irrigation xvii

V.—Revenue and Finance.

PARAS.

60. Gross revenue and expenditure other than municipal xvii
61, 62. Imperial revenues xvii
63. New provincial settlement xix
64. Provincial revenues xix
65–67. Local funds xix
68. Municipal revenue xx

VI.—Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

69. Births and deaths xx
70. Emigration and immigration xxi
71. Medical relief xxi
72. Lunatic asylums xxi
73. Sanitation xxi
74. Vaccination xxii

VII.—Instruction.

75. General xxii
76. Madras University xxii
77. Collegiate education xxii
78. Secondary education xxiii
79. Primary education xxiii
80. Special education xxiii
81. Private and indigenous schools xxiv
82. General statistics xxiv
83. Financial xxiv
84. Miscellaneous xxiv
85. Government examinations xxiv
86. Lawrence Asylum xxiv
87. The Reformatory School xxv
88. School of Arts xxv
89. Libraries xxv
90. Periodicals xxv
91. Registration of books xxv
92. Government Museum xxv
93. Meteorology xxv
94. Astronomy xxv

VIII.—Archæology.

95. Archæology and epigraphy xxvi

IX.—Miscellaneous.

96. Ecclesiastical xxvi
97. Stationery xxvi
98. Government Press xxvi
99. District presses xxvi
100. Chemical Examiner's department ... xxvi
101. Charitable institutions xxvi
102. Muhammadans in the service of Government xxvii

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PAGE

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate and Chief Staples 1

POLITICAL.

PAGE

Historical Summary 1

Form of Administration 1

Character of Land Tenures 1

System of Survey 1

System of Settlements 1

Civil Divisions of British Territory ... 2

Details of the Census of 1901—Tribes and Languages 2

Changes in the Administration.

PARAS.

9. Changes in the administration 2

Relations with Tributary States and Frontier affairs.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

10. General and political 2
11–13. Administration of the land 2
14–21. Protection 3
22–27. Production and distribution 5
28, 29. Revenue and finance 6
30–32. Vital statistics, etc. 7
33. Instruction 7

COCHIN STATE.

34. General and political 8
35. Administration of the land 8
36–41. Protection 9

PARAS.

42. Production and distribution 10
43, 44. Revenue and finance 11
45. Vital statistics, etc. 11
46. Instruction 11

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

47. General and political 12
48. Administration of the land 12
49. Protection 12
50. Production and distribution 13
51. Revenue and finance 13
52. Vital statistics, etc. 13
53. Instruction 14

BANGANAPALLE STATE.

54. Political and general 14
55. Administration of the land 14
56. Protection 14
57. Production and distribution 14
58. Financial 15
59. Vital statistics, etc. 15

SANDUR STATE.

60. Administration of the land 15
61. Protection 15
62. Production and distribution 15
63. Revenue and finance 15
64. Vital statistics, etc. 15
65. Instruction 16

Condition of the People.

66. Condition of the people 16

Political Pensions.

67. Political pensions 17

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

Realization of Revenue.

68. Peshkash 18
69. Shrotriyam-jodi 18
70. Ryotwar and miscellaneous 18
71. Cesses 19
72. Total land revenue 19
73. Coercive processes 19
74. Expenditure 19

Surveys.

75, 76. Area surveyed 19
77. Maps 20
78. Survey training 20
79. Financial and general 20

PARAS.		PAGE
	Settlements.	
80.	Parties	20
81.	South Canara	20
82.	Malabar	21
83.	Gódávari and Kistna	21
84.	Guntúr and Nellore	21
85.	Salem	21
86.	Kurnool	21
87.	Tinnevelly	21
88.	Financial, etc.	22
	Land Records.	
89.	Work of the staff	22
90.	Maintenance of records	22
91.	Revision of village accounts	23
	Waste Lands.	
92, 93.	Waste lands	23

PARAS.		PAGE
	Government Estates.	
94.	Government estates	23
	Wards' Estates.	
95.	Number of estates	24
96.	Estates restored	24
97–102.	Financial	24
103.	Education of wards	25
104.	Encumbered estates	26
105.	Miscellaneous	26
	Revenue and Rent-paying Classes.	
106, 107.	Revenue-paying classes	26
108.	Rent-paying classes	27

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

	Legislating Authority ...	28
	Course of Legislation.	
110.	The Legislative Council	28
111.	Acts and Bills	28
	Police.	
112.	The police force	29
113.	Crime	30
114.	Detection and prevention of crime ...	31
	Criminal Justice.	
115.	Tribunals	32
116.	State of crime	32
117–120.	Business in the courts	33
	Prisons.	
121.	Accommodation	35
122.	Prisoners	36
123.	Convicts	36
124.	Vital statistics	36
125.	Financial	36
126.	The Workhouse	37
127.	Miscellaneous	37
	Civil Justice.	
128.	Tribunals	37
129.	Litigation	38
130, 131.	Disposal of business	39
132.	Financial	41
133.	Miscellaneous	42
	Registration.	
134.	Registration offices	42
135.	Registration	42
136.	Prosecutions	42
137.	Documents copied	42
138.	Financial	42
139.	Inspections	43
140.	Notaries public	43
141.	Registered companies	43

	Local Boards Administration.	
142.	Local Boards and Union Panchâyats ...	43
143.	Receipts	44
144–147.	Expenditure	45
148.	Tanjore District Board Railway	45
	Municipal Administration—Mufassal.	
149.	General	46
150.	Receipts	46
151.	Incidence of taxation	46
152.	Expenditure	47
153.	Debt	47
	Municipal Administration—Madras City.	
154.	General and financial	47
155, 156.	Public works	48
157.	Education	48
158.	Medical relief	48
159.	Vaccination	49
160.	Births and deaths	49
161.	Conservancy	49
162.	Lighting	49
163.	Parks	49
164.	Fire	49
	Military (Volunteering).	
165.	Military (Volunteering)	49
	Marine.	
166.	Ports	49
167.	Wrecks and casualties	50
168.	Lighthouses	50
169.	Financial	50
	Miscellaneous.	
170.	Arms and explosives	50
171.	Sulphur licenses	51

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

PARAS. PAGE

Agriculture.

172. Scientific and local enquiry 52
173. Botany 52
174–176. Civil Veterinary Department 53
177. Agricultural education and the publication of agricultural information 53

Weather and Crops.

178. Rainfall 53
179. Cultivation 54
180. Outturn of crops 54

Horticulture.

181, 182. Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris 54
183. The Agri-Horticultural Society 55
184–186. Cinchona plantations 55

Forests.

187. Area 56
188. Settlement 56
189. Demarcation 56
190. Surveys 56
191. Working-plans 56
192. Communications and buildings 56
193–196. Protection 57
197. Sylviculture 57
198, 199. Exploitation 58
200. Financial 58
201. Miscellaneous 58

Mines and Quarries.

202. Mines and quarries 59

Manufactures.

203. Industries 59
204. Factories 59

Sea-borne Trade.

205. Total trade 60
206. Foreign trade 60
207–214. Imports 60

PARAS. PAGE

215. Exports of foreign merchandise 63
216–223. Exports of Indian produce and manufactures 63
224. Geographical distribution of trade ... 66
225. Treasure 66
226. Government transactions 67
227. Balance of trade 67
228. Import and export duties 67
229. Coasting trade 67
230–232. Shipping 69

Public Works—Buildings and Roads.

233. Expenditure 69
234. Buildings 69
235. Roads, etc. 70
236. Miscellaneous 70

Public Works—Railways and Tramways.

237, 238. Madras Railway 70
239. Kolar Gold Fields Railway 71
240. Nilgiri Railway 71
241. Cochin Railway 71
242, 243. South Indian Railway 71
244. Tanjore District Board Railway 71
245. Pondicherry Railway 71
246. Karaikkal Railway 71
247. Bezwada Extension Railway 72
248, 249. Lines under construction 72
250. Lines projected or surveyed 72
251. Madras Electric Tramways 73

Public Works—Canals.

252. Canals 73

Public Works—Irrigation.

253. Gross expenditure and revenue 74
254, 255. Class I 74
256. Class II 75
257. Class III 75
258, 259. Class IV 75
260. Class V 75
261. Investigation of projects 76
262. Works for the Court of Wards 76

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Revenue and Finance other than Municipal.

(a) Gross Revenue.

263, 264. Receipts and expenditure 77
265. Surplus revenue 79
266. Cash balances 79

(b) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

267. General 79
268. Land revenue 79
269. Canal revenue 79
270–278. Imperial revenue other than land and canal revenue 80
279. Imperial loans 82

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

280–284. Provincial revenues 82
285, 286. Provincial loans 84
287–294. Local funds 84

Municipal Revenues.

295. Mufassal municipalities 86
296. City of Madras 87

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Details of Census	88
	Births and Deaths.	
298.	Registration	88
299.	Effect of prices	88
300.	Chief diseases	88
301.	Deaths from injuries	89
302.	Europeans and Eurasians	89
	Emigration and Immigration.	
303.	Regulated emigration	89
304.	Non-regulated emigration	90
305.	Immigration	90
306.	Financial	90
	Medical Relief.	
307.	Medical institutions	90
308.	Relief	90
309.	Financial	91
	Lunatic Asylums.	
310.	Lunatic asylums	91
	Sanitation.	
311.	Water-supply	91
312.	Drainage	92
313.	Miscellaneous	92
	Vaccination.	
314, 315.	Vaccination	92

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

	General System of Public Instruction	93
	Education.	
317-321.	General statistics	93
322-324.	Financial	94
325-327.	Grants-in-aid	95
328-330.	Controlling agency	95
331-337.	The University	96
338-340.	Arts colleges	97
341-347.	Colleges for Professional Training	97
348-352.	Secondary education	98
353-356.	Primary education	100
357-366.	Special education	101
367-374.	Female education	103
375-379.	Education of Europeans	104
380-390.	Education of Muhammadans	105
391-393.	Education of Panchamas	107
394, 395.	Education of the aboriginal and hill tribes	107
396, 397.	Education of the blind and of deaf-mutes.	108
398.	Private institutions	108
399.	Physical education	108
400.	Attendance	108
401.	Hostels and boarding houses	108
402.	School buildings	109
403.	Text-Book Committee	109
404.	Government Examinations	109
405.	Lawrence Asylum	109
406.	Reformatory School	110
407-409.	School of Arts, Madras	110
410.	General	110
	Literature and the Press.	
411.	Educational Library and Museum	111
412.	Connemara Public Library	111
413.	Government Oriental Manuscripts Library	111
414.	Libraries, museums and exhibitions	111
415.	Educational associations and reading-rooms	111
416.	Periodicals	112
417.	Registration of books	112
	Literary Societies	
	Arts and Sciences.	
419, 420.	Government Museum	112
421, 422.	Meteorology	113
423, 424.	Astronomy	113

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

425-428.	Archæology	114	429, 430. Epigraphy 114

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

PARAS.		PAGE
	Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction ...	115
	Ecclesiastical.	
432, 433.	Church of England	115
434.	Church of Scotland	115
	Stationery.	
435, 436.	Stationery	115
	The Government Press.	
437.	Financial	116
438.	Publications	116
439.	Plant and stores	116
440.	Printing and binding	116
441.	Type-foundry	116
442.	Miscellaneous	117
	District Presses.	
443.	District presses	117
	The Chemical Examiner's Department.	
444.	General	117
445.	Medico-legal investigations	117
446.	Miscellaneous examinations	118
	Charitable Institutions.	
447.	Monegar Choultry, etc.	118
448.	Triplicane Langerkhana	118
449.	Miscellaneous	119
	Muhammadans in the service of Government.	
450.	Muhammadans in the service of Government	119

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

INTRODUCTION.

THE Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency for 1904–1905 has been prepared on the same lines as the report of the previous year. It is divided into Part I, the General Summary, and Part II, the Departmental Chapters. In most cases the information given relates to the official year 1904–1905; but the latest reports of some departments are for the calendar year 1904, and in a few cases the most recent information available is for the fasli year July 1903—June 1904. At the head of each article in Part II the period to which it relates has been stated, and, wherever the information given in Part I does not relate to the official year 1904–1905, the fact has been noted in the margin. The references in italics in the margin of Part I are to the corresponding portions of Part II.

PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

I.—GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

General.

1. The year 1904-1905 was generally not a prosperous one in the Madras Presidency. Until the last quarter, the season was fairly good, but the failure of the north-east monsoon was attended by higher prices and a consequent increase in crime. During the year the area of cultivation decreased, and there was a fall in the export trade of the Presidency. The birth-rate fell and the mortality from plague increased.

Personnel of the Administration.

2. At the commencement of the year the Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, *Baron* Ampthill, G.C.I.E., held the office of Governor and President of the Council, and the Hon'ble Mr. James Thomson, C.S.I., I.C.S., and the Hon'ble Mr. Gabriel Stokes, C.S.I., I.C.S., held the office of Members of Council. Owing, however, to the assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble *Baron* Ampthill, G.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Mr. James Thomson assumed charge of the office of Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies on the 1st May 1904. The Hon'ble Mr. George Stuart Forbes, I.C.S., was appointed to be a temporary Member of Council to fill the vacancy caused thereby. His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Arthur Oliver Villiers, *Baron* Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., resumed charge of the office of Governor of Fort St. George and its dependencies on the 13th of December 1904.

His Excellency the Governor's Tours.

3. Sir James Thomson during his term of office as Governor of Madras, viz., from 1st May to 13th December 1904, did not undertake any tours. Lord Ampthill resumed the Governorship on the 16th December, and on the 17th February 1905 started on a tour to the Vizagapatam and Ganjám districts. The various public institutions and places of local interest in the towns of Vizagapatam, Vizianagram, Parlákimedi, Berhampur, Chatrapur and Rambha were visited and His Excellency returned to Madras on the 3rd March 1905. During the course of the tour His Excellency laid the foundation stone of the new market at Vizagapatam presented to the town by the Zamindar of Kurupam in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the King, and the New Medical School at Vizagapatam, a gift of the Maharani Gájapati Rau. His Excellency also opened the Maharaja Kumarika of Vizianagram's Caste and Gosha Hospital at Vizianagram as well as a poor-house at Vizagapatam, this also being a gift of the Maharani Gajapati Rau. At Berhampur His Excellency opened the Town Hall presented by the Raja of Kallikota and Atagada. During the tour several addresses were received from public bodies, all of which were duly replied to by His Excellency.

Travancore. (M.E. 1079.)*
Part II, paras. 10 to 33.
Legislation.

4. In the Travancore State 6 Regulations were passed during the year, viz. :— I of 1079 : To regulate the possession and use of dynamite. This was a provisional Regulation passed under section 15 of Regulation V of 1073. II of 1079 : To

* The year 1079 of the Malayalam Era commenced on 16th August 1903 and ended on 15th August 1904.

regulate Printing Presses and Newspapers and the registration of books. III of 1079: To provide for the better administration of certain Hindu Religious Endowments. IV of 1079: To provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals. V of 1079: To regulate the possession and use of explosives (superseding Regulation I of 1079), and VI of 1079: The Nayar Brigade Regulation passed under section 14 of the Regulation V of 1073. A Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was started in Trivandrum to help the working of Regulation IV of 1079. Six Bills were also introduced during the year. A bill to regulate the possession and use of explosives was considered and passed during the year.

Protection.

5. The actual strength of the police, excluding the Superintendent and his three assistants, was 1,739 at the close of the year. The number of cases reported to the police rose by 54, but except in dacoity, cattle and ordinary thefts, grave crime generally decreased. Dacoities rose by 3, but convictions were had in 26·5 per cent. of them against 16·07 per cent. in the previous year. Of charged cases 87 per cent. ended in conviction against 85·5, while 48·7 per cent. of lost property was recovered. The disposal of cases by the magistracy was about the same as in the previous year, but judging from the results of appeals the work of the Sessions Courts deteriorated. On the other hand, fewer witnesses were detained beyond 3 days than previously and the average duration of cases decreased. In the jails the daily average population increased, but the rate of sick prisoners decreased considerably. Jail earnings increased slightly and the average cost per prisoner decreased by about Rs. 4 in the central jail. In the civil courts both original suits and appeals increased, but the improvement in the work was not so great as might have been expected from the Civil Courts Amendment Regulation, though some improvement was noticeable in the disposal of suits. The number of instruments presented for registration rose by over 10,000.

Production and Distribution.

6. The season was generally favourable, but the rains of the south-west monsoon were more than ordinarily heavy, being nearly 32 inches over the normal. No serious fires occurred in the forests. Both imports and exports increased considerably. The expenditure on public works was about the same as in the previous year, and over Rs. 6½ lakhs were spent on the Kodayar project.

Revenue and Finance.

7. Exclusive of debt heads the total revenue was Rs. 102·02 lakhs, the highest yet recorded, and the expenditure Rs. 106·74. The increased revenue was due mainly to increases under land revenue, stamps, excise, customs, forests, registration, law and justice and education. The fall in the expenditure was due mainly to the absence of extraordinary charges such as contributed to the large expenditure in the previous year. If the expenditure on the Kodayar project is considered as capital outlay, the year's working ended in a surplus of over 2 lakhs of rupees.

Vital Statistics, etc.

8. The registration of vital statistics continued to be about the same, but there was a considerable improvement in vaccination operations. The number of patients treated in medical institutions again increased by over 44,000.

Instruction.

9. The number of educational institutions in the State fell from 3,821 in 1078 to 3,727, but the number of scholars rose from 196,593 to 197,385. The proportions of males and females of school-going age under instruction were 40·1 per cent. and 12·8 per cent. respectively. During the year the State undertook to educate free, irrespective of caste or creed, all children in the primary stage. The amount spent on education increased by Rs. 44,000.

10. In the Cochin State 5 Regulations were passed into law during the year, viz. :—Regulation I of 1079, the Civil Procedure Code; Regulation II of 1079, the Limitation Regulation; Regulation III of 1079, the General Clauses Regulation; Regulation IV of 1079, a regulation to amend the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076; Regulation V of 1079, a regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation I of 1049. **Cochin. (M.E. 1079.)** *Part II, paras. 34 to 46.*

11. The work of the Police Department was again on the whole satisfactory. The crime registered rose slightly and punishments in the force increased by 50. The percentage of cases convicted was the same. The disposal of cases by the magistracy and the courts was satisfactory, but out of 8,346 persons charged, 6,847 were discharged. False cases must thus have been numerous, and sufficient awards of compensation do not seem to have been granted for vexatious prosecutions. Sentences were confirmed in only 46 per cent. of appeals, and the balance of fines outstanding was again heavy. The daily average of the jail population decreased while convict earnings increased, whereby the cost per head of prisoners fell by Rs. 18. The number of suits rose, but the number of those pending slightly declined. The number of documents registered remained much the same as in the previous year. Protection.

12. The season was favourable to agriculture. The net revenue from forests increased enormously, and if the amount of Rs. 1·38 lakhs spent on the tramway were excluded, would have reached nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs of rupees. The State Railway made a profit of over 3 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 64·5 lakhs. Production and Distribution.

13. The total receipts and charges of the year under service heads amounted to Rs. 29·04 lakhs and Rs. 28·85 lakhs as against Rs. 24·16 lakhs and Rs. 26·13 lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due mainly to the realisation of the amount due in the previous year under the Interportal Trade Convention, and to the larger revenue from forests and the railway. The railway, forests and excise accounted for most of the increase in expenditure. Miscellaneous expenditure was much smaller owing to the absence of extraordinary tour charges. The closing balance rose by about Rs. 17,000. Revenue and Finance.

14. The registration of births and deaths was still not satisfactory. Vaccination remained almost stationary, while the number of patients treated in medical institutions decreased by 4,474. The general health was fairly good. Vital Statistics, etc.

15. Both schools and scholars again increased in number: 57 per cent. of boys and 22 per cent. of girls of school-going age attended school. The amount spent on education was nearly a lakh of rupees. Instruction.

16. The season in the Pudukkóttai State was very unfavourable. The rainfall in the fasli fell by over 16 inches. Owing to the partial and total failure of the south-west and north-east monsoon, respectively, the dry and wet crops failed completely. This necessitated the grant of special concessions in revenue collections. The prices of the principal food-grains also rose. The public health, however, was generally good. The collections of land revenue in the fasli fell from 96·88 per cent. to 58·42, and the total surplus in the fasli was only Rs. 23,128. The survey of the whole State was completed except the publication of State and three taluk maps. The town survey was under progress. Two Regulations were passed in the fasli. The number of cases taken on file by the **Pudukkóttai. (Fasli 1314.)*** *Part II, paras. 47 to 53.*

* July 1904 to June 1905.

Magistrates and that disposed of in the fasli fell by 268 and 272, respectively. All criminal appeals taken on file by the Chief Magistrate and Chief Court in the fasli were disposed of and the appellate side of the Chief Court disposed of 7 appeals out of 10 taken on file. In the fasli a new sub-jail was opened at Kulanilai. The number of prisoners admitted to the jails increased by 31. The Chief Court disposed of 489 more suits than in the previous fasli. In the other courts also the disposals increased considerably. Both the number of documents registered and the percentage of those registered on the day of presentation increased. The total outlay of public works rose from Rs. 2·37 lakhs to Rs. 2·95 lakhs. The detection work of the Police Department fell from 75 per cent. to 65·5 per cent. The total revenue of the State increased from Rs. 12·54 lakhs to Rs. 12·84 lakhs, and the expenditure from Rs. 12·08 to Rs. 12·50. The closing balance was Rs. 12·09 lakhs. The number of patients treated in the Town Hospital and rural dispensaries during the fasli rose by 14,954. There was a marked improvement in the registration of vital statistics: the birth-rate rose to 21·44 per mille and the death-rate to 12·99 per mille. Vaccination operations also increased, and the percentage of success rose to 99·4. The examination results were very fair except in the case of the Matriculation Examination, in which only 17 candidates passed out of 73 who appeared. The number of schools rose by 17, but the number of pupils fell slightly. The net expenditure on education fell from Rs. 0·25 lakh to Rs. 0·24, of which Rs. 0·15 lakh was spent on primary education.

Banganapalle. *Part II, paras. 54 to 59.*

17. The chief event of the year was the deposition of the Nawab—the late Saiyid Fateh Ali Khan Bahadur, C.S.I., and the assumption of the management of the State by Government with effect from 1st February 1905. A member of the Civil Service of the rank of an Head Assistant Collector was appointed on that date to carry on the administration under the designation of Assistant Political Agent. When the Assistant Political Agent took charge of the administration he found that no regular accounts had been maintained by the Nawab and, in fact, everything was in a state of utter confusion. The Assistant Political Agent had therefore to collect all available vouchers and to make local enquiries for framing the portion of the administration report relating to the first ten months of the year. The season during 1904–1905 was unfavourable. On account of the scanty rainfall both the early and the late crops suffered and the outturn was very poor. The revenue settlement of 14 villages effected by the Nawab's Diwan during the previous year having been found faulty was cancelled by Government. The demand (both current and arrears) under land revenue and jodi for 1904–1905 was Rs. 0·96 lakh as against Rs. 1·47 lakhs in the previous year. The deficiency was due to correct and reliable accounts not having been kept by the Nawab and to the adverse character of the season. Only Rs. 805 was spent on public works during the year. Up to the end of the year the loan advanced by Government for the survey of the State amounted to Rs. 44,307. The total receipts and expenditure were Rs. 1·39 lakhs and Rs. 1·19 lakhs, respectively, and the balance Rs. 0·20 lakh. There was a decrease in the number of cases reported to the police. Only 21 per cent. were charged and 28 per cent. were pending at the end of the year. The number of cases disposed of by the Magistrate also fell. The total number of admissions into the jail showed an increase. The institutions in the Adalat and Sadar Courts taken together showed a slight increase of 4 cases. The number of documents registered during the year fell considerably. There was an increase in the number of cases vaccinated.

18. The holdings in Sandur State increased a little but there was a decrease in cultivation. Grave offences were conspicuous by their absence. The rainfall, though less copious than usual, was generally sufficient for all the crops except korra. The prices were accordingly easier than in the previous year. The total revenue was Rs. 0·53 lakh and the expenditure Rs. 0·44 lakh. There was a considerable decrease in the receipts under abkári, octroi and tolls. A prospecting license for manganese ore was granted during the year to a merchant of Calcutta. There was a slight fall in the number of births registered accompanied by a slighter fall in the number of deaths. The public health was good and plague was once more successfully kept out of the State. The dispensary was closed for a portion of the year owing to the absence of the Hospital Assistant in charge on leave and other causes. The lower secondary school continued to do good work. The average daily attendance rose though the strength declined.

Sandur. *Part II, paras. 60 to 65.*

19. The season was unfavourable, the rainfall in most districts having been much below the average during both the monsoons. The prices of the principal food-grains rose in consequence. There were no appreciable changes in the average monthly rates of wages except that there was a somewhat noticeable fall in the wages for agricultural labour in Bellary. This was due to the fact that during the first half of the previous year several villages had been evacuated on account of plague.

Condition of the People. (Fasli 1314.) *Part II, para. 66.*

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

20. The current demand of peshkash payable to Government on permanently-settled estates rose slightly, but there was a small decrease in the amount of quit-rent on villages held on shrotriyam or other favourable tenure, owing mainly to the inclusion of the arrear demand of certain villages in the Gódávari district in the accounts of fasli 1312. In the current demand of land revenue under "ryotwar and miscellaneous," there was an increase of about Rs. 8 lakhs due chiefly (1) to the introduction of settlement or re-settlement rates in portions of Malabar, South Canara and Salem, and (2) to the favourable character of the season which led to the expansion of cultivation and irrigation. The amount of season remissions granted during the year was about 50 per cent. more than in the preceding fasli. They were granted mostly in Gódávari and Kistna where there were excessive rains and heavy floods. Including cesses, the total current demand was Rs. 690·50 lakhs, or Rs. 7·63 lakhs more than in the previous year, while the amount collected was Rs. 679·78 lakhs, or Rs. 5·90 lakhs more than in fasli 1312. The total balance (current and arrears) outstanding at the end of fasli 1313 was Rs. 12·34 lakhs as against Rs. 10·63 lakhs at the close of the previous fasli. The cost of district administration showed a slight increase.

Realization of Revenue. (Fasli 1313.)* *Part II, paras. 68 to 74.*

21. The operations of the department during the year consisted mainly of the cadastral re-survey and revision survey of Government lands prior to re-settlement and the initial cadastral survey of proprietary estates. The area completed under these 3 items was 3,129 square miles against 2,449 square miles in the previous year. Re-survey work was in progress in Guntúr, Nellore, Salem and Tinnevelly

Surveys. *Part II, paras. 75 to 79.*

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* July 1902 to June 1903.

districts. The average cost per square mile, calculated on the total area surveyed up to date, amounted to Rs. 73 in Guntúr, Rs. 148 in Nellore, Rs. 139 in Salem and Rs. 155 in Tinnevelly. Revision survey work was in progress for the first time during the year in Ganjám, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts and the cost per square mile was Rs. 119, Rs. 115 and Rs. 77, respectively. The work of the department also included the cadastral survey of 82 square miles of Government lands excluded from former surveys in 6 districts, the special cadastral survey of 1 square mile in Ellore town and the compilation of taluk, district and miscellaneous maps. The average cost per square mile for initial cadastral survey from the commencement of survey operations was Rs. 94 for demarcation and Rs. 185 for field survey, and for special cadastral survey within municipal limits Rs. 3,624. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 6,03,952.

Settlements. *Part II, paras. 80 to 88.*

22. Six settlement parties were at work during the year, 2 in connection with the initial settlement of Malabar and South Canara and the remaining 4 in connection with the re-settlement of Guntúr, Nellore, Kurnool, Salem and Tinnevelly. An initial settlement was introduced into the Uppinangadi taluk of the South Canara district. In Malabar, classification was completed in the karar lands of Cannanore as well as in the single desam of the Cochin taluk, in which that operation remained incomplete at the end of 1903–1904. The issue of rough pattas and the hearing of objections were completed in 5 desams of the Kóttayam taluk, in which work under these heads remained in arrears, in the karar lands of Cannanore and in all the desams of British Cochin. Considerable progress was also made in the preparation of diglott registers, descriptive memoirs and final accounts for the portions of the tracts settled. Revision of settlement was carried out in the upland taluks of Guntúr and the 5 southern taluks of the Salem district. The whole inam villages in Gódávari and Kistna were also brought under settlement. Preliminary enquiries for the revision of settlement were in progress in Nellore, Kurnool and Tinnevelly districts. The total expenditure of the Settlement Department during the year was Rs. 4·64 lakhs. The total land revenue demand in the agricultural year 1903–1904 in the districts settled and re-settled was Rs. 511·11 lakhs, or 29 per cent. in excess of the demand prior to the settlement.

Land Records. *Part II, paras. 89 to 91.*

23. The scheme for the maintenance of land records received the sanction of the Secretary of State towards the close of the year. The main object kept in view during the year was the organisation of the work of the land record staff and the preparation of definite plans of operations in each of the districts ready for maintenance. Fourteen Land Records Tahsildars and 85 Land Records Inspectors were trained and posted up to the end of the year. The superior staff was engaged generally in checking the work of karnams, testing the plotting of fields and sub-divisions and inspecting boundary marks.

Waste Lands (Fasli 1313.) *Part II, paras. 92 to 93.*

24. The area left fallow within patta and inam holdings increased, while the remaining cultivable land and the area classed as not available for cultivation decreased. The increase in the area of fallows and the decrease in the area not available for cultivation were specially noticeable in the South Canara district where occupied waste under kumari holdings was transferred to the head 'current fallows' and brought under ordinary assessment at settlement. The extent of holdings of ryotwari lands increased by a quarter of a million acres. In comparison with the figures of fasli 1285, the year before the great famine of 1876–78, the extent of holdings in fasli 1313 showed an increase of 3·33 million acres. Kurnool, where until fasli 1311 there had been a deficiency as compared

with fasli 1285, contributed 170,000 acres to the general increase against 33,000 acres in fasli 1312.

Wards' Estates. (Fasli 1313.) *Part II, paras. 95 to 105.*

25. At the beginning of fasli 1313, 37 estates were under the management of the Court of Wards. Five of these, viz., Pedda Merangi and Kasimkóta in Vizagapatam, Palaiyavanam in Tanjore, Mankshi Ayal's estate in Trichinopoly, and Rayakota in Salem were surrendered to the owners on their attaining majority; while the Mamidivada estate in the Vizagapatam district, belonging to two minor female wards, was handed over to their brother—the proprietor of the Kasimkota estate who was appointed guardian of the persons of the minor proprietresses. No estate was taken under management during the year. The 5 estates which were handed over to their proprietors had been under the Court's management for periods ranging from 7 to 17 years. During the period of management the cash balances to the credit of the Pedda Merangi and Kasimkota estates were greatly increased and large amounts were spent on repairs to irrigation works and other improvements; while the other estates which were heavily embarrassed when the Court assumed charge had, when it relinquished management, been to a great extent freed from debt. Of the 31 wards who were under the care of the Court at the end of the fasli, 1 was incapacitated by imbecility, 25 by minority and 3 by sex; while the estates of the remaining 2 (Kálahasti and Karvetnagar) were taken under management owing to the financial embarrassment of the proprietors, and their incapacity to manage the estates. The aggregate area of the holdings of the ryotwari villages in all the estates was 794,798 acres, of which 615,228 acres, or 76·8 per cent. were cultivated against 80·0 per cent. in the previous year. The arrear collections showed a slight decrease as compared with the previous year, but the current collections were more satisfactory; the total uncollected balance at the close of the year being 16·86 lakhs, or 30·6 per cent. of the total demand, against 20·64 lakhs, or 34·6 per cent. in the previous year. The total receipts of the year, viz., 42·18 lakhs showed a decrease of nearly 4 lakhs as compared with the figures for the previous year, while the total expenditure of 35·46 lakhs, was 1·86 lakhs less than that of the preceding year. The total balance to the credit of the estates at the close of the year, including Government promissory notes, Rangoon Municipal debentures, and the value of grain on hand, was 71·14 lakhs against 65·28 lakhs in the preceding year. The bulk of this balance remained invested in Government securities and Rangoon Municipal debentures. Steady efforts were made to utilize these surplus funds in the restoration of irrigation works and other permanent improvements wherever feasible; investments were also made in the purchase of land, and in loans secured by mortgages of landed property. As observed in the previous year the detailed investigation and improvement of the agricultural conditions of the estates had to remain more or less in abeyance, as the Court was not able to secure a suitable candidate in India for the post of Agricultural Adviser. The Court, however, tentatively inaugurated, with the advice of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, such measures of improvement as were found feasible in some of the more important estates. The Veterinary dispensary newly established in the Pithápuram estate was successful and popular. The investigation of the claims against the Uthumalai estate were completed by the Regulation Collector, and orders were passed on his reports. The liquidation of the liabilities of the Kálahasti and Karvetnagar estates was under consideration during the fasli. The educational progress of the wards was on the whole satisfactory. During the year under review photography was added to the Newington Curriculum and 6 of the senior wards received instruction

in that subject. The physical development of the wards continued to receive special attention. The education of the wives of the Arni and Marungápuri wards was entrusted to European governesses.

Revenue and Rent-paying Classes. (Fasli 1313.) *Part II, paras. 106 to 108.*

26. The principal revenue-paying classes of the Presidency are zamindars holding permanently-settled estates, shrotriyamdars holding villages on favourable tenures, minor inamdars and ryotwari pattadars. Of the total land revenue demand of Rs. 608·63 lakhs, the peshkash on permanently-settled zamindaries was Rs. 49·91 lakhs, the shrotriyam jodi was Rs. 7·56 lakhs and the quit-rent on minor inams was Rs. 23·05 lakhs. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by 14·07 lakhs to 474·90 lakhs. Thus by far the largest proportion of the demand fell upon ryotwari land. During the year patta holdings increased by 250,000 acres, but the area cropped decreased from 19·47 million acres to 19·39 million acres. Excessive rains and floods accounted for the decrease generally. The greatest proportion of the rent-paying classes consists of the tenants of zamindars. During the year the relations between landlords and tenants were fairly satisfactory, and there was little resort to coercive processes.

III.—PROTECTION.

Course of Legislation. *Part II, paras. 110 and 111.*

27. Including 5 adjourned meetings, 9 meetings of the Legislative Council were held during the year. Five Acts were passed, viz., the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Madras Village Panchayats Regulation and the Madras Village Courts Act Amendment Act, 1904, the Madras Abkári (Amendment) Act, 1905, the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, and the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905.

Police. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 112 to 114.*

28. The sanctioned strength of the police force was increased by 702, owing to the temporary establishment required for plague duty and the additional force sanctioned for the newly-formed district of Guntúr. The difficulty of recruiting continued much as before and the proportion of illiterate constables increased, though but slightly. Judged by departmental punishments and judicial convictions, the conduct of the force showed no improvement. However, a larger number of men were rewarded during the year. The Police Training School at Vellore was in session throughout the year and continued to show good results. The number of graduate-Inspectors rose from 57 to 70. There was an increase of Rs. 84,258 in the cost of the force, which was due to the entertainment of a temporary establishment for plague duty and the additional force for Guntúr district, and to the increased expenditure under travelling allowances and under clothing and armament of the force. There was a sudden rise in prices at the close of the year accompanied by a rapid increase in the amount of grave crime, causing a slight increase in the total for the year. The number of true cases of cognizable crime under the Indian Penal Code was 1,943 more than in the previous year, while grave crime increased by 867 cases. The increase under the latter occurred under all heads except cattle-thefts. Offences under special and local laws also showed an increase, while in nuisance cases there was a decrease. The statistics of detection again showed a falling off: only 34·8 per cent. of the true cases reported to the police were detected against 36·1 per cent. in 1903 and 38·8 per cent. in 1902. Under grave crime, the percentage of detection was slightly better in dacoity cases, while under the other forms of grave crime there was a deterioration in the results. The percentage of recovery of property lost in cases reported to the police, was the

same as in the previous year, 25·4. A larger and very satisfactory proportion of grave cases was personally investigated by Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, and in the matter of attendance at sessions the Superintendents did much better work. The percentage of cases successfully prosecuted by the police was practically the same as in the previous year, 79·1 per cent. against 79·0 per cent. in 1903, while the proportion of convictions to arrests fell fractionally, from 51·3 per cent. in 1903 to 50·7 per cent. in 1904. Of the cases in which investigation was completed, 29·2 per cent. were struck off as false. Of these, the number struck off as *maliciously and wilfully false* was 4,050. In 341 of these cases the complainants were proceeded against and conviction was secured against 88 persons. The number of known-depredators and suspected persons freshly registered during the year appreciably increased, while the number of receivers of stolen goods registered declined. The number of houses of bad repute on the register at the close of the year was 2,622 against 2,410 in 1903. Wandering criminal gangs on the registers at the close of the year numbered 247, and permanent gangs, 626. The number of old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was slightly greater than in 1903, while the number of previously convicted offenders ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, appreciably rose. A larger number of references for the antecedents of suspected persons was received by the Finger-print Bureau, but the number of successful identifications was the same as in the previous year. A case of house-breaking and theft was detected solely by means of finger-prints. There was a very marked and general advance in the number of prosecutions instituted during the year under the 'bad livelihood' sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, and in the number of persons bound over. The special forces at Elayangudi in Madura and at Kóvilpatti and Surandai in Tinnevelly were disbanded during the year. The public peace was free from serious disturbance.

29. The districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Nellore were redistributed into 4 new districts of Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore and Guntúr with effect from 1st October. Criminal jurisdiction was exercised in the mufassal by 4,370 village magistrates, 136 first-class magistrates, 460 second-class magistrates and 98 third-class magistrates, 20 Sessions Judges, 1 Additional Sessions Judge, and 1 Assistant Sessions Judge; in the Agencies by 3 Sessions and 2 Additional Sessions Judges; and in the Presidency Town by the Presidency Magistrates and the High Court. The number of offences returned as true was 5,395 less than in the previous year. The percentage of convictions under the Indian Penal Code and under special and local laws was 23·06 and 86·13, the corresponding figures of the previous year being 23·8 and 86·4. Sixteen fewer appeals were preferred during the year. The percentage of convictions by regular magistrates was 48·57 as against 50·08 in 1903. The number of appeals instituted in the magistrates' courts remained almost stationary. The percentage of sentences confirmed was 62·50. Appeals preferred to the Sessions Courts rose by 150. 66,120 cases were received by the Presidency Magistrates as against 70,720 in 1903. The number of cases disposed of at the High Court Sessions was 44 as against 49 in 1903. Sixty-eight cases in which capital sentences were inflicted on 88 persons were submitted for confirmation of the sentences by the High Court. Out of a total of 73 cases for disposal concerning 93 persons the convictions were upheld in the case of 70 persons, the sentence of death being confirmed in 51 cases. Seven hundred and twenty appeals and 618 revision cases were instituted in the High Court. The percentage of sentences confirmed on appeal was 91·8 as against 83·8 in 1903.

Criminal Justice. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 115 to 120.*

Prisons. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 121 to 127.*

30. The jail population during the year was lower than in any year since 1896. The daily average, however, rose by 328, but as compared with the previous decade was low. The number of convicts decreased, and direct committals were less than in any year since 1889. Except 6 districts, all contributed to the decrease. Seventeen of the prisoners released on His Majesty's Coronation day were re-admitted to jail during the year. The number of juveniles committed to jails rose by 16: girls increased by 17. There was a fall in the number of old offenders by 5 per cent., of them 414 were committed for failure to give security for good behaviour. Offences committed by prisoners in jail decreased, and punishments fell generally. The work system continued to be employed with good results. The general health was good and the death-rate fell by 2 per mille. The average of daily sick was the lowest in 10 years. The cash earnings of convicts rose by over half a lakh and the net cost per head in consequence fell.

Civil Justice. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 128 to 133.*

31. An additional Subordinate Judge's Court was opened at Tanjore on the 21st March 1904, and an additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Coimbatore on the 18th April 1904, in order to clear off the accumulation of arrears of civil work in those districts; but the greater part of the arrears in Coimbatore were cleared off by the end of the year and the additional court there was abolished on the 23rd December. An additional District Munsif's Court was opened at Nellore on the 1st March 1904, in order to assist the permanent District Munsif in clearing off the heavy accumulation of work in his court. The number of original suits and appeals instituted throughout the Presidency increased considerably. The number of village courts which tried cases rose by 39. The number of cases instituted before these courts also rose. The number of suits instituted in the regular courts in the mufassal increased by over 7,500. 87·03 per cent. of them were instituted in District Munsif's Courts. Appeals preferred in Subordinate Judges' and District Courts rose by over 1,400. In deciding appeals from decrees, the mufassal Appellate Courts confirmed the lower court's decrees in 51·21 per cent. of the cases, reversed them in 18·28 per cent., varied them in 26·20 per cent., and remanded the cases in 4·31 per cent. The volume of work in the Presidency Court of Small Causes and in the City Civil Court was much the same as in the previous year. The number of suits filed and disposed of on the Original Side of the High Court increased. 2,142 appeals from decrees were received on the Appellate Side of the High Court, and 2,920 were disposed of. Of first appeals 68·75 per cent. and 72·30 per cent. of second appeals were dismissed as against 57·14 and 66·97 in 1903. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts amounted to Rs. 64·20 lakhs and Rs. 53·68 lakhs, as against Rs. 61·01 lakhs and Rs. 49·70 lakhs in the previous year.

Registration. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 134 to 141.*

32. The number of registration offices rose by 7 during the year. Owing mainly to the unfavourable season the total number of registrations in the year increased by over 43,000. The number of applications for searches in the registration records also rose very considerably, in consequence of which there was less promptness in copying documents into the registers. The increase in registration operations brought about a corresponding increase of income during the year, which rose by ·69 of a lakh. The total expenditure also rose. The number of registered companies limited by shares and by guarantee rose by 25 and 72, respectively, and their nominal capital was 108 lakhs more than in the previous year. Forty-four of the new companies were Marriage and Death Benefit Funds.

Local Boards Administration. *Part II, paras. 142 to 148.*

33. There was no change during the year in the number of District Boards and their maximum strength. The proportion of nominated officials (including *ex-officio* members) and of elected members to the total strength was 26·1 and 47·1 per cent., respectively, against 25·8 and 46·7 per cent. in the previous year. The number of Taluk Boards and their maximum strength remained the same as in the previous year and the proportion of official members to non-officials on these Boards was almost stationary. There was an increase of 1 in the number of Panchayats, but their maximun strength fell by 5. Excluding debt heads, the receipts of the Local Boards decreased by over Rs. 30,000, the revenue from rates and taxes having fallen by more than 1 lakh. The charges were in excess of the receipts excluding debt heads by more than 4·35 lakhs. The expenditure on public works was more than 43 per cent. of the total outlay and that on repairs to roads was 29 per cent. The outlay on education was over 13 per cent. There was an increase in the number of medical institutions and in their attendance. The expenditure on medical relief was 5·3 per cent. of the total charges and that on sanitation was 5·5 per cent. The Tanjore District Board's Railway yielded a net profit of 5·5 per cent. on the total capital outlay on the line.

Municipal Administration. *Part II, paras. 149 to 164.*

Mufassal.

34. The number of municipalities was the same as in the previous year. Owing to the separation of the Cantonment of Bellary from the municipal limits, the maximum strength of the Municipal Council of that town was reduced from 24 to 22 and the number of its elected members from 18 to 16. The proportion of native members to Europeans and Eurasians on the councils increased slightly. The total current receipts of the municipalities were about 8 per cent. more than in 1903–1904, and there was an increase of 7 pies in the average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population. Loans aggregating Rs. 3,24,880 were advanced by Government to 7 municipalities for expenditure on water-works and other works of public utility or in connection with plague. The total expenditure approximated to 93·2 per cent. of the receipts and the balance rose from Rs. 7·0 lakhs to Rs. 9·8 lakhs. Nearly one-third of the expenditure was devoted to public works, and the outlay on the construction and repair of roads was 84 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The public debt due by the municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 21·33 lakhs or 53·4 per cent. of the annual revenue and more than double the balance on the 31st March 1905. The sinking fund for the repa ment of debts amounted to 1·16 lakhs.

City of Madras.

35. The Madras City Municipal Act came into force on the 16th December 1904. The most important reforms in it are the redistribution of the Commissioners and the provision for increased taxation. The total receipts of the Corporation of Madras for the year, including the opening balance of Rs. 9·5 lakhs, were Rs. 26·65 lakhs against Rs. 25·88 lakhs in the year previous and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 23·36 lakhs or Rs. 6·98 lakhs over that of the preceding year, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3·29 lakhs. The revenue from rates and taxes rose from Rs. 11·06 lakhs to Rs. 11·48 lakhs and was again the highest on record. The incidence of taxation was Rs. 2–3–0 per head of population or 3 pies more than that of the previous year. The outlay on public works was 52·27 and on conservancy 14·57 per cent. of the total expenditure. Good progress was made with the new drainage and 37¼ miles of roads out of a total mileage of 189½ were reformed during the year. The birth and death rates in 1904 were 40·1 and 37·9, respectively, against 38·9 and 37·7 in 1903. The amount at credit of sinking fund at the end of the year was Rs. 18,42,600 in Government promissory notes and Municipal debentures and Rs. 1,084 in cash against a debt of Rs. 60,40,000.

Military (Volunteering). *Part II, para. 165.*

36. The total number of extra-efficients and efficients in all the Volunteer Corps under the control of the Madras Government rose from 4,685 and 388 to 5,142 and 973, respectively. The increase in the number of extra-efficients was again the largest in the Madras Railway Volunteers.

Marine. *Part II, paras. 166 to 169.*

37. Coast Light Dues were levied under Act IX of 1904 from 1st July 1904, and Port Dues for the Eastern and Western Groups (Madras excepted) were slightly reduced. Dredging work was done in the Pámban channel and at the ports of Tuticorin, Negapatam and Cocanada. The administration of the Madras Port was transferred to the Harbour Trust Board from 1st December 1904. The trade returns showed large increases both under imports and exports, the port of Madras heading the list under each, Cochin coming next to it in imports, and Tuticorin in exports. Shipping casualties were less than in 1903–1904 and these were among native crafts attended by a loss of 8 lives.

Arms and Explosives. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 170 and 171.*

38. The total number of licenses under the Arms Act fell by over 1,800 during the year. Licenses for the possession of arms and ammunition decreased by over 2,200, but those for the possession of blasting powder rose by 468. The former decrease occurred mainly in Anantapur, Coimbatore, Malabar and Tanjore, and the latter increase in Coimbatore, Madras and Madura. The largest number of licenses was issued for single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion cap guns. The number of licenses for sulphur increased, and the quantity of sulphur contained in them was far in excess of the actual requirements of the general public. Sulphur was mainly used for producing sulphuric acid. There was an increase of 160 in the number of prosecutions for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts, and convictions were had in 86 per cent. of the cases.

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

Agriculture. *Part II, paras. 172 to 177.*

39. The work carried on at the Bellary and Koilpatti farms consisted chiefly in the conduct of experiments to determine the comparative value of the various methods of collecting and utilizing cattle manure and the extent to which deep tillage could be employed to counteract the effects of drought. At the Samalkot farm, the cultivation of sugar-cane on improved methods was continued and yielded some useful and important results: and selected seed was widely distributed among the ryots of the neighbourhood. At the Government agave plantation at Hindupur, the plants were subjected to various modes of scientific cultivation and the relative merits of each method were observed and recorded. Pumping experiments were carried on during the year at 8 stations under the control of Government and at 2 more by private enterprise. The most important operations of the year were (1) the opening of a temporary experimental farm at Palur in the South Arcot district for the study of ground-nut, and (2) the collection of pure cotton seed of the best local varieties in the Kistna, Cuddapah, Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool and Tinnevelly districts with a view to distributing them among the ryots and thus improving the quality and outturn of Indian cotton. The study of the existing practice of growing tobacco in and around Dindigul, the application of improved methods to the curing of tobacco, the introduction of certain useful foreign varieties of paddy, indigo and a drought-resisting fodder grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*) and the reclamation of saline soils were other matters which engaged the attention of the

Agricultural Department. The chief economic investigations by the Government Botanist were made in connection with the improvement of the ground-nut, sugar-cane and indigo crops in the South Arcot district, and the pepper plantations in Malabar, for which last-named object, a permanent pepper station was in course of being opened at Taliparamba in the Malabar district. Much attention could not, in consequence, be paid to the systematic botanical survey of the Presidency. The Madras Veterinary College worked well during the year and the preventive inoculation of cattle against epizootic disease was carried on with success. Cattle shows chiefly directed to the dissemination of the best breeds were held at a few selected centres, and the question of providing cattle breeders with selected breeding bulls was also under consideration. As in the previous year, pony-breeding operations were not very successful. One agricultural bulletin was issued and four agricultural notes and leaflets were translated and distributed among ryots.

Weather and Crops. (Fasli 1314.) *Part II, paras. 178 to 180.*

40. There was a considerable deficiency in the total rainfall of the year throughout the Presidency, except in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris and Malabar. The Gódávari and Kistna reached the maximum flood level of the 5·5 feet and 12·3 feet on the 17th September and 11th July 1904, respectively, while freshes in the Cauvery and Tambrapurni were moderate in the early part of the year; there were none in the Pennair and Vaigai. The total area under cultivation decreased by 2,000,000 acres. The decrease occurred on both dry and wet lands. The area under cholam, cotton and sugar-cane increased, while there was a decrease under paddy, cumbu, ragi and other food grains, indigo, castors, gingelly, ground-nut and other industrial crops. The outturn of crops was generally fair.

Horticulture. *Part II, paras. 181 to 183.*

41. All the gardens and parks under the charge of the Curator in Ootacamund, were kept in fair order during the year which, however, was not very favourable. The usual experiments with fruit trees were carried on, and special attention was paid to the extraction of fibres and the production of rubber trees. The last are reported to have grown remarkably well. Collections of economic products were sent to various exhibitions, and also to Kew and the London Imperial Institute. The Curator was on deputation for 2 months in England for the purpose of studying rubber analysis and other matters connected with the rubber analysis.

Cinchona. *Part II, paras. 184 to 186.*

42. During the year the weather conditions were unfavourable. The south-west monsoon was of normal strength, but the prolonged drought, which resulted from the failure of the north-east monsoon, proved fatal to number of young plants in the new extensions, though the older trees were not affected by the dry weather. At Dodabetta, the nurseries were kept well stocked with plants raised from seed carefully selected from the richest trees. At Nedivattam 52,000 seedlings raised from selected seed were put out in field nurseries and a system of intensive cultivation of planting shelter belts, of staking young plants when necessary and of the use of manure has been adopted in order to ensure the successful replanting of old land. At Hooker, the old estate was well weeded and dug. The quantity of cinchona bark harvested during the year was much in excess of that harvested in the previous year, and the cost per pound fell in consequence The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was thus 504,000 lb. with an outturn of 2·56 per cent. of sulphate of quinine and ·62 per cent. of febrifuge against 3·31 per cent. of sulphate of quinine and 1·21 per cent. of febrifuge in the previous year. In addition to the above 550 lb. of sulphate of cinchonidine were also manufactured in the year. In February, the scheme of sale of seven-grain quinine powders by postmasters and revenue officials was introduced, and on that date the sale of

five-grain quinine powders ceased. As usual large quantities of quinine were distributed to other Provinces and supplied to Local Fund and Municipal hospitals.

Forests. (Fasli 1314.) *Part II, paras. 187 to 201.*

43. The settlement and demarcation of the forest area is now approaching completion; 184 square miles only, therefore, were added to the reserves; the reservation of 371 square miles was also, however, practically completed and this, with the area still to be dealt with, will make the eventual reserved area of the whole Presidency, about 20,000 square miles. Over 1,700 miles of new boundary were demarcated; survey was energetically continued by the Survey of India Party, and working plans for over a thousand square miles were sanctioned. There was fair expenditure on roads and a considerable increase on buildings, and the tramway traffic of Nellore and South Coimbatore showed, on the whole, a slight increase. The number of offences remained about the same. Fire protection was attempted for 6,509 square miles, some 900 square miles more than in the previous year, and was successful for 6,350 square miles or over 97 per cent.: the cost per square mile remaining about the same. Grazing licenses were issued for over three and-a-quarter millions of animals of all kinds, a slight decrease on the previous year, and the number of cattle impounded was about 150,000 less than the average of the previous three years. Natural reproduction was generally good, but planting and sowing operations, though widely attempted, were greatly affected by the drought. Experiments in hay-making were continued, and the policy of substituting departmental for private fellings was steadily continued. The receipts from produce collected by departmental agency increased by Rs. ·70 lakh, and those from produce collected by purchasers themselves by Rs. ·25 lakh, while the grazing revenue rose by Rs. ·20 lakh, so that the total receipts amounted to Rs. 28·30 lakhs, as against Rs. 26·90 lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure, however, increased also, viz., Rs. 20·84 lakhs as against Rs. 17·92 lakhs, thus leaving a net surplus of about 7½ lakhs, instead of 9. The Kurnool district was formed into two district forest divisions, and a new district and forest division, to be called Guntúr, was formed out of the Kistna and Gódávari districts. A Forest school for training forest subordinates was also started during the year, and the forest museum was considerably developed.

Mines and Quarries. (1904.) *Part II, para. 202.*

44. The minerals worked during the year were manganese in Vizagapatam, magnesite in Salem, mica in Nellore and the Nilgiris, graphite in Gódávari and corundum in Salem. The outturn of all but manganese and graphite was more than in the previous year. There were 2 serious accidents during the year, 1 of which resulted in the death of 2 men.

Manufactures. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 203 and 204.*

45. The chief industries carried on in factories were cotton-pressing and ginning, cotton-spinning and weaving, coffee-curing, tile-making, printing, tanning, sugar-refining, coir-working, oil-pressing, fish-curing, tobacco-curing, lumbago-mining and cleaning and iron and brass foundries. The cotton industry again employed the largest number of hands. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were usually worked with care. There were 5 fatal accidents in factories.

Sea-borne Trade. *Part II, paras. 205 to 232.*

46. The total value of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency during the year 1904–1905, including treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to 3,519·10 lakhs of rupees against 3,504·94 lakhs in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 14·16 lakhs which was the net result of an increase of Rs. 24·26 lakhs under imports and a decrease of Rs. 10·10 lakhs under exports.

Foreign Trade.

47. The total value of the foreign trade, including treasure and transactions on account of Government, amounted to Rs. 2,421·85 lakhs during 1904–1905 which is less than the trade of the year 1903–1904 by Rs. 18·25 lakhs. The exports amounted to Rs. 1,509·62 lakhs and the imports to Rs. 912·24 lakhs, leaving a balance of exports amounting to Rs. 597·38 lakhs. Excluding transactions on account of Government, the value of the trade amounted to Rs. 2,389·52 lakhs, of which Rs. 881·21 lakhs represent imports and Rs. 1,508·31 lakhs represent exports. Both the imports and exports show a decrease amounting to Rs. 2·07 lakhs and Rs. 13·82 lakhs, respectively. In private merchandise, however, imports show an advance of Rs. 94·08 lakhs over the previous year, while the exports show a decrease of Rs. 31·01 lakhs. The increase in the imports of private merchandise was due to general improvement in the trade of the province and particularly to a large increase under the head of "yarns and textile fabrics," chiefly cotton. The increase under this head was about 62·8 per cent. Other commodities which contributed to the increase are animals, metals, machinery and mill-work, railway plant and rolling-stock, drugs, medicines and narcotics, apparel, spices, provisions and arms and ammunition. In exports the decrease was due to a shrinkage in the exports of many of the staple articles, such as pepper, rice and paddy, copra, indigo, cocoanut-oil, cotton, earthnut seeds and tanned skins. There was, however, an increase in the exports of coffee, sugar, tea, myrabolams, senna leaf, raw skins and hides, jute, manures, mica, castor-seed, gingelly-seed, cotton twist and yarn, and piece-goods, handkerchiefs, coir manufactures and tanned hides.

Coasting Trade.

48. The value of trade with the British ports in other Presidencies and with Indian ports not British and the interportal trade within the Presidency including transactions on account of Government and treasure, amounted in 1904–1905 to Rs. 1,097·25 lakhs or Rs. 32·40 lakhs more than in the previous year. The trade with other provinces increased by Rs. 26·21 lakhs and the interportal trade by Rs. 6·19 lakhs. The increase occurs in the imports of grain and pulse, salt, kerosine-oil and coal and in the exports of raw cotton, oil-seeds, oils, spices and copra.

Shipping.

49. There was a decrease of 49 in the number of vessels which entered ports in the Presidency from foreign ports, but their aggregate tonnage was greater than in the previous year. As usual by far the largest tonnage belonged to British ships. There was a slight decrease in the number of vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

Buildings and Roads. *Part II, paras. 233 to 236.*

50. During the year the Public Works Department expended Rs. 18·87 lakhs on the construction and Rs. 3·57 lakhs on the repair of Provincial civil buildings, Rs. 3·74 lakhs on original road works and Rs. 2·07 lakhs on repairs. Excluding roads and streets within municipal towns, the total length of metalled roads maintained by public authorities within the Presidency was 19,608 miles, and the length of unmetalled roads 4,020 miles : of these only 239 miles of metalled roads and 357 miles of unmetalled roads were in charge of the Public Works Department, the remainder being maintained by local authorities.

Railways and Tramways. *Part II, paras. 237 to 251.*

Madras Circle of control and inspection.

51. The railways under the financial control of the Government of Madras were the Madras Railway System, the South Indian Railway System, and the Bezwada Extension of the Nizam's Railway within British territory, a total length of 2,976 miles, of which 2,841 miles were open for traffic and 135 miles were under construction. The Railway officers of the Madras Government made periodical inspections under the provisions of the Railway Act of these lines and also of the Nizam's Railway, a total length of 3,697 miles. They also investigated accidents

on these lines, but the sections of the Southern Mahratta Railway which had been for this purpose under the Madras Circle were in May 1904 placed under the Bombay Circle.

Lines newly opened.

52. During the year the section of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway, from Shencottah to Quilon, a distance of 58 miles, was opened for traffic.

Lines under construction and survey.

53. The lines under construction by the Madras Railway Company were the junction works with the North-East Line, the Azhikal-Mangalore Extension 77·27 miles, and the two narrow gauge branches from Tiruppattúr to Krishnagiri and from Morappúr to Dharampuri sanctioned for famine protective purposes. Work was started on the first five miles of the Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension of the Nilgiri Railway. The question of electrifying the whole line from Méttupálaiyam to Ootacamund is under investigation. The extension of the South Indian Railway from Mandapam to Rámésvaram was commenced. Surveys for new railways were carried out from Dindigul to Satyamangalam, from Satyamangalam to Méttupálaiyam, from Palghat to Palni, from Polláchi to Pódanúr and from Tinnevelly to Tiruchendur.

Madras Railway System.

54. The following figures for open lines of railway relate to the calendar year 1904. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway proper (904 miles) to the end of the year was Rs. 1,291 lakhs, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 60·94 lakhs, or 4·72 per cent. on the outlay against 4·23 per cent. in the previous year. The railway carried 8,167,259 passengers and 1,510,677 tons of goods. On the extension from Calicut to Azhikal (59·60 miles) the net earnings amounted to Rs. 1·79 lakhs, the passengers carried being 871,801, and the goods 82,949 tons. The capital outlay on the North-East Line (494·22 miles) was Rs. 644 lakhs, and the net earnings Rs. 15·93 lakhs which gave a dividend of 2·47 per cent. against 2·62 per cent. in 1903; 3,462,837 passengers and 881,735 tons of goods were carried. The cost of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway (9·88 miles) amounted to Rs. 11·92 lakhs, on which the net earnings of Rs. 0·89 lakhs, gave a dividend of 7·47 per cent. against 6·47 per cent. in the previous year: 641,212 passengers and 302,068 tons of goods were carried. On the Nilgiri Railway (16·99 miles) the outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 35·48 lakhs, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 0·66 lakh, giving a dividend of 1·86 per cent. against 2·10 in the previous year: 81,654 passengers and 21,363 tons of goods were carried. The capital expenditure on the Cochin Railway (64·75 miles) amounted to Rs. 67·88 lakhs, and the net earnings of Rs. 1·94 lakhs, gave a dividend of 2·86 per cent. against 3·07 per cent. in the previous year: 633,642 passengers and 97,443 tons of goods were carried.

South Indian Railway System.

55. On the South Indian Railway (1,123·13 miles) the capital expenditure amounted to Rs. 845 lakhs and the net profits of Rs. 70·26 lakhs, gave a dividend of 8·31 per cent. against 8·8 per cent. in 1903: 15,614,536 passengers and 2,638,807 tons of goods were carried. The Tanjore District Board Railway (99·46 miles) had cost 46·33 lakhs, and the net earnings were 2·61 lakhs or 5·64 per cent. against 4·58 per cent. in the previous year. The railway carried 1,602,994 passengers and 498,340 tons of goods. On the Travancore Branch the third section from Punalur to Quilon was opened for traffic as an isolated section on the 1st June 1904, the second section from Shencottah to Punalur not being ready at the time. This length was opened on the 26th November 1904 and through communication has now been established from Tinnevelly to Quilon. The cost of the railway was 156·39 lakhs and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 1·50 lakhs: 1,055,277 passengers and 297,466 tons of goods were carried.

56. The British section of the Nizam's Railway (20·58 miles) had cost 11·76 lakhs, and the net earnings of 1·79 lakhs gave a dividend of 15·22 per cent. against 14·22 per cent. in 1903 : 241,007 passengers and 362,408 tons of goods were carried during the year. Bezwada Extension Railway.

57. The length of the Madras Electric Tramways was 9 miles and 2½ furlongs. During the year the cars ran 1,070,843 miles and carried 7,802,226 passengers. Madras Tramways (1904).

58. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Védáranniyam canal. There was an increase in both the "ton-mileage" and "value of goods" on all the canals. **Canals.** *Part II, para. 252.*

59. The total outlay on irrigation works amounted to Rs. 75·83 lakhs or Rs. 1·53 lakhs in excess of the outlay in 1903–1904. The expenditure under capital account on the 8 major productive works was about 10·42 lakhs, of which about 4·64 was spent on the Kistna delta, 1·86 lakhs on the Gódávari, 1·13 lakhs on the Cauvery and 1·41 lakhs on the Periyár project. The revenue derived from irrigation works was Rs. 2·12 crores which was less than that of the preceding year by Rs. 29 lakhs. The working expenses amounted to 23·33 lakhs or nearly 2 lakhs more than in the previous year. The profit on all productive works was 5·09 per cent. on the capital spent on them or 8·82 per cent. if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal be excluded from the calculation. If allowance was made for interest the loss incurred on the Rushikulya project, a protective work, would be nearly 1·44 lakhs of rupees. The area including first and second crops irrigated by all classes of irrigation works was 64·97 lakhs of acres. The capital outlay on works of Class II amounted to 5·96 lakhs during the year and to about 2·08 crores of rupees to the end of the year. The revenue derived was 9·60 lakhs or 2·31 lakhs less than that of the previous year and the working expenses amounted to 4·62 lakhs of rupees. The profit on all works in this class was 2·38 per cent. on the capital outlay incurred on them. The area irrigated under these works was nearly 5·22 lakhs of acres. Up to the end of the year about 39 per cent. of the area to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme had been examined and the expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 4·40 lakhs. Plans and estimates for the 2 largest schemes ever investigated—the Tungabhadra and the Kistna reservoir projects—were completed, while an estimate of Rs. 2·78 crores for the Cauvery reservoir project was submitted to the Government of India. The Mopad project, which was under investigation during the previous year, was sanctioned during the year under review. **Irrigation.** *Part II, paras. 253 to 262.*

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

60. The gross revenue and expenditure under Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds amounted to Rs. 1,639 lakhs and Rs. 883 lakhs in 1904–1905 as compared with Rs. 1,619 lakhs and Rs. 844 lakhs in 1903–1904. The surplus of the year was 756 lakhs as compared with 775 lakhs in the earlier year. **Gross Revenue and Expenditure other than Municipal.** *Part II, paras. 263 to 266.*

61. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 557 lakhs as compared with Rs. 578 lakhs in 1903–1904 thus exhibiting a falling off of Rs. 21 lakhs, due to increased remissions and postponements of revenue required by the unfavourable character of the season. Under Customs also the revenue declined somewhat being Rs. 53 lakhs against Rs. 54 lakhs in the earlier year. The decrease occurred **Imperial Revenues.** *Part II, paras. 267 to 279.* Land Revenue. Customs.

in about equal proportions under sea-customs and land-customs. The customs expenditure was the same in both years. With the exception of Land Revenue and Customs the revenue in 1904–1905 exceeded that of 1903–1904 under all the principal heads of revenue.

Salt. The revenue from Salt was only very slightly higher than that of the previous year. On the other hand the quantity of salt manufactured was in excess of that of the previous year by 3 million maunds, the quantity manufactured being 9,700,000 maunds as compared with 6,700,000 maunds. Favourable weather and the depletion of stocks in the previous year were the causes of the increased manufacture. The issues, however, were only 200,000 maunds higher than the previous year. The expenditure, 20 lakhs of rupees, was one lakh higher than in

Stamps. 1903–1904. The stamp revenue, 88 lakhs, was 4 lakhs higher than that realized in 1903–1904, while the expenditure remained the same in both years, viz., $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The increase in receipts was due partly to increased litigation and partly to expansion

Opium. of trade. The opium revenue was practically stationary, the receipts in each year

Excise (Abkári). amounting to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. On the other hand the revenue realized from Excise, excluding the opium revenue, amounted to 179 lakhs or an increase over that of the previous year of 10 lakhs of rupees. The expenditure under Excise was very

Assessed Taxes. slightly in excess of that of 1903–1904. Under assessed taxes the revenue realized was $25\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs or an increase of one lakh over that of the previous year. Expansion of trade and more careful assessment explain the improvement. The cost of collec-

Forests. tion was slightly less than that of 1903–1904. The revenue derived from Forests in 1904–1905 was $28\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs as compared with $26\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1903–1904. The expenditure, however, in 1904–1905, which was nearly 20 lakhs, exceeded that of the previous year by a little over $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs.

Other Imperial Revenues. 62. The revenue and receipts from other Imperial sources amounted to 276 lakhs as compared with $254\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1903. Almost the whole of this increase was contributed by State Railways, the gross earnings of these railways having been 217 lakhs as compared with $196\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The Madras Railway North-East line provided 10 lakhs, the South Indian Railway 6 lakhs and the Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway 3 lakhs of this increase. The receipts from Irrigation and Navigation were slightly lower than in 1903–1904, those relating to 1904–1905 being $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs as compared with $3\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure from other Imperial sources amounted to 274 lakhs against 273 lakhs in 1903–1904. The expenditure on account of Working Expenses of State Railways, viz., $127\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs was higher than that of 1903–1904, viz., $108\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs by $18\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The increase occurred on the South Indian Railway Rs. $6\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs, and the North-East line of the Madras Railway Rs. $8\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs; the two lines on which the increase of revenue chiefly occurred. In the construction of protective railways charged to revenue there was an increase of over 3 lakhs, the expenditure being $14\frac{1}{2}$ as compared with $11\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs in the previous year. The expenditure on Irrigation Works which is charged to Revenue was $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs greater than in 1903–1904, but the expenditure on construction of Protective Irrigation Works was less than that of the previous year by half a lakh. The expenditure on ordinary Public Works in 1904–1905 was $2\frac{3}{4}$ lakhs as compared with two-thirds of a lakh in 1903–1904, due chiefly to the construction of new postal buildings in Madras. Under Capital Expenditure not charged to Revenue there was a diminished expenditure of nearly 22 lakhs on Railways, and of over half a lakh on Irrigation Works. The expenditure on Territorial and Political Pensions declined from over 5 lakhs in 1903–1904 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1904–1905. The expenditure on Stationery increased from over $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1903–1904 to nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs in 1904–1905.

63. A new Provincial Settlement was made with effect from the commencement of 1904–1905. The most important features of the new settlement are its permanency as it is not liable to revision after the lapse of 5 years as has been the case with previous settlements; the reduction of the Provincial share of the revenue and expenditure under Stamps from three-fourths to half, and under Assessed Taxes and Forest from one-half to one-quarter, and the withdrawal from Provincial Revenues of the miscellaneous receipts under Salt and Customs. On the other hand the receipts and charges under Registration are wholly Provincial instead of being equally divided between Imperial and Provincial. As a result of the reduction of the Provincial share of some of the principal heads of revenue, the deficiency between income and expenditure which is made good by the allotment of a fixed amount from the Land Revenue receipts is greater than was the case with the last settlement. The fixed amount from Land Revenue when the new settlement was effected, was 59½ lakhs as compared with 16½ lakhs in the Settlement which came to an end in 1903–1904. The alteration in the Provincial share of the revenue derived from Stamps, Assessed Taxes, Forests and Registration explain to a large extent, the differences in the Provincial receipts under those heads in 1903–1904 and 1904–1905. **New Provincial Settlement.**

64. The receipts on account of Provincial funds fell from 425 lakhs in 1903–1904 to 367¼ lakhs in 1904–1905, while the expenditure rose from 372½ lakhs to a little over 381 lakhs. The transactions of the year, therefore, resulted in a deficit of 13¾ lakhs as compared with a surplus of 52½ lakhs in the previous year. Under Land Revenue the Provincial receipts fell from 239¾ lakhs to 206¼ lakhs. The decline is due partly to the adverse season which resulted in short collections, but chiefly to the difference in the two years between the special grants made from Imperial funds. The expenditure under Land Revenue, on the other hand, rose from 55½ to 58 lakhs, the increase being largely due to the Survey and Settlement and Land Records operations. The Registration revenue rose from nearly 15½ to 16 lakhs, whereas the increase in expenditure was but slight being considerably under quarter of a lakh. The expenditure was slightly under 9¼ lakhs as compared with a little over 9 lakhs in 1903–1904. The receipts under the remaining Provincial heads fell from 42½ to 40½ lakhs. The only important increases were one lakh under Jails, three-fourths of a lakh under Contributions from Local Funds and half a lakh under Miscellaneous. These increases were, however, more than counterbalanced by decreases of Rs. ¾ of a lakh under Law and Justice—Courts of Law, of 1 lakh under Police and of 2¼ lakhs under Scientific Departments. The expenditure was higher than that of the previous year by 13 lakhs, having risen from 291½ lakhs in 1903–1904 to 304½ lakhs in 1904–1905. The excess was due mainly to increased expenditure 9 lakhs under "Civil Works," 1½ lakhs under "Medical," 2¼ lakhs under "Minor Irrigation Works," and 1 lakh under "Superannuation" counterbalanced by decreases under "Provincial Contributions to Local" 1½ lakhs, and Post office 1 lakh. **Provincial Revenues.** *Part II, paras. 280 to 284.* **Land Revenue.** **Registration.** **Other Heads.**

65. The receipts on account of Local Funds under Act V of 1884 amounted to Rs. 101 lakhs or Rs. ½ a lakh less than those of the previous year. This decrease is the net result of a fall of Rs. 1¾ lakhs under "Provincial Rates," and of Rs. 1½ lakhs under "Provincial Contribution" counterbalanced by increases of over Rs. 1¼ lakhs under "State Railways," Rs. ¾ lakh under "Civil Works," Rs. ½ lakh under "Miscellaneous" and Rs. ¼ lakh under "Education." The expenditure rose from Rs. 100¼ lakhs in 1903–1904 to Rs. 105½ lakhs in 1904–1905. The increase of Rs. 5¼ lakhs is chiefly under "Civil Works" (Rs. 3½ lakhs), "Medical" (Rs. 1¾ lakhs) **Local Funds.** *Part II, paras. 287 to 294.* **Under Act V of 1884.**

and "State Railways" (Rs. 1¼ lakhs) counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 3 lakhs under "Construction of Railways."

Village Service Fund, etc.

66. The receipts of the Ryotwari Village Service Fund amounted to Rs. 47½ lakhs against Rs. 52¼ lakhs in 1903–1904. The decrease was due to the prejudicial effect of the season on land revenue and to some extent to the fact that the village cess was levied at 8 pies in the rupee throughout the year under review while in 1903–1904 the rate was 9 pies for the first quarter. The charges exceeded those of the previous year by over Rs. ½ lakh due mainly to the revision of the village service establishments in Malabar. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4½ lakhs which reduced the balance to the credit of the fund from Rs. 11¼ lakhs at the commencement of the year to Rs. 6¾ lakhs at its close. The total receipts and charges of the Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund during the year were nearly Rs. ¾ lakh and Rs. ½ lakh and the balance to the credit of the fund was thus raised by ¼ of a lakh to 1¼ lakhs. The transactions of the Irrigation Cess Fund were comparatively small. The balance to the credit of this fund at the close of the year amounted to over a quarter of a lakh of rupees.

Port and Marine Funds.

67. The receipts and charges of the Port Funds during the year amounted to Rs. 13 lakhs and Rs. 16 lakhs, respectively. The deficit of Rs. 3 lakhs reduced the balance to the credit of the funds from Rs. 4½ lakhs to Rs. 1½ lakhs. The deficit is entirely due to investments of the balances of the funds. With effect from the commencement of 1904–1905 a new fund—the Coast Lights Fund—was opened. The receipts and charges during the year amounted to Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. ½ lakh, respectively. This fund therefore closed with a balance of Rs. ½ lakh at the end of the year.

Municipal Revenues. *Part II, paras. 295 and 296.*

68. The receipts of mufassal municipalities amounted to 40·9 lakhs. An increase occurred chiefly under the tax on buildings and lands, fines, loans and advances; but this was partly counterbalanced by decreases under grants and contributions and sale-proceeds of Government securities. The incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population including tolls again rose by 7 pies. The total expenditure was Rs. 38·1 lakhs or 1·97 lakhs more than in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 1·16 lakhs in the outlay on public works and of Rs. 0·25 lakh each under sanitation and repayment of debt, which was partly counterbalanced by a decrease under compensation for lands and investments. The closing balance rose from Rs. 7·0 lakhs to Rs. 9·8 lakhs. Excluding Rs. 5 lakhs taken as a loan in 1903–1904, the receipts of the Madras Municipality rose from Rs. 16·28 lakhs to Rs. 17·15 lakhs. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 23·36 lakhs as against Rs. 16·37 lakhs in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under expenditure on public works (Rs. 5·96 lakhs) and sanitation (Rs. 0·5 lakh). The closing balance fell from Rs. 9·5 lakhs to Rs. 3·3 lakhs as the loan of 5 lakhs raised for drainage works in 1903–1904 which remained unspent in that year was fully utilized in the year under review.

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Births and Deaths. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 297 to 302.*

69. During the year under report increased attention was paid to the registration of vital statistics in rural areas by the revenue authorities. Registration was compulsory in all municipal areas and also in 522 towns and villages under Act III of 1899. The returns received from the areas under zamindars continued to be defective and untrustworthy. The births registered during the year

represented an annual rate of 30·7 per 1,000 of the census population of 1901 against 31·2 of the preceding year. The fall in the births is partly due to the unfavourable character of the season, in consequence of which the prices of food-grains rose high. These in a measure interfered with the fecundity of the population. In 12 districts the birth-rate exceeded 30 per mille. In Madura, it was especially bad, being less than 25 per mille. The average birth-rate for municipal towns was 35·5; for rural towns 32·1; and for rural villages 30·5. Of the births registered, there were 96·2 female births for every 100 males. In all but 3 districts the births were in excess of deaths. The rate of mortality during the year was equal to 22·5 per mille of the population under registration. The most marked increase of the total death-rate occurred in Bellary, Anantapur and Ganjám. For every 100 females who died there were 103·8 males who died. The infantile mortality calculated upon the total registered births during the year was 183·3 per mille against 177·6 of the preceding year. Bellary showed the highest death-rate (38·8) and Madura the lowest (14·9). The registered mortality under cholera was 4,284 less than in the previous year. Small-pox accounted for 9,891 deaths against 15,015 in 1903. There were 20,125 deaths from plague during the year, giving a rate of 0·5 per mille, as contrasted with 13,291 in 1903.

Emigration and Immigration. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 303 to 306.*

70. During the year 1904, 14 ships with 6,387 coolies left for Natal, 1 ship with 155 coolies for Seychelles and 3 ships with 625 coolies for Mauritius. Of the 6,387 for Natal, 25 were special servants. There were 6 return ships from Natal and 1 from Mauritius, bringing, respectively, 1,104 and 262 emigrants. The mortality among the emigrants during the voyages from Natal and Mauritius was 21 and 5, respectively. The emigrants who returned from Natal and Mauritius brought savings amounting to Rs. 2,12,794–8–0 and Rs. 7,086, respectively, as declared by them.

Medical Relief. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 307 to 309.*

71. The total number of medical institutions at work at the end of the year was 632 having accommodation for 5,619 in-patients. They afforded medical relief to 5,624,226 patients of all classes and both sexes. The death-rate per cent. to total treated among in-patients was 5·90. The most common diseases treated were ulcers, malarial fevers, diseases of the skin, digestive and respiratory systems, debility and anæmia and worms. The quality of the surgical work turned out was good and satisfactory, 95·43 per cent. of cases being cured. The average cost per patient treated was As. 4–9.

Lunatic Asylums. (1904.) *Part II, para. 310.*

72. The total population in the three asylums was 752. Of these, 100 were cured and discharged, 10 were discharged otherwise, and 56 died, leaving 586 at the close of the year. The commonest form of insanity was mania. These asylums were worked at a total cost of Rs. 97,095 or Rs. 150–2–3 per head calculated on the daily average strength.

Sanitation. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 311 to 313.*

73. The minor sanitary works executed by local bodies consisted in the sinking, repairing and cleansing of wells and tanks, construction and repair of drains, public latrines, cinerators, markets, etc. All works of a sanitary nature estimated to cost Rs. 500 and upwards each were subject to the approval of the Sanitary Board. At the end of the year the construction of water-works at Coonoor and Guntúr and the extension of water-works at Dindigul were approaching completion. Revised plans and estimates were prepared for the drainage of Ootacamund and Madura, and for the supply of water to Vellore. Plans and estimates were also prepared for supplying water to Salem, Nellore and Gudiyáttam, and a scheme for supplying Gúdúr was investigated. Trichinopoly

was supplied with water throughout the year and an experimental trench was dug in connection with the water-works at Negapatam. Other minor sanitary works, such as the building of latrines, were extensively supervised during the year.

Vaccination. *Part II, paras. 314 and 315.*

74. The total number of vaccine operations performed by all agencies throughout the Presidency during 1904–1905 increased by 173,000. Of primary vaccination 87·4 per cent. were successful and of secondary 74·5 per cent. The number successfully vaccinated under 1 year of age was 434,701 and that of children between 1 and 6 years of age so treated was 608,587. The average cost of each successful case was As. 3–5. All operations were performed with either fresh or preserved animal lymph.

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General. *Part II, para. 410.*

75. Some further progress was made in the programme of educational reform which was initiated at the Simla Conference of 1901. Many additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors were appointed as each of these officers has had for many years past more schools in his range than he could possibly attend to properly. The improvement of female education also received much attention. The inspecting agency and the teaching staffs of the Government girls' schools were both strengthened and considerable progress was made in the matter of erecting suitable buildings for girls' schools and for training schools. Earnest attempts to improve the general knowledge of the teachers of primary schools undergoing training in the training schools were continued and a scheme for placing the system of training them upon a better basis was elaborated.

Madras University. *Part II, paras. 331 to 337.*

76. The Indian Universities Act came into force during the year and the Senate was re-constituted in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Ten Fellows were elected, partly by the elected Fellows who held office at the commencement of the Act and partly by the Graduates of the University. Fifty Fellows were then nominated by the Chancellor, 10 Fellows were elected by the Senate so constituted to represent the Faculties and finally the Chancellor made 16 further nominations. Little progress was made before the close of the year towards the preparation of a new body of regulations. The territorial jurisdiction of the University was extended to Ceylon. The number of candidates for most of the University Examinations increased. There was in most cases a slight decrease in the percentage of successes, but at the examination for the Bachelor of Laws degree 43·5 per cent. of the candidates passed as compared with 16·7 per cent. last year, and at the Matriculation Examination 28·2 per cent. as compared with 18·7 per cent. last year.

Collegiate Education. *Part II, paras. 338 to 347.*

77. The number of first-grade colleges remained the same, but the number of students in the B.A. classes underwent a further increase. The number of students in the Madras Law College fell slightly and the fee receipts were consequently smaller, but the receipts exceeded the cost by Rs. 21,617. A *locum tenens* was sent out by the Secretary of State for one of the Professorships of Engineering at the Engineering College during the absence of the permanent incumbent, but some difficulty was experienced in securing suitable men for the subordinate staff. The number of medical students at the Medical College increased and the 3 Medical Schools did fairly good work in the way of training hospital assistants. The

Teachers' Colleges at Saidapet and Rajahmundry continued to work with success. An entirely new departure which promises very well was the appointment of a lady—a kindergarten specialist—to take charge of the primary practising school at the former institution. Numbers of those interested have visited the college to learn something with regard to her methods of work. Some students who had studied agriculture at the Agricultural College were trained as teachers and have been stationed as an experiment at the most important of the mufassal training schools. The work at the College of Agriculture was continued upon the old lines. The veterinary hospital worked well during the year. The results of the experiment in irrigation at Saidapet by means of a pump worked with an oil engine were not very satisfactory. The farm attached to the college which owing to the nature of the land has always been unsatisfactory was particularly so during the year owing to want of rain.

Secondary Education. *Part II, paras. 348 to 352.*

78. The Upper Secondary Examination continued to attract very few candidates, 84 students only have completed this test in 15 years during which it has been in existence. There was a further rise in the strength of secondary schools. The number of high schools was allowed to increase by one only, as there was already such a number of small secondary schools in localities in which the demand for such schools was not sufficiently marked to warrant their maintenance. Many of the best secondary schools were more than self-supporting and if they had been fewer in number there would have been ample funds available to support more highly-qualified teachers. It cannot be said that much if anything was achieved during the year towards the improvement of the quality of secondary education. Some attempt was however made in that direction. Some additional information was specially called for from high schools with the view of ascertaining the extent to which the Lower Secondary Examination was in use as a promotion examination, the strictness with which promotions generally were usually made and the number of times which failed candidates reappeared for the Matriculation Examination. The state of things thereby revealed was far from satisfactory. Over 2,500 candidates failed in 3 or more subjects at the Matriculation and a very large number of school pupils had failed more than twice.

Primary Education. *Part II, paras. 353 to 356.*

79. The number of primary schools and the number of pupils in them showed an encouraging increase, but there was no evidence that the quality of the education had improved. This, of course, depends upon a better class of men being attracted to the teaching profession. The improvement of Government girls' schools received much attention during the year. The number of girls at school increased by over 10,000, but the great majority were still infants or little more than infants.

Special Education *Part II, paras. 357 to 366.*

80. The work in the training schools showed undoubted signs of improvement, partly attributable to the appointment of a special Inspector for European Training Schools. The outturn of trained teachers however continued to be entirely inadequate. The sessional schools maintained by the District Boards continued to do a certain amount of good work. They are the most elementary form of training school which exists in the Presidency and an attempt is made in them to impart some little extra general knowledge to teachers whose previous education had consisted of what they had learnt at school in the first four standards. In spite of continued effort there was little attempt to take advantage of the existence of the numerous technical and industrial schools. The majority of those who attended technical schools received some monetary consideration for so doing.

Private and Indigenous Schools. *Part II, para. 398.*

81. Private and indigenous schools continued upon much the same lines as heretofore, but there is evidence that the race of old "pial" schoolmasters is dying out and being replaced by younger teachers who are at present and for the most part, possibly less efficient. There was no advance but a slight decline in the number of Arabic and Persian schools.

General Statistics. *Part II, para. 317.*

82. There was a further rise in the total number of educational institutions and in the number of pupils attending them. The statistics were in some cases not comparable with those of last year owing to the redistribution of certain districts. The prevalence of plague continued to affect the school attendance in several districts. The tendency to concentration in the matter of primary schools was still marked and in many areas there were fewer schools but more scholars per school. The average number of scholars per school still remained somewhat low.

Financial. *Part II, paras. 322 to 324.*

83. All classes of institutions, public and private, yielded Rs. 25,53,353 in the shape of fees against Rs. 24,74,433 in 1903–1904. The percentage of fees to total cost was 37. Local Boards and Municipalities continued to receive a large amount of aid towards the maintenance of the schools under their management as well as a subsidy towards the grants-in-aid paid by them to schools under private management. Arrangements for changes in the system of distributing grants-in-aid to such schools were under consideration, but no change was made during the year. Attempts were persistently made to induce local authorities to increase their educational expenditure which were to some extent successful.

Miscellaneous.

84. The Text Book Committee continued to work upon the lines of previous years and the number of text books placed before them for report increased as usual. About two-thirds of the number of books examined were placed upon the authorized list. The Victoria Hostel continued to work successfully and the number of boarders rose from 249 to 259. There were in all 142 boarding houses for males and 93 for females with 7,468 and 4,803 boarders at the close of the year. Many of these were merely boarding houses in which little or no discipline over the boarders was exercised. The Art Loan Collection in the Director's office was augmented by the addition of over 700 pictures of considerable educational value. Physical education and moral training are reported to have received due attention.

Government Examinations. *Part II, para. 404.*

85. The usual Government Examinations were conducted during the year. The elaborate precautions which were taken in connection with the Special Test Examinations held in October appear to have checked the frauds which took place in the previous year and which have probably been practised for many years past.

Lawrence Asylum. (1904.) *Part II, para. 405.*

86. The male branch of the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, had 289 pupils (excluding nine day scholars) on the rolls on the 31st December 1904. One hundred and fifteen scholars were of European parentage: 190 were sons of soldiers in the British Army and 36 were sons of soldiers in the Native Army. In consequence of the amalgamation on the 1st October 1904 of the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, the number on the rolls of the female branch on the 31st December 1904 was 147 (excluding four day scholars) against 65 on the corresponding date last year. Eighty-one of the girls were of European parentage, 107 were daughters of soldiers in the British Army and 3 were daughters of soldiers in the Native Army. The strength of the male branch of the Asylum on the 31st March 1905 was 272 and that of the female branch 129.

87. The strength of the Reformatory School, Chingleput, on the 31st December 1904, was 168 against 161 in the previous year; there were 43 admissions and 30 discharges. With 3 exceptions all the pupils committed offences against property. There was an increase in the number of punishments but this was due to greater vigilance and increased detection of offences accompanied by the enforcement of stricter discipline which resulted in a marked improvement in the behaviour of the boys in the latter portion of the year. The physical education of the pupils continued to receive careful attention. Eighteen pupils or 60 per cent. of the number discharged obtained suitable employment against 80 per cent. in the previous year.

The Reformatory School. (1904.) *Part II, para. 406.*

88. The strength of the School of Arts, Madras, rose from 317 to 385 and the number of apprentices in the industrial classes from 117 to 233. The carpentry, metal work, lacquer work, jewellers' work, carpet-weaving and modelling departments continued to work satisfactorily. Chrome tanning was given special attention, and the engraving department had over 60 apprentices attending. The number of candidates for the technical examinations fell as also did the number of those who passed.

School of Arts. *Part II, paras. 407 to 409.*

89. The number of readers at the Connemara Public Library increased by over 1,200. The number of manuscripts acquired for the Oriental Manuscripts Library was 658 against 216 in the previous year. The library was visited by 1,834 persons during the year. Most institutions above the primary grade had libraries and some had museums. Teachers' Associations fell by 13, but their membership increased. It was the same with literary associations and reading-rooms.

Libraries. *Part II, paras. 411 to 414.*

90. The number of periodicals, including magazines and reviews, published during 1904 was 192, but only 143 survived at the close of the year. There were 62 English periodicals, of which 5 were daily newspapers. Two daily newspapers were published in Tamil.

Periodicals. (1904.) *Part II, para. 416.*

91 The number of publications registered during 1904-1905 declined from 1,216 to 1,200, of which 385 were in English against 402 in the previous year. Of the publications, 269 were educational in their aim against 298 in 1903-1904. The number of works registered for copyright was 357 against 333.

Registration of Books. (1904.) *Part II, para. 417.*

92. The total number of visitors to the Government Museum fell. The most important event in connection with the Museum was the acquisition by purchase of Mr. Bruce Foote's prehistoric and protohistoric collection. Various other additions were made. Several tours were undertaken in connection with the ethnographic survey.

Government Museum. *Part II, paras. 419 and 420.*

93. The most important feature of the meteorology of the year was the failure of the "North-east Monsoon" in the south of the Presidency. In September 1904 the Imperial Meteorological Reporter pointed out that the unfavourable conditions in the extreme western portion of the Equatorial regions, which had affected prejudicially the Bombay monsoon current, were moving eastward and would be prejudicial to the Bay current. This inference was justified by subsequent events and the failure of north-east or retreating monsoon must be attributed to this cause.

Meteorology. *Part II, paras. 421 and 422.*

94. The year was as a whole very favourable for astronomical work. At Madras the observations, as for some years past, were practically confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service. At Kodaikánal Observatory astronomical work was almost exclusively connected with solar observations. There were only 22 days in the year in which no solar observations were made.

Astronomy. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 423 and 424.*

VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology and Epigraphy. *Part II, paras. 425 to 430.*

95. The excavations of prehistoric sites in Tinnevelly and Cuddapah were continued. A small Siva temple was unearthed near Danavulapadu in Cuddapah. The survey in Vijayanagar was continued. The conservation of ancient monuments received special attention during the year. A number of copper plates were examined by the Epigraphist and 596 inscriptions copied.

IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical. *Part II, paras. 432 to 434.*

96. During the year 1 European and 9 natives were ordained deacons, and 1 European and 4 natives were ordained priests. On the 1st February 1905, the Ven'ble Arthur Acheson Williams, D.D., resigned the office of Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary of the diocese and on the 2nd he was consecrated Bishop. The Bishop of Madras subsequently issued a commission to Bishop Williams by which he was vested with episcopal jurisdiction in Tinnevelly and Madura, *vice* Bishop Morley resigned.

Stationery. *Part II, paras. 435 and 436.*

97. The value of receipts under English stationery and stores was low as compared with the figures for the previous year. This was due to there having been no balances of the previous year supplied in the year under review. The total value of issues during the year was less than in the previous year and occurred mainly in issues to the Provincial Department.

Government Press. *Part II, paras. 437 to 442.*

98. The total receipts of the Government Press decreased slightly, while the expenditure also fell by about Rs. 15,000. An additional charge of Rs. 69,000 was incurred for printing and binding work done at private presses during the strike which began in January and ended in November. Work equal to 219,507 pages pica solid foolscap folio with 68,690,948 impressions—the highest on record—was turned out—being a net increase of 2,819 pages and 7,086,839 impressions over 1903–1904. At the Government Press the cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio was As. 15–7 or 1 pie more than last year. At the Penitentiary Branch the cost per page was Rs. 1–9–0.

District Presses. *Part II, para. 443.*

99. The value of work done by the District Presses continued to show a decrease, but there was a decrease under cash receipts and an increase under charges, the latter being due chiefly to the purchase of printing materials required for the new District Press at Guntúr, which did not commence to work until after the close of the year.

Chemical Examiner's Department. (1904.) *Part II, paras. 444 to 446.*

100. The total number of cases examined by the Chemical Examiner fell slightly. Poison was detected in 66·66 per cent. of the cases of suspected human poisoning and in 78·5 per cent. of the cases of suspected animal poisoning. Although arsenic compounds have hitherto been the most commonly used poison in human cases, the number of cases in which aconite was detected exceeded the arsenic cases in the year under review. A large number of miscellaneous articles was also examined.

Charitable Institutions. *Part II, paras. 447 to 449.*

101. In Madras the Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Raja Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital and the Raja of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed as usual by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. There was an increase in the total expenditure of the institutions.

There was an increase in the number of paupers in the depot choultry and a decrease in the number of paupers in the Native Infirmary. The number of women admitted to the Lying-in Hospital was the same as that in the previous year. There was an increase in the cost of the Triplicane Langarkhana. Excluding dispensaries, there were during the year 3,370 charitable institutions in the Presidency, with an income of about 12¼ lakhs of rupees. The total number of persons aided at these institutions was 12,326,725 against 13,345,721 in the previous year.

Muhammadans in the Service of Government. *Part II, para. 450.*

102. There was a slight fall in the number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government. Of the total number of appointments in superior service, they held 14·1 per cent., though Muhammadans formed only 6·42 per cent. of the total population of the Presidency at the last census. But they held this large proportion of appointments in the lower grades only, the number of Muhammadans in appointments above Rs. 250 a year being disproportionately small.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PART II.

DEPARTMENTAL CHAPTERS, ETC.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE AND CHIEF STAPLES.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 10 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

2. *Vide* pages 11 to 33 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

3. *Vide* pages 34 to 48 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

4. *Vide* pages 49 to 54 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

5. *Vide* pages 55 to 64 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENTS.

6. *Vide* pages 65 to 78 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF BRITISH TERRITORY.

7. *Vide* pages 79 to 93 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

DETAILS OF THE CENSUS OF 1901—TRIBES AND LANGUAGES.

8. *Vide* pages 94 to 101 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION. (1904–1905.)

9. The scheme for the redistribution of the Gódávari, Kistna and Nellore districts so as to form 4 districts was sanctioned by the Secretary of State during the course of the year, and the new district of Guntúr was brought into existence on the 1st October 1904. Details of the scheme will be found under Criminal Justice in Chapter III. The sections of the School of Arts devoted to the development of the weaving (other than carpet-weaving) and chrome tanning industries as well as the school recently opened for the training of oil-engine drivers were separated entirely from the School of Arts and constituted into separate industrial shops.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

TRAVANCORE STATE.

(M.E. 1079—17TH AUGUST 1903 TO 16TH AUGUST 1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of Travancore for the year M.E. 1079.*]

[The Maharaja of Travancore, His Highness Sir Sri Padmanabha Dasa Vanchi Bala Rama Varma, Kulasekhara Kiritapati Sultan Manne Maharaja Raja Ramaraja Bahadur, Samsher Jang, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., is a Kshatriya; aged 47 years, without male heirs. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 2,952,157. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,02,01,853. The actual strength of the military force during the year was 1,304. The chief products are pepper, cardamoms, cocoanuts, arecanut, tamarind, coffee, tea, jack, tapioca, yams, rice, horse-gram, green gram, dholl, gingelly, laurelnut, teak and other timber; cocoanut, gingelly, lemon-grass, laurel oils, jaggery, molasses, salt, arrack, cotton, cloth, yarn, coir-rope, coir-matting, bricks, tiles and pottery; there are also plumbago and mica mines. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident throughout the year.]

General and Political.

10. In January 1904, His Highness the Raja of Cochin, in response to the invitation of His Highness the Maharaja, paid a visit to Travancore on his return journey from Rámésvaram. His Highness was accompanied by two of the junior members of his family, the Diwan and a few other officers of that State. His Highness and party travelled throughout this State as His Highness the Maharaja's guests. His Highness stayed 3 days at the Capital. On the 24th March 1904, M.R.Ry. V. P. Madhava Rao was appointed Diwan in succession to Diwan Bahadur K. Krishnaswami Rao, C.I.E., who retired.

Administration of the Land.

11. The current demand for the year was Rs. 24,34,555, or Rs. 28,363 more than in 1078. The demand on wet lands fell from Rs. 13,45,054 to Rs. 13,29,258, while that on garden and dry lands rose from Rs. 6,38,135 to Rs. 6,66,809. The demand under 'miscellaneous' revenue rose from Rs. 4,23,003 to Rs. 4,38,488.

Land revenue.

The area of wet lands at the end of the year was 589,290 acres, or 13,748 acres less than in 1078. Collections fell from 97·38 per cent. to 96·57. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 1,07,213 against Rs. 1,42,431 in 1078. Of these Rs. 53,293 were non-seasonal standing remissions and Rs. 53,920 remissions on

account of perished crops and fallows. The net demand was thus Rs. 23,27,342 against Rs. 22,63,761 in 1078. The arrear demand was Rs. 1,77,884, of which Rs. 7,309 were written off as irrecoverable, leaving a net demand of Rs. 1,70,575, of which Rs. 49,852 were recovered. The percentage of collection was 29·23 against 29·14 in 1078. Of the unrecovered balance a sum of Rs. 55,869 represents the arrears on *desavazhi* lands in Cochin territory. The aggregate receipts amounted to Rs. 22,97,488 against Rs. 22,53,154 in 1078. The expenditure was Rs. 3,59,249 against Rs. 3,63,740 in 1078. The number of coercive processes rose from 46,873 to 53,388. Property was attached in 1,677 cases, and in 115 cases recourse was had to sale. Arrears. Receipts and expenditure. Working of the Revenue Recovery Regulation.

12. The area surveyed and made ready for settlement during the year was 425·59 square miles against 417·72 in 1078. Up to the end of 1079, the field survey of 30 taluks excepting 3 villages and the boundary survey of all the 31 taluks excepting 1 proverty were completed. There were 343 students for training in the Survey school during the year. Of these, 275 were sent out qualified. The school was maintained at a profit of Rs. 196–17 chs.–14 c. during the year. The cost of the department was Rs. 87,602 against Rs. 91,354 in 1078. Survey.

13. Settlement operations during the year extended over 15 taluks. They were completed in none and in only one did they reach the final stage. The total cost of the department amounted to Rs. 2,04,751 against Rs. 1,98,268 in the previous year. The average cost of settlement per square mile was Rs. 719 against Rs. 694. Settlement.

14. The number of members of the Legislative Council was raised from 8 to 10 by the addition of 1 official and 1 non-official member. There were 4 ordinary meetings and 1 special meeting of the Council. Six Regulations were passed:—Regulation I of 1079—To regulate the possession and use of dynamite: Regulation II of 1079—To regulate printing presses and newspapers and the registration of books: Regulation III of 1079—To provide for the better administration of certain Hindu religious endowments: Regulation IV of 1079—To provide for the prevention of cruelty to animals: Regulation V of 1079—To regulate the possession and use of explosives (superseding Regulation I of 1079): and Regulation VI of 1079—The Nayar Brigade Regulation, passed under section 14 of Regulation V of 1073. A Society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was started in Trivandrum to help in the working of Regulation IV of 1079. Six Bills were introduced during the year. **Protection.** Legislation.

15. As in 1078 the sanctioned strength of the force was 1,751. The actual strength on the last day of the year was 1,743. Deducting the number employed in the reserve, jails, etc., the effective strength was 1,425 against 1,388. There was 1 policeman to every 2,071 inhabitants and to 4·9 square miles. The scale of pay of Assistant Superintendents was raised to Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 in 3 years. A new post, that of special first-class Inspector on Rs. 150, was created. The number of departmental punishments rose from 1,187 to 1,316, the increase being under 'fines' and 'black marks.' One Inspector, 2 head constables and 5 constables were granted money rewards during the year. The number of dismissals fell from 26 to 16, and desertions from 26 to 19. Forty-five policemen were prosecuted against 41 in 1078. The number of cases reported was 4,578, or 54 more than in the previous year. The total number for disposal inclusive of arrears was 4,647, of which 1,771 were referred as false, 11 were transferred to the undetected list, 8 were taken on the file of the magistracy and 2,754 were charged. Of the cases charged, 55·09 per cent. were under the Penal Code and 44·91 per cent. under local and special laws. The percentage of conviction was 87·01 against 85·5. The value of property recovered fell from 68·7 per cent. to 48·7. The average duration of investigation rose from 5·4 days to 6·6 days. Except in 'dacoity,' 'cattle theft' and 'ordinary theft' there was a decline in grave crime. Dacoities rose from 71 to 74, but convictions were had in 26·5 per cent. of them against 16·07 in 1078. Six prisoners escaped, but were recaptured. The number of known depredators on the register declined from 1,316 to 1,010. Sixty-three out of 118 sub-stations were not inspected by the Superintendent during the year. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,38,186 against Rs. 2,35,575 and the average cost per policeman Rs. 136–18 chs.–4 c. against Rs. 136–2 chs.–9 c. in 1078. Police.

Criminal Justice.

16. The temporary second-class Magistrate's Court at Tenmalai was abolished during the year. The number of courts exercising criminal jurisdiction was thus 66 against 67 in the year previous. The number of offences reported rose from 18,654 to 20,759, the increase being noticeable both in offences under the Penal Code and those under special and local laws, 16,242 and 4,517 against 14,790 and 3,864 respectively. Cases under the Towns Conservancy and Improvement, and Police Regulations rose considerably. Convictions fell from 32·46 to 32·32 per cent. The number of female offenders rose from 2,466 to 2,699. The ratio of conviction was 8·67 against 8·96 per cent. The number of juveniles convicted fell from 79 to 66. Three were sent to the Reformatory against 1 in 1078. One hundred and thirty-eight cases against 134 were pending at the end of the year, of which 9 were over 3 months old. The average duration was 20 days for preliminary enquiries and 9 days for trials against 22 days and 10 days, respectively, in 1078. The percentage of witnesses detained beyond 3 days showed an improvement—1·53 against 3·28. The number of persons convicted was 8,013 or 17·52 per cent. against 7,168 or 17·20 per cent. in 1078. Of these, 70·12 per cent. were sentenced to fine only against 68·58. Appeals to the District Magistrate rose from 1,480 to 1,665. The ratio of confirmation fell from 57·11 to 52·82 per cent. Twenty-eight persons were bound over to keep the peace and 2 for good behaviour against 4 and 3 respectively in 1078. Fines amounted to Rs. 37,120 against Rs. 38,037. Arrears fell from Rs. 4,928 to Rs. 4,802. The number of cases committed to sessions was 125 against 130. The number of persons convicted was 161 or 45·09 per cent. against 53·55. The average duration fell from 10 days to 6 days. The number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days fell from 132 to 55. Four persons were sentenced to death against 9 in 1078. Appeals increased from 189 to 261. The average duration was 20 days against 21. Fifty-six per cent. were confirmed against 48·44 in 1078. Fines fell from Rs. 7,320 to Rs. 2,070, while arrears increased from Rs. 12,686 to Rs. 13,095. The number of appeals for disposal in the High Court was 143, of which 136 affecting 153 persons were disposed of. The results in appeal point to a deterioration in the quality of the decisions of the sessions courts, the ratios of confirmation and modification having fallen from 61·38 and 21·38 to 54·90 and 15·03 per cent. respectively. Four hundred and sixty-eight against 402 cases of revision were disposed of. The sentence or order of the subordinate courts was quashed in 19·66 per cent. of the cases against 20·40, modified in 7·91 per cent. against 9·45, and interference declined in 72·43 per cent. against 70·15 in 1078. Receipts under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 37,956 against Rs. 36,615, and expenditure was Rs. 1,80,612 against Rs. 1,84,918 in 1078.

Appellate jurisdiction.

Recovery of fines.

Jails.

17. As in the previous year there were 1 central jail and 2 district jails. The average daily strength of the central jail rose from 426·99 to 438·34. The sick rate fell from 4·68 to 1·86. Deaths numbered 16, 1 of which was a suicide, the death-rate being 3·42 against 4·21 in 1078. Only 2 prisoners were recommended for release on medical grounds, against 21 in 1078. The total expenditure of the central jail inclusive of hospital charges amounted to Rs. 46,814 against Rs. 47,080 and the average cost per head Rs. 106–24 chs.–11 c. against Rs. 110–7 chs.–3 c. The earnings from jail manufacture were Rs. 6,082 against Rs. 5,532, while the value of extramural labour amounted to Rs. 10,464 against Rs. 10,713. The average net cost per head was Rs. 69–2 chs.–14 c. against Rs. 72–5 chs.–15 c. The admissions in the Quilon and Alleppey District Jails were 335 and 366 respectively against 288 and 285 in 1078. The daily average strength was 67 in Quilon and 83 in Alleppey against 78 and 81 respectively. The sick rate was 3·7 and 6·55 against 12·52 and 4·29, respectively, in the previous year. The death-rate was 1·4 against 1·27 in Quilon and 4·81 against 4·29 in Alleppey. The cost of these jails amounted to Rs. 6,184 and Rs. 6,414 against Rs. 6,641 and Rs. 5,646 respectively, and the value of extramural labour to Rs. 1,703 and Rs. 1,320 respectively.

Civil Justice.

18. The number of courts exercising civil jurisdiction was 28. Original suits increased from 35,613 to 40,589 and appeals from 2,943 to 3,077. The increased litigation of the year was exclusively in suits of less than Rs. 500 in value. The institutions in munsifs' courts numbered 20,067 ordinary suits and 19,996 small causes against 18,749 and 16,339, respectively, in the previous year. 81·51 per cent.

of the total number were disposed of against 80·65 per cent. in 1078. In spite of the large increase in the disposals, the arrears rose from 8,529 to 9,197 suits as the result of the abnormal increase in the file. Suits of more than 1 but less than 2 years' standing and those of more than 2 but less than 3 years' standing fell from 559 and 6 to 452 and 1 respectively. The average duration of contested suits, was 6 months and 7 days against 6 months and 11 days in 1078, while that of uncontested suits remained at 1 month and 13 days. The aggregate value of the suits amounted to Rs. 31,84,338 against Rs. 29,29,607, while the average value fell from Rs. 83 to Rs. 79. The institutions of the year in district courts numbered 481 ordinary suits and 45 small causes against 494 and 31, respectively, in 1078. The ratio of disposal was 59·17 per cent. against 55·57 per cent. in the year preceding. The arrears of ordinary suits and small causes decreased from 431 and 19 to 408 and 8 respectively; suits of more than 1 but less than 2 years' standing decreased from 64 to 55 and suits of more than 2 years' standing from 25 to 3. The average duration rose from 11 months and 23 days to 13 months and 7 days for contested suits and from 4 months and 9 days to 4 months and 11 days for uncontested suits. The aggregate value of the suits was Rs. 11,49,867 and the average value Rs. 2,186 against Rs. 10,99,785 and Rs. 2,094, respectively, in 1078. Appeals to district courts numbered 2,286 against 2,179 in the previous year. 61·94 per cent. were disposed of against 68·55 in 1078. The arrears rose from 887 to 1,216. Appeals of more than a year's duration numbered 5 against 6. The number of first appeals to the High Court rose from 307 to 371 while second appeals fell from 383 to 330. The disposals formed 69·54 per cent. of the number for disposal against 64·52 in 1078. The ratio of appeals preferred from the decisions of the munsifs to the appealable decrees passed by them rose from 27·84 to 28·48, while the percentage of confirmation fell from 55·55 to 52·21. The High Court restored 56 of the munsifs' decrees on second appeal against 39 in the previous year. The ratio of appeals from the original and appellate decrees passed by the District Judges fell from 65·55 and 23·47 to 54·05 and 20·35 respectively. The ratio of confirmation rose from 50 to 53·88 in first appeals and fell from 72·39 to 68·12 in second appeals. The receipts under Civil Justice amounted to Rs. 6,39,822 against Rs. 5,97,658. The expenditure was Rs. 3,43,358 against Rs. 3,35,860.

Registration.

19. The total number of instruments presented for registration rose from 170,139 to 180,445. The number of Registry offices remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 51. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from Rs. 3,55,27,190 to Rs. 3,93,39,478. The number of wills registered rose from 175 to 190. 98·7 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation against 98·6 in 1078. The receipts amounted to Rs. 3,01,173 against Rs. 2,80,152 in 1078. The expenditure showed a slight increase from Rs. 1,06,905 to Rs. 1,08,863. Six companies were registered during the year against 2 in 1078.

Military.

20. The third company of the reorganised first Battalion was raised during the year. The military force numbered 1,304 including 61 cavalry and 30 artillery-men.

Marine.

21. Five hundred and seventy-seven vessels called at the several ports of the State during the year, with an aggregate tonnage of 470,972 against 637 with a tonnage of 313,985 in 1078. Receipts amounted to Rs. 29,042 and expenditure to Rs. 22,363, against Rs. 25,255 and Rs. 23,336 in 1078.

Production and Distribution. Weather.

22. The season was generally favourable, but the rains of the south-west monsoon were more than ordinarily heavy. There was no appreciable variation in the prices of food-grains or the wages of labour. The mean rainfall gauged at 39 stations was 111·16 inches or 31·91 inches over the normal.

Forests.

23. The total area of reserved forests under the control of the Forest and Cardamom departments was 2,153 square miles and 507 acres, and of reserved lands 239 square miles and 260 acres. No fires of a serious kind occurred during the year. The year was exceptionally favourable to natural reproduction. Para rubber has promised well. The quantity of timber removed by Government agency and by private individuals fell from 66,270 to 56,657 candies and from 3,862 to 2,901 candies respectively. The revenue of the Forest department amounted to Rs. 6,75,311 and the expenditure to Rs. 4,73,202 against Rs. 6,48,960 and

Rs. 4,77,825, respectively, in 1078. The total area under cardamom cultivation fell from 14,387·25 to 13,698·39 acres. The receipts of the Cardamom department amounted to Rs. 1,07,783, or Rs. 12,575 less than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 40,333, the same as in 1078.

Factories. 24. The number of factories was 43, or 2 more than in 1078. The total number of hands employed was 3,559, including 540 women. The wages ranged from 4 chs. to 14 chs.–4 c. per head. The number of boys employed was 1,304, the wages ranging from 2 chs.–15 c. to 7 chs. per head.

Trade. 25. The value of exports was Rs. 2,05,29,496 or 65·4 per cent. and that of imports Rs. 1,08,75,217 or 34·6 per cent. against Rs. 1,87,17,906 or 65·1 per cent. and Rs. 1,00,59,121 or 34·9 per cent. in 1078. Of the entire external trade, 37 per cent. was carried by sea, 45 by backwater and 18 by land. The several products of the cocoanut tree, the trade in which represents nearly half of the entire exports, show again an increase of Rs. 6,56,949 over that of 1078. There was an increase under all the other items of export excepting arecanuts, timber and cardamons. There was a further rise in the export of salt fish; the reduction of the export duty from 5 to 2½ per cent. is evidently having the desired effect. Of the imports, there was a decrease under all items except rice, paddy and tobacco. The total value of rice and paddy imported was Rs. 25,68,638 against Rs. 19,94,571 in 1078. 85·8 per cent. of the trade was with British India.

Public Works. 26. Expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 26,83,081 against Rs. 26,67,404 in 1078. Of this, Rs. 22,49,682 were spent in the Chief Engineer's department, and Rs. 4,33,399 by the Maramat department. Owing to the increase in revenue the percentage to the total revenue amounted to 26·3 per cent. against 26·6, though the amount spent was actually the highest on record. Expenditure on communications fell by Rs. 74,158 to Rs. 8,25,215, of which Rs. 3,67,208 were on repairs. On buildings the expenditure was Rs. 3,94,511, and on irrigation Rs. 6,93,289. The Lunatic Asylum at Trivandrum was completed at a total cost of Rs. 1,78,416. Rs. 6,61,671 were spent on the Kodayar project during the year, making a total of over Rs. 30½ lakhs up to date. The Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway was almost completed, and the line from Quilon to Punalur opened for traffic. In the year Rs. 2,41,504 were paid towards guaranteed interest on the railway debenture bonds.

Anchal or Post offices. 27. The number of anchal offices was increased from 148 to 150 and that of letter boxes from 174 to 179. The number of covers posted during the year was 4,901,609 against 4,543,923 in the previous year. The anchal receipts were Rs. 77,198 against Rs. 69,888 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 1,00,167 against Rs. 93,148. A branch line was opened during the year, which raised the length of mail communication from 922 to 928 miles. The price of letter cards was reduced from 1 chuckram to ¾ chuckram. The money-order system was extended to 9 offices during the year, making 94 in all. 67,315 orders were issued and 66,819 paid, the receipts and payments being Rs. 9,83,142 and Rs. 9,82,746, respectively.

Revenue and Finance. Gross revenue. 28. The total revenue of the State amounted, exclusive of debt-heads, to Rs. 1,02,01,853 and the expenditure to Rs. 1,06,24,320, against Rs. 1,00,35,898 and Rs. 1,09,97,379, respectively, in 1078. The expenditure thus exceeded the receipts by Rs. 4,22,467. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 85,49,236, against an opening balance of Rs. 89,78,395. The revenue is the highest yet recorded, and is due mainly to increases under land revenue, stamps, excise, customs, forests, registration, law and justice and education. Owing to diminished remissions land revenue increased by ·44 of a lakh. Increased comsumption of tobacco, and higher prices for abkári rents, increased excise by 1·90 lakhs, while improved trade swelled customs by ·58 of a lakh. On the other hand, the reduction in the price of salt lowered revenue under that head by 1·14 lakhs. Mint receipts also fell by ·56 of a lakh, and the conversion of a large amount of Government securities into cash reduced interest by ·30 of a lakh. Contributions to the Viruthy Service Fund fell by ·45 of a lakh. The fall in the expenditure is due to the absence of extraordinary charges such as contributed to the large expenditure in the previous year. There was an increase of 1·07 lakhs owing to various trips to Rámésvaram, etc., by various members of His Highness' family. Expenditure on the Kodayar

project came to 6·61 lakhs against 3·97 lakhs in 1078. This amount ought to be considered as capital outlay. In that case the year's working resulted in a surplus of a little over 2 lakhs of rupees.

Salt. 29. The outturn of home-made salt during the year was 257,201 maunds against 132,816 maunds in the preceding year. Sales of home salt increased from 159,860 maunds in 1078 to 214,385 maunds, while those of Bombay salt decreased from 546,874 maunds to 530,865 maunds. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 19,27,837 and the charges to Rs. 4,64,429. Notwithstanding an increase of 41,554 maunds in the sales, the net revenue shows a decrease of Rs. 1,25,486 owing to the reduction of the selling price from Rs. 3 to Rs. 2½ per maund. The consumption of salt per annum per head of the population was 20·8 lb. against 19·7 lb. in 1078. Stamps. The gross revenue from stamps rose from Rs. 4,25,040 to Rs. 4,49,673. The expenditure fell from Rs. 40,818 to Rs. 23,398, the decrease being mostly due to the purchase of a 3 years' supply of "water-marked paper" in the previous year. Tobacco. The total receipts from tobacco during the year amounted to Rs. 12,32,594, while charges came to Rs. 51,183. The average consumption of tobacco per head of the population was 4·06 lb., reckoning ⅓ as children or abstainers from the use of tobacco. Abkári. Including the miscellaneous receipts, the abkári revenue came to Rs. 7,85,913. Customs. Inclusive of Rs. 35,236 received under the Interportal Convention, the customs revenue was Rs. 8,92,444 against Rs. 8,33,790 in 1078. Expenses came to Rs. 31,215. The 2 sub-chowkeys opened on the Cardamom Hills were confirmed. The tariff on cocoanut-oil exported was reduced from Rs. 12 to Rs. 10 per cwt., and that on gum kino reduced from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100 per cwt. A duty of 2½ per cent. on prepared palmyra fibre and of 5 per cent. on the raw material was imposed to encourage local industry. Mint. Receipts from the mint came to Rs. 83,423, and the expenditure (inclusive of wastage on silver chuckrams melted and recoined) to Rs. 32,483. The net profit was thus Rs. 50,940.

Vital Statistics, etc. 30. The number of births registered was 54,292 against 52,165 in 1078: the deaths numbered 42,293 against 45,293. The birth-rate rose from 17·67 per mille to 18·58, while the death-rate fell to 14·47 per mille from 15·34. Births and deaths. There was a marked decline in cases of cholera and small-pox and an increase under fevers.

Medical relief. 31. Excluding special institutions, the number of hospitals and dispensaries was the same as in the previous year. The number of in-patients rose from 15,702 to 15,739 and of out-patients from 563,407 to 607,904. In addition 13 medical officers on special duty treated 25,187 cases. The number of surgical operations was 26,682 against 25,067 in 1078. Three hundred and three post-mortems were held, and 32 midwives attended 1,604 cases against 1,597 in 1078. There were 243 patients in the Leper Asylum during the year, and 164 in the Lunatic Asylum, which was removed into new buildings at Oolampara. Sixty-three vydiasalas against 54 in 1078 and 8 other institutions received grants-in-aid. In the Veterinary hospital 224 cases were treated against 175 in 1078. The expenditure of the department increased by Rs. 2,371 to Rs. 2,73,203.

Sanitation. 32. Special conservancy arrangements were made at Porakad, Alwaye, and the beach villages in South Travancore. The sum spent on sanitation was Rs. 61,141. In addition Rs. 57,176 were spent by the usual Town Improvement Committees. Vaccination. The number of persons vaccinated increased by 11,974 to 150,117, the outturn per vaccinator being 2,029 against 1,946. Each successful operation cost 4 chs.–13 c. against 5 chs.–3 c. in 1078. 13,441 infants were successfully vaccinated against 11,077 in 1078, the percentage to registered births being 24·75 against 21·23.

Instruction. 33. The number of schools decreased by 94 to 3,727, while scholars increased by 792 to 197,385. Aided schools increased by 32 and unaided schools fell by 126. Of scholars, 25·92, 30·11, and 43·97 per cent. were educated in Government, aided, and unaided schools, respectively, against 25·1, 28·8, and 46·1 in 1078. There were 5 arts colleges, 27 high schools, 142 middle schools, 92 upper primary and 3,433 lower primary schools, and 28 special schools during the year. The number of pupils undergoing primary education numbered 92·8 per cent. of the whole against 93·5 in 1078. On the 15th of August 1904, the State undertook to educate free all children, irrespective of caste or creed, in the primary stage.

The effect of this important undertaking can be noticed only in 1080. 76·5 per cent. of the pupils were boys against 76·6 in 1078. Hindus numbered 63·3 per cent., Christians 32·2, and Muhammadans only 4·5 per cent. Holders of professional certificates or special degrees formed 26·1 per cent. in Government schools, 12·5 in aided and 1·9 in unaided schools, against 23·8, 11·8 and 1·3 per cent., respectively, in 1078. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 5,96,249 against Rs. 5,52,283 in 1078. The income from fees was Rs. 1,28,002 against Rs. 1,00,779. The net cost to Government therefore came to Rs. 4,68,246 against Rs. 4,51,504 in the previous year. Rs. 1,34,191 or 22·5 per cent. of the expenditure were spent on grants-in-aid. In the Maharaja's college there were 189 pupils against 206 in 1078. The net cost was Rs. 50,567, the average per pupil being Rs. 208. Four girls attended the Maharaja's College for girls which cost Rs. 7,056 during the year, an average of Rs. 1,176 per pupil. The strength of the Law College fell from 149 to 120 : the net cost thereof was Rs. 9,213 against Rs. 6,323 in 1078. From the Industrial School of Arts several articles were exhibited in Madras exhibitions and were granted medals. One hundred and eighty against 185 pupils attended the Sanskrit College which cost the State Rs. 9,211 during the year.

COCHIN STATE.

(M.E. 1079—17TH AUGUST 1903 TO 15TH AUGUST 1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of Cochin for the year M.E. 1079.*]

[His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G.C.S.I., Raja of Cochin, is a Kshatriya by caste. He is 52 years old and has male heirs. He was educated privately in English, Sanskrit and Malayalam. The Raja pays a tribute of Rs. 2,00,089, and maintains a military force of 323 men. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 812,025. The gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 29,04,702. The chief articles of trade are paddy, cocoanuts, coffee, pepper, timber, cardamoms, arecanut, hides, cocoanut-oil, coir yarns, coir mats and grass mats. Mr. G. T. Mackenzie, I.C.S., was Resident throughout the year.]

General and Political.

34. His Highness left the State on the 6th December 1903, and after visiting Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Kumbakónam, Chidambaram and Pondicherry, arrived in Madras on the 16th, where His Highness was the guest of His Excellency the Governor. Leaving Madras on the 28th and visiting Trichinopoly, Madura, Ramnad and other places on the way, His Highness reached Rámésvaram on the 1st January 1904. After a stay of 5 days in that place of pilgrimage, His Highness left Rámésvaram on the 6th, and travelling *viâ* Trivandrum, reached Cochin on the 23rd. Throughout his journey through Travancore which lasted 13 days, of which 3 were spent in the Capital, His Highness was the guest of His Highness the Maharaja.

Administration of the Land.

Land revenue.

35. During the year the area under wet cultivation was 135,394 acres, or 1,187 more than in 1078. The increase was due to the registry of unassessed lands occupied by ryots and brought to account during the year. Accurate statistics of the area of gardens and dry lands are not available. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 29,341 and the current demand to Rs. 7,79,610. Of these, Rs. 21,557 under arrears and Rs. 7,74,418 under current were collected and Rs. 2,229 under the former and Rs. 3,085 under the latter were written off. The percentage of current collection to current demand was 99·3 as against 99·5 in 1078. Although coercive measures were adopted in 6,536 cases, sales of moveable property were held in only 4.

Survey.

181½ square miles of theodolite and 147½ square miles of field survey were completed during the year. The total expenditure on account of the department was Rs. 74,852 as against Rs. 67,306 in the previous year. The rates per square mile of theodolite and field survey were Rs. 62–4–0 and Rs. 365–10–2, respectively, as against Rs. 80 and Rs. 388–11–6, respectively, in 1078.

Settlement.

The survey of Tattamangalam and Chittur was completed during the year. The cocoanut, arecanut and jack trees in the 14 villages of the Cochin taluk and the remaining 1 village, Vadavakode, of the Kanayanur taluk were counted and classified. The classification results of the Kanayanur and Cranganur taluks were tabulated. The estates of Punnathur and Kavalapara, both in the Northern Division, continued to be under Sirkar management. The expenditure under ordinary land revenue

amounted to Rs. 92,657 against Rs. 93,293 in 1078. That under survey and settlement rose from Rs. 82,762 to Rs. 94,241.

Protection. Legislation.

36. Five Regulations were passed into law during the year :—Regulation I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code : Regulation II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation : Regulation III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation : Regulation IV of 1079—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076 : Regulation V of 1079—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Registration Regulation, I of 1049. Nine Bills were under consideration at the close of the year.

Police.

37. During the year under report the detective corps, consisting of 2 officers and 6 men, was abolished and an increase of 4 men was sanctioned for duty in the Cranganur temple. The actual strength of the force was 67 officers and 440 men. The ratio of effective police to population and area was 1 to 2,020 persons and 1 to 3·4 square miles, respectively. The number of punishments rose by 50 to 278, while 87 constables received money rewards. Fifty-seven policemen were criminally prosecuted. Two were convicted. The total number of cases registered during the year was 1,131 as against 1,076 in the previous year. Of these, 932 were charged and 738 ended in conviction. Five hundred and twenty-one cases of grave crime were for disposal during the year, of which 299 were tried. Seventy-three against 79 per cent. ended in conviction, 86 against 85 per cent. of lost property was recovered. The average duration of charged cases fell from 13·4 days to 13·07 days. The number of known-depredators in the register at the close of the year was 389, or 36 more than in the previous year. The total cost of the police was Rs. 67,093 as against Rs. 67,206 in 1078.

Criminal Justice.

38. In the magistrates' courts, 4,127 cases were filed during the year and 29 were pending from last year, of which 4,115 were disposed of. In the Sessions Courts, 35 cases were filed, all of which were disposed of during the year. The magistrates dealt with 8,229 persons, of whom only 1,319 were convicted. Compensation to the accused was awarded in 127 against 88 in the previous year. The Sessions Courts dealt with 47 persons, of whom 32 were convicted. The total fines imposed by the magistrates' and Sessions Courts amounted to Rs. 8,586 and Rs. 1,720, respectively, of which Rs. 7,432 and Rs. 627 were realised. A sum of Rs. 5,041 was written off as irrecoverable. There was a balance of Rs. 11,517 at the end of the year against Rs. 14,560 in 1078. Thirty-two per cent. of the subordinate magistrates' orders were appealed against, or the same as in the previous year, and the District Magistrates confirmed 46 per cent. of the sentences as against 44 in 1078. The proportion of appeals to appealable sentences passed by the District Magistrates fell from 91 to 57 per cent. and the percentage of confirmation rose from 57 to 67. The average duration of the cases disposed of by the first and second class magistrates was 6·8 and 8·3 days, respectively, and by the Sessions Courts 6·6 days. No witnesses were detained by magistrates for more than 3 days. The District Magistrates disposed of 234 appeals, the Sessions Courts 8, and the Chief Court 13. The receipts under Criminal Justice were Rs. 7,683, or Rs. 1,926 more than in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 39,697 as against Rs. 38,625 in the previous year.

Jails.

39. There were 10 prisons as in the previous year. The average daily number in the central jail was 139·9 as against 148·6 in 1078. Two prisoners died as against 4 in 1078. The sale-proceeds of jail manufactures amounted to Rs. 3,796 as against Rs. 998 in 1078. The expenditure of the central jail amounted to Rs. 10,691 as against Rs. 11,110 in the previous year, while the earnings of the convicts rose from Rs. 1,177 in 1078 to Rs. 3,862. The net expenditure per head of convict fell from Rs. 65 to Rs. 47. The total cost of the subsidiary jails was Rs. 2,263 as against Rs. 2,068 in the previous year, and the cost of dieting each prisoner per diem was as usual 1¾ annas.

Civil Justice.

40. The total number of suits instituted and disposed of during the year was 9,207 and 9,215, respectively, as against 8,928 and 8,952 in 1078. The suits pending at the end of the year fell from 538 to 530. The munsifs began the year with 187 cases, received 8,134, and disposed of 8,079 : 3 were pending for over a year. The District Judges began the year with 113 cases, received 239, and disposed of 282 : 10 were pending for over a year. The average duration of contested ordinary suits in the munsifs' courts rose from 62·7 days to 82·8 days and that of contested small cause suits from 21·7 to 22·8. The average duration

of contested cases in the district courts fell from 253·5 to 172·5. Thirty-six per cent. of decrees of the munsifs were appealed against and 54 per cent. of such appeals were confirmed as against 39 and 60, respectively, in the previous year. Sixty-four per cent. of the decrees of the district courts were appealed against: 38 per cent. were confirmed, as against 45 and 39, respectively, in 1078. Of 641 appeals for disposal, the district courts disposed of 601. The average duration of the appeal suits disposed of fell from 123 to 114 days in the Anjikaimal court and from 111 to 67 in the Trichur court. The Chief Court disposed of 253 out of 431 suits. The average duration of appeals decreased from 140·5 days in 1078 to 136 days in 1079. Eight appeals were left pending for over a year. In His Highness the Raja's court of appeal there were 2 appeals and 17 petitions for disposal, of which 1 appeal and 14 petitions were disposed of. Receipts from civil justice came to Rs. 1,32,713 against Rs. 1,39,387 in 1078, while the expenditure rose from Rs. 91,926 to Rs. 93,532.

Registration. 41. The aggregate number of registrations during the year was 36,564, of which 13,799 were optional as against 35,937 and 13,808, respectively, in the previous year. 99·8 per cent. of the documents were registered on the day of presentation, as in the previous year. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 51,242 and Rs. 26,616, respectively. The average registration fee for a document was Rs. 1–3–7 as against Rs. 1–4–1 in the previous year.

Military. The strength of the infantry and artillery at the end of the year was 309; while the body guard numbered 14. The total expenditure was Rs. 38,187, as against Rs. 34,510 in 1078: the increase being due to the band which was organized during

Marine. the year. At the port of Malipuram, 84 vessels, whose aggregate tonnage was 76,930, entered and cleared as against 90 vessels with a tonnage of 73,499 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 5,125 was collected on account of port dues, as against Rs. 5,479 in 1078.

Production and Distribution. 42. The season was favourable to agriculture. The mean recorded rainfall was 109·36 inches against 112·02 inches in 1078. The area under mature coffee rose from 3,177 acres to 3,557½, but the average yield was only 91 lb. per acre against 354 in 1078.

Weather. Forests. The area under the Forest department at the beginning of the year was 605 square miles. During the year 8 blocks of valuable teak growth comprising an area of 4·9 square miles were added to this area. There were 24 convictions for forest offences. The people continued to remove, free of charge, head loads fuel, bamboos and thorns for fencing and leaves for manure. Wood and fuel were supplied to the Madras and Shoranur-Cochin Railways, and a large amount of rosewood was bought by contractors for supply to Jubbulpore and Europe. The forest tramway was constructed during the year, and its extension sanctioned. The entire area subjected to special protective measures escaped from fire. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 5,84,272 and Rs. 4,99,152, respectively, as against Rs. 4,07,933 and Rs. 4,15,363 in the previous year. Compared with the actuals of 1078, the gross revenue in the year shows an increase of Rs. 1,76,339. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 83,789 more than in the previous year. There was thus an actual net revenue of Rs. 92,550 more than in the previous year. If the amount of Rs. 1,37,552, spent in the construction of the tramway and timber-slide, is not included under normal expenditure, the net income for the year would have been Rs. 2,22,672. Besides, the depot

Trade. contained timber worth more than 8 lakhs of rupees. The total value of imports at Malipuram was Rs. 3,130 and that of exports Rs. 6,371 against Rs. 2,250 and

Public Works. Rs. 5,995, respectively, in 1078. The expenditure under public works during the year was Rs. 2,54,623 as against Rs. 2,65,861 in the previous year. During the year 448 miles of roads were maintained. The total expenditure incurred on their

Railway. maintenance was Rs. 59,740. An expenditure of Rs. 2,86,915 was incurred on the railway during the year, thus raising the net capital expenditure to Rs. 67,29,929. Rs. 91,251 were received for the half-year ending 31st December 1903, as the Darbar's share of the total gross earnings. The total net earning from railway during 1903 was Rs. 1,95,853, which represents 3·04 per cent. on the net capital expenditure of Rs. 64,50,278 up to the end of 1903.

Anchal or Post offices. As a tentative measure, the railway anchal service was opened during the year. The total number of anchal offices and letter-boxes at the end of the year were 39 and 57 as against 34 and 41, respectively, in the previous year. The length of the mail communication rose from 248 to 284 miles. The total number of covers carried by anchal during the year

was 779,484 as against 673,766 in the previous year. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 9,517 as against 8,244 in the previous year. The expenditure was 16,459 as against Rs. 16,883 in the previous year. Official covers were carried free. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was only about 4 pies.

Revenue and Finance.

43. Receipts under service heads increased by Rs. 4,88,209 to Rs. 29,04,702, and expenditure by Rs. 1,67,193 to Rs. 28,84,955. The increase in receipts was due to the realization of the amount due under the Interportal Trade Convention for the previous year, the larger revenue from forests (1·76 lakhs) and the railway (1·23 lakhs). The main increase in expenditure was under the railway (1·82 lakhs), forests (·83 of a lakh) and excise (·37 of a lakh). There was a large decrease in extraordinary expenses such as marked the previous year. The debenture loan started in 1078 was almost realised, Rs. 9,18,790 being collected. The temporary loan of 2 lakhs referred to in the last report was repaid in 1079. The closing balance of the year was Rs. 1,84,287 against Rs. 1,67,450 in 1078, excluding a current account of Rs. 3,95,460 in the Bank of Madras. It was found impossible to open a sinking fund. In the year under report receipts and expenses of the railway were taken as service heads.

Salt.

44. During the year 198,853 maunds of salt were sold (including the 4,750 maunds issued to Cranganur at cost price), or 16,554 maunds more than in the previous year. The average consumption per head of population was 20·15 lb. as against 18·47 in the previous year. The receipts, expenditure and net revenue fell to Rs. 4,86,133, Rs. 1,53,553 and Rs. 3,32,580, respectively, from Rs. 5,18,954, Rs. 1,16,101 and Rs. 4,02,853. The decrease in receipts was due to the reduction in the duty. The total abkári revenue amounted to Rs. 1,47,128 as against Rs. 1,55,529 in the previous year. The revenue from opium and ganja during the year was Rs. 26,231 as against Rs. 24,715 in the previous year. 1,725 licenses were issued for the sale of tobacco as against 1,597 in the previous year, and the total receipts amounted to Rs. 22,920 as against Rs. 20,700 in the previous year. There were 123 convictions under the Tobacco Regulation against 78 in 1078. The amount received from the British Government on account of customs under the Interportal Trade Convention was Rs. 2,21,000, 2 years' dues having been received during the year. The receipts of the year under stamps amounted to Rs. 2,37,252 and the expenditure to Rs. 12,107 as against Rs. 2,62,170 and Rs. 13,512, respectively, in the previous year.

Excise.

Stamps.

Vital Statistics, etc.

Births and deaths.

Vaccination.

45. Registered births numbered 7,419 and deaths 7,193. The rates per mille were 10·94 and 11·15, which, while exceeding those of 1078, were still far from satisfactory. The public health was fairly good. Deaths from cholera and fevers decreased considerably, while those from dysentry slightly increased. During the year under report, 69 calves were successfully inoculated as against 68 in 1078, and an aggregate quantity of 15,601 grains of lymph was prepared. Of this, 12,996 grains were distributed amongst the vaccinators, 2,440 grains preserved as stock and 165 grains were sold to the municipality of British Cochin. The cost of manufacture amounted to Rs. 291. A sum of Rs. 31 was realised by the sale of lymph. The number of vaccinations amounted to 23,932, of which 79·9 per cent. were successful as against 23,938 and 78·1 per cent. in 1078. The cost of the department was Rs. 4,769. The total expenditure on sanitation and conservancy amounted to Rs. 20,736 as against Rs. 18,715 in the previous year. Ten hospitals, 3 dispensaries and 2 temporary dispensaries worked during the year. 3,675 in-patients and 181,470 out-patients were treated, or 471 and 4,003 less than in the previous year. The surgical operations fell from 7,733 to 7,679. 19,204 women and 13,127 children were treated in the Mattancheri Women's hospital. The number of labour cases fell from 519 to 421. There were 11 lunatics in the asylum which cost Rs. 957. The total expenditure on the Medical department for the year was Rs. 64,522 as against Rs. 63,081 in the previous year.

Sanitation.

Medical relief.

Instruction.

46. The number of schools rose from 1,491 to 1,510, and the number of pupils from 47,315 to 48,079. Boys numbered 34,449, or 57 per cent. of those of school-going age and girls 13,630, or 22 per cent.; 28,774 of the pupils were in unaided schools. There was a second-grade college maintained by the Darbar, which 91 pupils attended, each costing in an average Rs. 20·8 against Rs. 61·7 in

1078. There were 15 upper secondary schools, of which 5 were Sirkar, 8 aided and 2 unaided. Of 33 lower secondary schools, 11 were Sirkar, 21 aided and 1 unaided. The number of primary schools rose to 1,222, of which only 56 were Sirkar and 123 aided. Total receipts under education came to Rs. 35,929 and expenditure to Rs. 99,354. Rs. 31,931 of this was spent on primary education, Rs. 1,891 on collegiate education and Rs. 16,554 on secondary education. The proposal to extend grants-in-aid has not yet been brought into effect.

PUDUKKÓTTAI STATE.

(FASLI 1314—1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905.)

[His Highness Sri Brahadamba Das Raja Martanda Bhairava Tondiman Bahadur, Raja of Pudukkóttai, is a Kallar by caste and a Sivaite by religion. He is 29 years of age and is not married. He was educated by an English tutor. The population of the State according to the census of 1901 was 380,440 : the gross revenue is estimated at Rs. 12 lakhs. The Raja pays no tribute. The military force maintained by the State consists of 110 infantry and the Raja's body-guard of 19 men. The principal articles of production are paddy and other grains, red ochre and granite. The Collector of Trichinopoly is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State.]

General and Political.

47. The Manovarti jaghir continued to be managed by the State and enjoyed by His Highness. There was no change in the allowances granted to the members of His Highness' family.

Administration of the Land.

48. There was an increase of 61,331 acres in the occupied area, of which 23,387 were wet and 37,944 dry. The increase was due to fresh lands having been brought newly under cultivation during the year, to the further increase of the statistical occupied area, to the excess ascertained in the survey measurement, and to the amalgamation of the late Chinnaramani jaghir lands with ayan. The extent of unoccupied arable land was 56,676 acres. The actual land revenue demand was Rs. 8,61,766 against Rs. 7,40,039 in the preceding year. The increase was chiefly due to the inclusion in the figure for the year under report, of the demand in respect of the lands of the late Chinnaramani jaghir. Out of this amount, only Rs. 5,03,448 or 58·42 per cent. were collected against 96·88 per cent. in the preceding year. This marked fall in the collection was due to the unfavourable character of the season which necessitated the grant of liberal concessions to the ryots. Excluding quit-rents, the demand was Rs. 8,32,291 and the collection Rs. 4,93,101 or 59·24 per cent. The collections under "quit-rents" were only 35·1 per cent. against 70·28 per cent. of the demand in the preceding year. The ordinary land revenue arrears amounted to Rs. 1,00,255, of which Rs. 12,110 were collected and Rs. 1,950 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,195 or 85·9 per cent. The arrears of quit-rent amounted to Rs. 1,25,703, of which Rs. 5,151 were collected and Rs. 10,637 written off. There were 25 cases of sales of immoveable property for the recovery of land revenue against 155 cases in the preceding year and only 1 case of sale of moveable property against 125 in the previous year. During the year the survey operations of the whole State except the villages in the Chinnaramani jaghir were completed. Settlement operations were still left uncommenced.

Protection.

Legislation.

49. Two Regulations were passed during the year, one to consolidate and amend the law relating to the registration of documents, and the other to declare that documents of some kinds executed or received within the limits of the State should be chargeable with stamp duty.

Police.

The police force of the State was under the control of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, assisted by a Chief Inspector. The actual strength of the force on the last day of the year was 265 or 10 below the sanctioned strength. The proportion of the actual strength of the force to population and area was 1 to 1,436 persons and 4·4 square miles against 1 to 1,514 persons and 4·6 square miles in the previous year. There was a further deterioration in detection work. Eight hundred and fifty cases of all kinds were reported to the police, but only 598 or 70 per cent. were detected against 83 per cent. in the preceding year. 2,395 persons were arrested but only 698 or 29 per cent. were convicted against 36 per cent. in the preceding year. The health of the force continued to be satisfactory.

Criminal Justice.

The total number of cases for disposal in Magistrates' Courts was 2,367 against 2,594 in the previous year: the arrears at the end of the year rose from 148 to 200. Ten cases committed to the sessions were disposed of, including

1 pending at the close of the preceding year and another committed in the preceding year but taken on file in the year under report, leaving none in arrears. The Chief Magistrate disposed of all the 117 appeals filed in the year: the original decision was confirmed in 65 cases, modified in 10 and reversed in 42. The Court of Session disposed of all the appeals before it. Of these, 5 were against the decisions of the Chief Magistrate, and 4 against those of the First-class Magistrate. Of the former the original decision was confirmed in 4 cases and modified in 1; and of the latter, the original decision was modified in 1 case and reversed in the remaining 3 cases. There were 10 appeals in the year for disposal by the Chief Court; of these 7 were disposed of, the original decision being confirmed in all the 7 cases. During the year there were 1 central jail and 7 subsidiary jails. The number of prisoners admitted was 366 against 335 in the previous year. The Prisons. average dieting charges per head was As. 1-6·91 against As. 1-3·77 in the previous year, the increase being due to the unfavourable character of the season. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 6,380 against Rs. 6,049. The increase which occurred chiefly under "Rations" was due to the high prices of the food-grains. The daily average number of sick rose from 0·26 to 0·38. The number Civil Justice. of original suits for disposal in the Chief Court rose from 1,957 in the previous year to 2,132. Of these, 1,909 or 89·5 per cent. were disposed of against 1,581 or 80·8 per cent. in the previous year. Of the balance of 223 suits 99 were filed towards the close of the year. The total number of small cause suits for disposal in the Chief Court was 1,730 against 1,609 in the previous year and the arrears 64 against 130. In the Rural Small Cause Courts the number of suits increased from 2,137 to 2,450. Out of these, 2,307 suits or 94·1 per cent. were disposed of against 2,053 or 96 per cent. in the previous year. The number of appeals in the Chief Court was 124 against 106 in the preceding year. Of these, 89 appeals or 71·7 per cent. were disposed of against 60 or 56·6 per cent. in the preceding year. The receipts of the Civil Courts rose from Rs. 51,584 to Rs. 56,899 and the expenditure from Rs. 30,141 to Rs. 32,483. The number of documents registered Registration. in the 13 registry offices was 22,079 against 21,036 in the previous year. The percentage of documents registered on the day of presentation was 81·67 against 72·15 in the previous year. The receipts of the Registration Department increased from Rs. 28,997 to Rs. 30,320 and the expenditure from Rs. 18,460 to Rs. 20,561. There was no change in the actual strength of the military force. The infantry Military. consisted of 19 officers and 90 men, and the Raja's body-guard of 3 officers and 16 men. The expenditure was Rs. 23,379 against Rs. 32,312 in the previous year.

50. The season was very unfavourable: the rainfall was only 27·27 inches **Production and Distribution.** against 43·6 in the previous year. The outturn of crops was very poor, and the prices of food-grains rose considerably. Cattle shows were held at Pudukkóttai and at the casba stations of the 3 taluks. The receipts of the Forest Department rose from Rs. 35,243 to Rs. 41,895. The cost of the Forest Department was Rs. 14,610, including Rs. 10,788 on account of plantations. The total expenditure on public works increased from Rs. 2,10,517 to Rs. 2,54,318. The expenditure on irrigation rose from Rs. 62,858 to Rs. 73,418, on communications from Rs. 44,722 to Rs. 62,983 and on buildings from Rs. 71,968 to Rs. 77,040.

51. The total revenue of the State increased from Rs. 12,53,958 to Rs. 12,83,914. **Revenue and Finance.** The receipts under salt increased by Rs. 76,000, under excise by Rs. 13,742, under miscellaneous by Rs. 1,74,720 and under deposits by Rs. 40,410. There was a fall of Rs. 2,76,237 in land revenue The total expenditure rose from Rs. 12,08,625 to Rs. 12,50,145: the increase was mainly due to the increased expenditure under "Assignments to Religious and Charitable Institutions," "Allowance to the members," "Public Works," and "Debt Heads." The closing balance increased from Rs. 11,75,461 to Rs. 12,09,230.

52. There was a marked improvement in the registration of vital statistics. **Vital Statistics, etc.** 8,260 births and 4,943 deaths were registered during the year against 3,530 births and 3,330 deaths in the preceding year. The number of births was 21·44 per mille and the number of deaths, 12·99 per mille. Public health was on the whole satisfactory. There were only 2 deaths from cholera against 204 in the preceding year. In the Town Hospital the number of in-patients and of out-patients treated were 455 and 29,222 respectively against 440 and 28,676 in the preceding year. The daily average rose from 166·25 to 169·47. In the dispensary for women and children 8,503 women and 4,375 children were treated against 6,729 women and 4,937

children in the preceding year, but the daily average fell from 79·05 to 76·46. The number of labour cases attended by the two midwives attached to the dispensary was 157 against 132 in the preceding year. In the 7 rural dispensaries 44,340 persons were treated against 45,335 in the preceding year. Four native vaidyans were maintained at a cost of Rs. 521. The total expenditure on the Medical Department was Rs. 24,482 against Rs. 24,776 in the preceding year. The number of vaccination operations increased from 10,156 to 10,411 and the percentage of success from 98·3 to 99·4. The expenditure on vaccination was Rs. 2,859 against Rs. 2,490 in the previous year and the average cost of each successful operation was As. 4–5 against As. 4.

Instruction.

53. The number of Sirkar, aided and unaided institutions was 53, 130 and 111 respectively against 35, 146 and 96 respectively in the previous year. The total number of pupils was 9,202 against 9,243 in the previous year, among whom 859 were girls. The number of students in the F.A. classes of the Pudukkóttai College rose from 36 to 39. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 37,799 against Rs. 39,752 in the previous year, and the net cost to the State was Rs. 24,830 against Rs. 25,893: of the net outlay Rs. 15,668 were spent on primary education.

BANGANAPALLE STATE. (1904–1905.)

Political and General.

54. In consequence of the gross mismanagement of his State by the Nawab, Saiyid Fateh Ali Khan, Government, in its order No. 20, Political, dated 20th January 1905, assumed the management thereof, and with effect from the 1st February, appointed an Assistant Political Agent under the general authority of the Collector of Kurnool, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent for the State, to manage its affairs. A scrutiny of the previous year's reports showed that they were quite untrustworthy. The present report, therefore, can only be general and approximate, as it has been found impossible to furnish exact figures under most of the heads.

Administration of the Land.

55. The current receipts from land revenue were estimated at Rs. 30,341; the exact demand being unknown. No system of accounts was maintained either by the Huzur or by village establishments. Under the orders of Government, the previous partial settlement was cancelled. The extent of cultivation could not be ascertained in the absence of accounts.

Protection.

Police.

56. The police force consisted of 5 head constables, 59 constables and 1 bugler. Three were dismissed for misbehaviour. As usual, 131 talayaries assisted the police. Fifty-eight cases were pending with the police at the beginning of the year, and 76 were reported during the year, making in all 134 cases. Only 27 were charged, of which 21 were convicted, 28 remained pending.

Criminal Justice.

The Sadar Court received 3 cases, 1 of which was committed by the Magistrate. All were disposed of, the average pendency being 64 days. Twenty appeals were received, of which 1 remained pending. The number of cases for disposal in the Magistrate's Court was 192, of which 183 were disposed of. The average pendency was 18 days. There were 58 prisoners in the jail during the year; 1 died. The average daily population was 17·43. The sale of jail manufactures came to Rs. 165 against Rs. 108 in the previous year.

Civil Justice.

There were, as usual, 2 civil courts. In the Sadar or Diwan's Court there were 36 suits for disposal against 16 in 1903–1904. Only 1 remained undisposed of. Of the 36 suits, 29 were appeals, and only 1 an original suit. The average pendency was 51 days. In the Adalat or Munsif's Court, there were 152 suits, of which 139 were disposed of, the average pendency being 39 days.

Registration.

Two hundred and eighteen documents were registered against 292 in the previous year. Fees came to Rs. 271.

Production and Distribution.

57. The rainfall was poor, being only 11·15 inches against 21·84 in the previous year. The extents of cultivation were not known. The principal exports were skins, ghee, cholam, castor-oil, cotton, mangoes, oranges and lacquer works, and the principal imports, rice, sugar, jaggery, cloths, salt and kerosine-oil. Rs. 804 were spent on public works.

58. The total receipts for the year were estimated at Rs. 1,39,461 and the expenditure at Rs. 1,19,371. Receipts from abkári were Rs. 13,299. Rs. 12,475 were borrowed from money-lenders, but of the total expenditure it is estimated that the Nawab spent Rs. 84,141, or 70 per cent. on himself and his *entourage*. **Financial.**

59. Of 763 cases vaccinated, only 621 were successful. In the hospital there were 13,169 out-patients and 16 in-patients. There were 106 surgical operations. The average daily sick numbered 78·33. The hospital cost Rs. 2,535. There were 2 State schools with 120 pupils. The number of other schools was unknown, as previous figures were unreliable. Rs. 1,022 is said to have been spent on education, Rs. 1,326 collected as school-cess, and Rs. 83 as fees. **Vital Statistics, etc.**

SANDUR STATE. (1904–1905.)

[*Administration Report of the Sandur State for the official year 1904–1905.*]

[The Raja of Sandur, Raja Srimant Venkatrao Rao Sahib, Hindu Rao Ghorapade Mamlukatmadar, Senapati, is a Mahratta. He was born in 1892 and is being educated by a tutor. There are no male heirs. The Raja pays no tribute and maintains no military force. According to the census of 1901, the population of the State was 11,205. The estimated gross revenue is ·56 of a lakh. The chief articles of production are cholam, tobacco, betel leaves and forest produce. During the Raja's minority the State is administered by the Diwan under the control of the Collector of Bellary, who is *ex-officio* Political Agent.]

60. Actual receipts under land revenue and quit-rent amounted to Rs. 20,468. Ordinary holdings increased from 6,044 acres to 6,067, of which 5,545 were cultivated. Inam holdings remained at 3,463 acres, of which 2,902 were cultivated. One hundred and seventy-two wells against 163 in 1903–1904 cultivated 392 acres. The Raghapur tank received practically no supply in the year. A settlement scheme was sanctioned by Government, but too late for introduction during the year. **Administration of the Land.**

61. The police force remained the same as in the previous year. It cost Rs. 2,874 against Rs. 3,010 in 1903–1904. Seven police cases were brought to trial: the accused were convicted in 4 and acquitted in 2. One case was pending. There was only one insignificant case of house-breaking. In all, the Diwan disposed of 106 cases against 143 in 1903–1904. There was no appeal. Six convicts and 12 prisoners under remand were in the jail during the year. Their diet and clothing cost Rs. 11 and their labour was valued at Rs. 7. The Diwan tried 24 suits against 10 in the previous year. None was pending. Sixty-four documents paying fees of Rs. 82 were registered against 82 in 1903–1904. **Protection.**

62. The season was on the whole satisfactory. The rainfall was 24·66 inches or 5·60 inches less than in 1903–1904. Korra cultivation suffered for want of timely rains, being a late crop. Prices on the whole were easier, but cholam, sajja, chillies, sugar and jaggery were a little dearer. Rs. 4,641 were realized from forests under State control against Rs. 3,568 in the previous year, and the British Government paid Rs. 10,000 under its lease of the remaining forests. Trade continued to be good. Expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 1,910. During the year a Calcutta merchant obtained a prospecting lease for manganese. **Production and Distribution.**

63. Total receipts amounted to Rs. 53,410 against Rs. 56,847 in 1903–1904, while the expenditure was Rs. 44,504 against Rs. 46,853. Owing to the death of the Raja's uncle there was a saving in the Civil List. The closing balance was Rs. 49,494, of which Rs. 30,800 are in Government securities. Under moturpha Rs. 1,475 were collected. There were 447 assessees against 446 in 1903–1904. There were no loan advances but Rs. 562 were collected of previous loans. **Revenue and Finance.**

64. Registered births numbered 400, and deaths 309, against 425 and 315 in the previous year. The public health was good, and plague was kept out of the State. Admissions to the Sandur dispensary numbered 16,385, the daily average being 62·53. The dispensary was, however, open for only 262 days, owing to the absence on leave of the Hospital Assistant. Surgical operations numbered only 96 against 171 in 1903–1904, and the midwife attended 179 labour cases against 192. Vaccinations numbered 555, of which 513 were successful. Lymph cost Rs. 36. **Vital Statistics, etc.**

Instruction.

65. In the lower secondary school the attendance fell from 146 to 131, the daily average attendance, however, being 118·35 against 116·4. But of 9 pupils sent up, 8 passed in lower secondary examination, but only 3 out of 13 passed in the primary test. The school cost Rs. 1,420 and fees amounting to Rs. 707 were collected. The lower primary school at Kanivihalli was opened with 6 pupils. At the end of the year there were 28. Charges came to Rs. 95 and fees to Rs. 41. Four pial schools received results grants of only Rs. 20. The London Mission girls' school had 45 on its rolls and earned a fixed grant of Rs. 70.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

(FASLI 1314—1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905.) *

Rainfall and Prices.

66. Generally the season was unfavourable. There was a considerable deficiency in the rainfall of the year throughout the Presidency except in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris and Malabar. The mean average was 36·45 inches against 58·30 inches in the previous fasli, and an average of 44·50 inches. Prices of food-grains consequently rose. Rice rose from 13·4 seers per rupee to 12 seers; paddy from 20·8 to 18·3, ragi from 29·1 to 22·1, cholam from 28·8 to 21·2, and cumbu from 27·8 to 19·9. These figures were all above the average for the preceding 10 normal years. During the latter part of the year both rice and dry grains rose above warning prices throughout the Presidency except in a few districts. Rági in Ganjám, Vizagapatam and Bellary, and cholam and cumboo in Bellary, were

Wages.

below warning prices throughout the year. During the year there were no appreciable changes in the average monthly rates of wages except that there was a somewhat noticeable fall in the wages for agricultural labour in Bellary. This was due to the fact that during the first half of the previous year several villages had been evacuated on account of plague. During the first half of the year, the wages of masons fell by Rs. 1–4–0 and As. 12 respectively in the towns in the districts of Coimbatore and Tanjore, while in other districts it was nearly stationary. In the same towns the wages of carpenters fell considerably, by 6 annas in Tanjore and Rs. 1–4–0 in Coimbatore. The wages of blacksmiths fell by Rs. 1–4–0 in the towns in the Coimbatore district, while it increased by 6 annas in Tanjore and 8 annas in Salem. There was a rise of 4 annas and 6 annas in the wages of masons in the rural tracts of Tanjore and Kistna, respectively. The wages of carpenters fell by 5 annas in Kistna. Among blacksmiths the wages fell by 14 annas in Bellary and 10 annas in Madura, and increased by 7 annas in Tanjore and 6 annas in

Births.

Coimbatore. The ratio of births per mille was 30·7 against 31·2 in 1903. The decline is slight and the ratio is higher than the average for the 10 years preceding 1901, which was only 28·3. The decrease was largely due to the prevalence of plague which scattered the population in many parts. Careless registration also

Deaths.

may in many cases have caused a decrease. Deaths from cholera numbered 23,109, giving a rate of ·6 per mille of the population against ·7 in 1903. Deaths from small-pox numbered 9,891 against 15,015 in 1903, a ratio of ·3 per mille against ·4. There was a large decrease in Malabar and an increase in Madura. The total deaths from plague was 20,125 against 13,291 in 1903, the rates being ·5 in both years.

Taxation.

The incidence of taxation per head of population rose by 1 pie to Rs. 2–12–11. The incidence of the land revenue fell from Rs. 1–8–2 to Rs. 1–7–6 being lowest in the district of Vizagapatam (Rs. 0–8–9) and highest in the district of Kistna (Rs. 2–15–0). The incidence of salt duty rose from As. 6–5 in 1903–1904 to As. 6–7·8 in 1904–1905.

Education.

The incidence of the excise (abkári) revenue rose from As. 7–1 to As. 7–6. Educational institutions increased largely in number and strength, and though the increase in the number of boys under instruction was not as great as in the previous year, that in the number of girls advanced by nearly 50 per cent. The extension was shared by all stages of instruction, but was greatest in primary.

* The statements about the vital statistics in this article relate to the calendar year 1904, and the information about taxation and education to the official year 1904–1905.

POLITICAL PENSIONS. (1904.)

67. On the 1st January 1904, the amount of political pensions in force was Rs. 4,32,999. During the year pensions to the amount of Rs. 2,501 were either newly sanctioned, or transferred from other provinces: of this amount, Rs. 1,080 were granted as additional stipend to Ghafúr-un-nisá Bégam, daughter of the last Nawab of the Carnatic. Pensions amounting to Rs. 22,065 either lapsed or were transferred elsewhere, or otherwise ceased. Rs. 9,900 of this amount were transferred to Hyderabad. On the 1st January 1905, the amount of political pensions in force was Rs. 4,13,435, or Rs. 19,564 less than on the 1st January 1904. The number of pensions which ceased was 61, and of those which were newly added 25.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF REVENUE.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.)

[*Reports on the Settlement of the Land Revenue of the districts in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313.*]

Peshkash.

68. The total amount of peshkash, or revenue from permanently-settled estates, payable in the fasli was Rs. 49,91,798, or Rs. 162 more than in the preceding fasli. The increase calls for no remarks. The total demand including arrears was Rs. 51,65,106, of which Rs. 49,76,421 were collected (and Rs. 9 remitted), leaving a balance of Rs. 1,88,676 against Rs. 1,73,308 at the beginning of the fasli.

Shrotriyam Jodi.

69. The quit-rent payable on villages held on favourable tenure was Rs. 7,56,884 or Rs. 9,151 less than in fasli 1312. The decrease was mainly due to the inclusion in the demand of fasli 1312 of the arrears of faslis 1310 and 1311 on account of certain inam villages in the Gódávari district resumed and assigned to the Zamindar of Kirlampudi. Including arrears, the total demand was Rs. 7,63,580, of which Rs. 7,51,507 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,073 against Rs. 6,696 in fasli 1312.

Ryotwar and Miscellaneous.

70. The current demand under "ryotwar and miscellaneous" was Rupees 5,51,15,285 against Rs. 5,43,24,194 in fasli 1312. There was an increase of 14·07 lakhs in assessment on ryotwar holdings. The increase occurred in all districts except Nellore and the Nilgiris, and was due mainly to the introduction of the settlement into portions of Malabar, South Canara and Salem (12·38 lakhs), to the expansion of cultivation (1·28 lakhs), and to the conversion of dry lands to wet in Kistna (0·42 lakh). There was an increase of Rs. 3·29 lakhs under water-rate and second-crop charges. Of this, 2·10 lakhs related to water-rate on dry lands, and was mainly contributed by North Arcot, South Arcot, Anantapur, Cuddapah, Salem, Gódávari and Trichinopoly, in which supplies of water were ample. There was, however, a large fall in Kistna (Rs. 22,092) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 13,817) owing, in the former, to the conversion of a large extent of dry lands into wet, and, in the latter, to insufficient supplies. The increase under second-crop charge on wet land was 1·18 lakhs, and occurred mainly in North Arcot, Anantapur, Chingleput, Malabar and South Arcot; in Tinnevelly, owing to want of supplies, there was a large fall (Rs. 38,136). Seasonal remissions increased by 1·57 lakhs. The increase occurred under all heads except "tirwakammi," and was large under "shavi or short crop" (1·29 lakhs), and "injured by water" (0·94 lakh). The largest remissions were in Kistna (1·65 lakhs) due to heavy floods. The remissions on lands left waste were Rs. 1,23,388. Of this, Rs. 468 were granted on dry land. Particularly heavy wet remissions were granted in Kistna, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The amount of "shavi" remissions was Rs. 1,67,360 against Rs. 38,121 in the previous year. The increase occurred mainly in Kistna, Tinnevelly and Gódávari. Remissions under "injury by floods" came to Rs. 1,24,829 and occurred mainly in Gódávari and Kistna. Tirwakammi remissions (*i.e.*, on wet lands cultivated with dry crops) came to only Rs. 44,973. The greatest fall was in Cuddapah. Fixed remissions (*i.e.*, yearly abatements of assessment) rose from Rs. 7,68,421 to Rs. 14,70,156. Of this, Rs. 99,550 were granted for irrigation by lift and Rs. 34,427 for the maintenance of irrigation works; but the largest item was the abatements allowed on the introduction of settlement or re-settlement, the

Water-rate and second-crop charge.

Remissions.

increase over the old assessment in excess of 25 per cent. being levied by annual increments. These remissions amounted to Rs. 12,81,538 and were granted in Gódávari, Kistna, Anantapur, Tanjore, Trichinopoly and Salem, and particularly in South Canara and Malabar where they came to Rs. 5,22,828 and Rs. 7,32,126 respectively. Miscellaneous revenue fell from Rs. 76·97 to Rs. 76·23 lakhs. There was a large fall under "other items" (Rs. 89,227), *e.g.*, rent from lankas, and sale-proceeds of waste lands, and on penal charge for unauthorized irrigation (Rs. 23,121). There was a rise of Rs. 29,123 in water-rate on minor inams in ryotwari villages.

Cesses.

71. The current demand under cesses on permanently-settled estates was Rs. 11,24,630 against Rs. 10,82,541 (revised) in fasli 1312, and on whole inam villages Rs. 3,15,629 against Rs. 3,05,323. The increase under these heads is due to the inclusion of the railway cess in the returns of Kistna and Tinnevelly. Other cesses fell from Rs. 68,17,531 to Rs. 67,45,876, the cause being mainly due to the levy of village cess at 8 pies in the rupee instead of 9 pies as in fasli 1312.

Total Land Revenue.

72. Of the total current demand (Rs. 6,90,50,102), Rs. 6,79,78,866 were collected within the fasli and Rs. 71 written off the accounts, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,71,165 or 1·6 per cent. against Rs. 8,98,684 or 1·3 per cent. in the previous year. The arrear balance at the beginning of the year was Rs. 10,67,548, of which Rs. 8,65,763 were collected and Rs. 38,695 written off. The total balance, current and arrears, due at the end of the fasli was Rs. 12,34,255. The total demand on account of interest on arrears of land revenue was Rs. 1,07,530, of which Rs. 19,140 were collected and Rs. 3,160 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 85,230 against Rs. 87,853 (revised) in fasli 1312. Advances made under the Loans Acts fell from 3·61 lakhs to 2·43 lakhs owing to the favourable character of the season.

Coercive Processes.

73. The number of demand notices increased by 27,534, or by 0·4 per cent., the total number of processes, however, decreased from 6,809,388 to 6,770,837. The increase in demand notices was mainly in Tanjore, Anantapur, Malabar, Trichinopoly, Salem, Madras and Nellore. There was a decrease (— 34,278) in the number of cases in which moveables were distrained or real property attached. There was a decrease in 17 districts and an increase in 5. The percentage of attachments to demands in fasli 1312 was 6·6: in the year under review it decreased to 6 per cent. Out of 375,441 cases in which property was attached, arrears were paid up before the date of sale in 201,686 or 53·7 per cent. against 51·1 per cent. in fasli 1312. Sales actually took place in only 9,479 cases, or 5·46 per cent., against 7·29 per cent. in the previous year, of the 173,755 cases in which notices of sale were issued. There was also a decline from 0·44 per cent. to 0·29 per cent. in the proportion of sales to the total number of pattadars. Land sold came to 18,249 acres under dry and 5,134 under wet: 8,095 and 1,312 acres respectively were bought in, but 5,435 acres were resold. The land was sold for Rs. 97,129, the average price being 3·3 times the assessment in the case of wet lands and 3·8 times in the case of dry. The special process-servers were as previously confined to 13 districts. Their cost declined from Rs. 16,596 to Rs. 15,411; the process-fees amounted to Rs. 19,264. The number of processes served by this agency fell from 180,273 to 172,140.

Expenditure.

74. The charges on account of district administration debited to land revenue, including the salaries of Revenue Inspectors but not those of village establishments, amounted to Rs. 45,22,543 or 6·6 per cent. of the realizations of land revenue and cesses. The increase of Rs. 62,722 occurred chiefly under "salaries of officers" and was mainly due to the appointment of an additional Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate for the Madura district, and to the payment of larger leave allowances.

SURVEYS. (1904–1905.)

[*G.O., No. 803, Revenue, dated the 30th August 1905.*]

Area Surveyed.

75. Six survey parties worked during the year: their operations extended over 15 districts. The total outturn was 3,212 square miles and fell short of the estimate by 203 square miles. It comprised the cadastral survey of 82 square miles

General.

of Government land, and of 133 square miles of proprietary estates: the cadastral re-survey and revision of 2,996 square miles and 1 square mile especially surveyed in Ellore Municipality. The expenditure on this work was Rs. 4,38,427.

By districts.

76. In the Goomsur taluk of Ganjám the cadastral survey of 51 square miles was completed, while 218 square miles were revised. In Vizagapatam the cadastral survey of Chinnamerangi estate, area 42 square miles, was finished, and 8 square miles in Gódávari belonging to the Vizianagram zamindari surveyed. The remaining 11 square miles of Pithápuram estate in Gódávari were completed, while in Kistna the cadastral survey of the estates of Narayanapuram, Vasantaváda and Malakacherla (20 square miles) and of Tallamudunurpad (402 acres) were finished. The special survey of Ellore town was also completed. In Cuddapah the revision of 663 square miles was completed. In Kurnool 602 square miles of revision and 29 square miles of cadastral survey were finished, and 57 linear miles of railway lands surveyed. In Anantapur the survey of 3 square miles, which remained incomplete in the previous year, was completed. In Nellore the total outturn was 232 square miles cadastrally re-surveyed, while in Guntúr 564 square miles were re-surveyed. In Tinnevelly over 299 square miles were re-surveyed, and in Madura some 15 square miles were surveyed. The scattered surveys in Coimbatore, South Arcot and Madura were completed. In Salem the cadastral re-survey of Dharmapuri taluk was completed, 295 square miles being the extent, and 101 square miles of Krishnagiri taluk were also finished: 55 square miles were, besides, cadastrally surveyed. In Trichinopoly the outturn of land surveyed was 477 square miles. The work of the karnams in re-surveying was, on the whole, not satisfactory. This fact, together with the unhealthiness of several of the localities in which work was going on, was the main cause of the short outturn noticed above.

Maps.

77. The area of village maps printed during the year was 4,563 square miles against 5,209 in the previous year. The map of Trichinopoly district was printed and also maps of 8 taluks. Ward maps of Tanjore, Salem, Erode and Mannárgudi towns, revenue maps of Masulipatam, Anantapur, Cochin, Calicut, Tellicherry and Cannanore towns, and the town maps of Vániyambádi, Tiruppattúr, Gudiyáttam, Vellore, Walajapet, Palni and Srírangam, were published. The maps of 8 Government taluks and 3 tanahs of the Vizianagram zamindari were in the press.

Survey Training.

78. Two probationary Assistant Superintendents underwent survey training, and were sent for instruction in Settlement work. Three Assistant Collectors, 2 Deputy Collectors, 66 Revenue Inspectors, 9 clerks and 56 court-amins were put through a course of surveying: 6 Land Records Tahsildars were also trained for 6 months. Thirty-nine Land Records Inspectors received a similar training, and at the end of the year 34 more Land Records Inspectors and 4 Tahsildars had nearly finished their course.

Financial and General.

79. The gross expenditure was Rs. 6,03,952, of which Rs. 67,899 was chargeable to proprietary estates and Rs. 2,684 to District Boards. During the year the scale of establishments was revised, and the designations of the gazetted staff changed from Superintendent to Deputy Director of Survey, and from Deputy and Assistant Superintendents to Assistant Directors. In the revised scale the staff of gazetted officers is to consist of 15 (of whom 5 are to be Land Records Superintendents) and to be reduced gradually to 12 by the year 1911–12.

SETTLEMENTS. (1904–1905.)

[*G.O., No. 803, Revenue, dated the 30th October 1905.*]

Parties.

80. Six settlement parties were at work during the year in Salem, South Canara, Kurnool and Cuddapah, Tinnevelly, Guntúr and Nellore, and in Malabar.

South Canara.
Initial settlement.

81. Preliminary field inspection in the Uppinangadi taluk was completed during the year. Rough pattas were issued for all the villages of the Uppinangadi taluk and objection petitions were also heard. Final accounts were furnished to the Revenue Department for 52 villages in the Udipi taluk and 60 villages in the

Coondapoor taluk for which accounts had not been furnished in 1903–1904 as well as for all the villages in the Uppinangadi taluk. The survey of mulpatta holdings was taken in hand during the year and considerable progress was made. The diglott registers and descriptive memoirs of all the 4 coast taluks were despatched to the Board's office before the close of the year, while those of the Uppinangadi taluk were under preparation. In the year 1,239 square miles were settled, which completes the area to be settled in this district.

82. In Malabar classification was completed in the karar lands of Cannanore as well as in the single desam of the Cochin taluk in which that operation remained incomplete at the end of 1903–1904. Rough pattas were issued and objection petitions were heard in the remaining 5 desams of the Kottáyam taluk, in the karar lands of Cannanore and in all the desams of British Cochin. The diglott registers and descriptive memoirs of 989 desams were submitted to the Board. The area to be settled was completed during the year. **Malabar.** Initial settlement.

83. The Board's proposals for the settlement of the whole inam villages of the district were approved by Government, and rough pattas were issued for 56 villages. The financial results of the application of the new settlement rates to the whole inam villages of the Kistna district were tabulated and submitted to Government. On receipt of the orders of Government rough pattas were issued in 229 villages. **Gódávari.** Re-settlement. **Kistna.** Re-settlement.

84. The measurement of sub-divisions was completed in 11 villages of the Vinukonda taluk, the number of sub-divisions measured being 4,602. Lands classed as 2–1 and 2–2 at the original settlement, as well as those subsequently assessed by the Revenue Department, were inspected and classified during the year. The inspection of irrigation sources in the upland taluks and of the ayakats commanded by them was also carried out with a view to determine the suitability of the existing rates. The new settlement rates were introduced into the upland taluks before the close of the official year. The hearing of objection petitions has since been completed in the delta tracts and the karnams' copies of the settlement accounts for the upland tracts have been handed over to the Revenue Department. During the year under report both the Special Settlement-officer and the Assistant Commissioner were engaged in conducting preliminary enquiries in connection with the resettlement of the Nellore district. Branch settlement offices were opened in October 1904 at Nellore, Gúdúr, Rápúr, Atmakúru and Kávali for writing up the settlement adangals and the various miscellaneous accounts required for the re-settlement. On receipt of the orders of Government sanctioning the proposals for the re-settlement of the Guntúr district, these branch offices were closed and the men were transferred to Guntúr. **Guntúr.** Re-settlement. **Nellore.** Re-settlement.

85. The new rates were introduced into the 5 southern taluks of the district and the classification of 100 hill villages was completed. The classification of the Bagalur Palaiyam in the Hosúr taluk, of the Javadi hill villages in the Tiruppattúr taluk, and of 15 unsettled villages in the Dharmapuri taluk was also completed during the year. Materials for the re-settlement of the 4 northern taluks of the district were collected during the year. The preparation of diglott registers for the re-settled villages of the southern taluks was commenced and the vernacular portion of the registers was written up for almost all villages. Diglott registers and descriptive memoirs were submitted to the Board for 153 villages in the taluks of Salem and Uttangarai. The outturn under this head would have been greater, but for the delay entailed in the verification of forest boundaries and of the sub-divisions of survey fields effected by the Revenue and Settlement Departments subsequent to the re-survey. **Salem.** Re-settlement.

86. The Special Settlement-officer was engaged in inspecting and making preliminary enquiries in connection with the re-settlement of "Kurnool proper." The classification of the tract commanded by the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal was next taken up, the area classified in the Pamallakot and Nandikotkur taluks being 21,355 acres or 33 square miles. The work of the classifiers was supervised by head classifiers who inspected 9,350 acres during the year. The Special Settlement-officer tested the classification of soils in 27 villages. **Kurnool.** Re-settlement.

87. The chief items of work done during the year were the preparation of a preliminary report dealing with the wet lands in the district and the institution of **Tinnevelly.** Re-settlement.

detailed enquiries into the difficult question of assessing palmyra trees and topes. In passing orders on the former report Government directed that the irrigation sources should be classified and the financial results thereof discussed in the scheme report. The Special Settlement-officer inspected the principal villages containing large palmyra topes, and after careful study of the intricate question of the palmyra tax in the district, submitted, through the Collector, an elaborate report containing proposals for the revision of the assessment on lands planted with palmyras.

Financial, etc.

88. The Commissioner visited all the districts in the Presidency except the Nilgiris, Ganjám, South Canara, Kistna and Madura. Printed diglott registers for all villages in the Gódávari district and the Masulipatam portion of the Kistna district were despatched to the Collectors concerned. The manuscript diglott registers of 912 villages in the Malabar district were received from the party during the year. Of these, 759 were printed and 100 issued to the Collector. The registers of 617 villages of the South Canara district and of 153 in the Salem district were received from the parties concerned. The total expenditure of the department decreased from Rs. 5·38 lakhs to Rs. 4,64,310, of which Rs. 3,31,377 were spent on the parties at work, Rs. 1,00,933 on the Controlling office, and Rs. 32,000 on printing registers.

LAND RECORDS. (1904–1905.)

[*G.O., No. 803, Revenue, dated the 30th October 1905.*]

Work of the Staff.

89. The scheme for the maintenance of land records has been introduced wholly or partly in 17 districts. The Deputy Director of Land Records spent 150 days during the year on tour and visited 16 districts. In Nellore, Kurnool and Salem where re-settlement is in progress, the Land Records staff has been directed to work under the orders of the Special Settlement-officers, until the records are ready for the introduction of a regular maintenance system. District Surveyors continued to work under the supervision of Collectors throughout the year in the districts of Ganjám, Cuddapah, Chingleput, North Arcot, Madura, Tinnevelly and the Nilgiris and in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore, Salem and Coimbatore up to the end of November 1904, when they were relieved by Land Records Tahsildars. The District Surveyors and the Land Records Tahsildars were engaged generally in checking the work of karnams, testing the plotting of fields and sub-divisions and inspecting boundary marks. Some District Surveyors were also employed on special surveys. The District Surveyor in Ganjám was engaged for about 3 months in checking the sub-division records of certain villages in the Chicacole taluk. The Land Records Tahsildar of Vizagapatam supervised the work of the special draftsmen and karnams who were engaged in checking and inking the field maps of 200 villages The Land Records staff of the Kistna district was chiefly employed in the preparation of demarcation maps and stone registers for 665 villages. The Land Records staff of the Bellary district was occupied chiefly in rewriting the stone registers that were faulty and in numbering paper copies of village maps. Survey schools for the training of karnams were held in almost every district by the District Surveyor or the Land Records Tahsildar.

Maintenance of Records.

90. Excluding the districts of Kurnool, Nellore and Tinnevelly from which no information is available, out of 1,367,163 survey marks found either missing or out of repair, 438,362, or 32 per cent., were renewed or repaired. The corresponding percentage in the previous year was 28. In the districts of Madura, Coimbatore, South Arcot, North Arcot, South Canara, Trichinopoly, Bellary, Chingleput and Malabar, the progress was not satisfactory. In those districts in which re-survey is in progress, the missing stones will, in due course, be replaced by the Survey Department. The number of sub-divisions which remained to be measured and plotted into the field measurement books was large in Cuddapah, Chingleput, Bellary,

South Arcot, Anantapur, North Arcot and Madura. In almost all districts, village and taluk accounts were examined by the jamabandi officers, and the defects noticed in the course of the examination have, wherever possible, been remedied. In most of the districts the writing up of village statistical registers and firka books was carried on and in South Arcot, Tanjore, Kistna and Gódávari the progress was good.

91. A draft revised manual of village accounts was submitted by the Deputy Director of Land Records; and it was under the consideration of the Board. A set of village accounts for the Nilgiris was also drawn up by the Deputy Director on the model of the sets which were submitted by him for Malabar and South Canara in the previous year. **Revision of Village Accounts.**

WASTE LANDS.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.)

92. Excluding zamindari and other tracts for which no returns exist, the net area of the Presidency as shown in the village accounts was 61,996,269 acres. Of this total the area included within forests rose during the year from 12,411,654 to 12,470,094 acres, the chief increases being 38,400 acres in Ganjám, 33,459 acres in Bellary and 13,715 acres in Malabar. On the other hand the area treated as not available for cultivation, excluding forests fell from 12,707,390 to 12,443,211 acres, the difference being due mainly to decreases shown under this head of 39,400 acres in Ganjám, 15,322 in Nellore, 21,821 in Kurnool, 18,959 in Bellary, 67,533 in Coimbatore, 28,230 in Malabar and 173,755 in South Canara. This was partly counterbalanced by an increase of 45,541 acres in Salem. The remaining area available for cultivation in the Presidency was 37,082,964 acres. Of this extent the area left fallow in patta holdings, minor inams, and whole inam villages was 5,738,304 acres against 5,205,699 acres in the previous year. The increase in fallows amounted to 57,825 acres in Kistna, 74,970 in Nellore, 31,313 in Kurnool, 32,229 in Cuddapah, 29,425 in South Arcot, 37,804 in Coimbatore, 61,027 in Malabar and 162,158 in South Canara. On the other hand there was a decrease of 44,305 acres in Anantapur and 10,120 acres in Chingleput. The extent of other cultivable waste land was reduced during the year from 5,954,380 acres to 5,475,114 acres. The most marked reductions were 43,961 acres in Bellary, 89,903 acres in Anantapur, 78,959 acres in Coimbatore and 253,121 acres in Malabar.

93. Notwithstanding the increase in the area occupied and the favourable character of the season, the extent cropped was only 19·39 million acres or 83 per cent. of the total holdings against 19·47 million acres or 84 per cent. in 1902–1903. The decrease was 83,210 acres and occurred chiefly in Kistna, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem. In Tinnevelly it was attributed to scanty rainfall and elsewhere generally to excessive rains and floods which rendered the dry lands unfit for cultivation. In Salem the decrease was to some extent due to the adoption of re-survey areas in the taluks resettled. On the other hand there was an extension of cultivation especially in Anantapur, Bellary, South Arcot and Malabar.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

94. There is nothing to record under this head.

WARDS' ESTATES.

(FASLI 1313—1ST JULY 1903 TO 30TH JUNE 1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Estates under the Court of Wards in the Madras Presidency for fasli 1313.*]

Number of Estates.

95. Thirty-seven estates were under wardship at the beginning of fasli 1313. Five of these—Pedda Mérangi and Kasimkóta in Vizagapatam, Pálaiyavanam in Tanjore, Minákshi Ayal's estate in Trichinopoly, and Ráyakóta in Salem—were surrendered to the owners on the cessation of their minority. The Mámidiváda estate in the Vizagapatam district belonging to two female wards, who were still minors, was made over to their brother, the proprietor of the Kasimkóta estate, who attained majority during the year. No estate was taken under management during the year.

Estates Restored.

96. During the Court's management of the Pedda Mérangi estate which lasted a little over eight years and a half the annual current demand of the estate rose by 8·7 per cent. Of debts due to the estate, over Rs. 2,30,000, were collected, while over Rs. 2,08,000 due by the estate were discharged. A net surplus of Rs. 16,092 was handed over to the proprietor. The Kasimkóta estate had been under the Court's management for about seven years and a half; the annual current demand rose by 1·9 per cent., and the balance increased by over Rs. 66,000. The Pálaiyavanam estate was under the Court's management for nearly 17 years. The Court after paying off debts amounting to Rs. 17,432 from the surplus income and Rs. 10,015 by the sale of 3 villages, saved the bulk of the estate yielding nearly Rs. 3,300 per annum by assigning the rest of the villages on usufructuary mortgage and as security for a debt of Rs. 1,85,940. Minákshi Ayal's estate was under management for over 12 years and yielded a net income of only Rs. 2,000 annually. The only outstanding debt, Rs. 9,000, was a fresh loan raised on the eve of rendition at a reduced rate of interest. In the Ráyakóta estate which remained under management for a little over 11 years the Court reduced the debt from Rs. 21,293 to Rs. 12,000.

Financial.

97. The aggregate cash receipts of all the estates under management during the year amounted to Rs. 42,18,261. Adding to this Rs. 9,16,348 the cash balance at the beginning of the year (including the amount at the credit of the estates surrendered during the year) the total cash assets of the fasli amounted to Rs. 51,34,609, of which Rs. 41,44,191 (including a sum of Rs. 5,98,545 invested in Government promissory notes and Rs. 3,69,434 devoted to the repayment of debts) were expended during the year. The cash balance at the close of the fasli was thus Rs. 9,90,418. Adding to this the Government securities and Rangoon Municipal debentures of the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 59,59,400 held on behalf of certain estates and the estimated value of grain on hand at the close of the year, viz., Rs. 1,64,969, the total balance to the credit of the estates on 30th June 1904 was Rs. 71,14,787 or Rs. 7,06,226 more than the opening balance. Excluding debts recovered (Rs. 1,01,729), sale-proceeds of property (Rs. 75,634), and amounts borrowed (Rs. 21,000), the usual receipts came to Rs. 40,19,898. Similarly excluding debts repaid (Rs. 3,69,434), and amounts invested in Government securities (Rs. 5,98,545), the ordinary charges came to Rs. 31,76,212. The corresponding figures in fasli 1312 were Rs. 42,09,083 and Rs. 33,55,347.

Surplus Balances.

98. Fourteen estates, excluding those in debt, had balances of over Rs. 10,000. In Bodogodo (1·61 lakhs), Pithápuram (18·78 lakhs), Telaprole (9·05 lakhs), Arni (2·16 lakhs), Marungápuri (1·49 lakhs), Sivagiri (4·52 lakhs), and Kavalpara (1·14 lakhs), the balances exceeded a lakh.

Investments.

99. Investments in Government securities increased by Rs. 5,78,200, and large amounts were spent on public works, etc. Since the close of the fasli in Pithápuram estate the Court has lent, at an interest of 5 per cent. per annum, a sum of Rs. 6,80,000 on the first mortgage of a considerable proprietary estate named Kolanka and Viravaram belonging to the minor's maternal aunt and her daughter-in-law. This property adjoins the Pithápuram estate and will form a very valuable addition to it if the mortgage eventually leads to an outright purchase. In V. U. Ayyanna's ryotwari estate the Court has since purchased landed property

for Rs. 1,000. Out of the large balance in Sivagiri, Rs. 27,000 have been lent on mortgage to the Zamindar of Saptur and it is proposed to lend Rs. 70,000 on the mortgage of certain villages of the Palaiyampatti estate and Rs. 80,000 on the mortgage of a proprietary estate in the Tinnevelly district named Ilayarasanendal. In Komáramangalam the loan of Rs. 12,000 referred to in the last report was granted to the Ráyákóta estate.

Charges.

100. Taking all the estates together, the percentage of establishment charges and Government commission to normal receipts was 12 against 11·9 in the preceding year. It exceeded 20 per cent. in V. U. Ayyanna's estate (21·2) and Karuvalakkarai (21·1) which are small estates. The total allotment on public works was Rs. 5,37,425, of which Rs. 3,97,927 or 74·0 per cent. were spent against 66·8 per cent. in fasli 1312 and 59·2 per cent. in fasli 1311. The expenditure during the year was made up of Rs. 2,64,713 spent on irrigation works, Rs. 72,005 on buildings, Rs. 15,910 on communications and other works and Rs. 45,299 on account of establishment and contingencies. The outlay on public works was 12·5 per cent. of the total charges of the year (excluding debts repaid and investments in Government securities) against 10·09 per cent. in the preceding year and 8·9 per cent. in fasli 1311. The percentage of expenditure to allotment was poor as compared with the average in the case of Bodogodo (66·9), Telaprole (47·4), Sivagiri (51·0) and Úttumalai (37·7).

Debts due to the estates.

101. The total debts outstanding at the beginning of the fasli amounted to Rs. 7,07,547. Including loans newly granted (Rs. 48,664) and those newly brought to account (Rs. 12,987), as also interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 28,271), the total sum due was Rs. 7,97,469, of which Rs. 1,00,702 were collected and Rs. 34,450 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,62,317 distributed among 26 estates. The outstanding debts were large in Sérugadá (2·09 lakhs), Pithápuram (·73 lakh), Sivagiri (·20 lakh) and Komáramangalam (1·83 lakhs). Almost the whole amount shown against Sérugada is due from the Zamindar of Baridi and does not fall due until 1906.

Debts due by the estates.

102. The total amount due at the beginning of the fasli was Rs. 1,18,06,278. Adding thereto debts newly contracted (Rs. 49,906), debts newly brought to account (Rs. 1,407) and the interest which accrued during the year (Rs. 6,27,229), the total amounted to Rs. 1,24,84,820, of which Rs. 3,69,610 were repaid, and Rs. 2,62,360 disallowed upon investigation, leaving at the end of the year a balance of Rs. 1,18,52,850 due by 15 estates. The entire debt due by the Belgam, Kondamodalu, Sivaganga (Ayan) and Idaiyakottai estates, and all but Rs. 2 out of the debt due by the Komáramangalam estate, were paid off during the year. The debts outstanding were large in Jarada (·60 lakh), Sálúru (1·35 lakhs), Kálahasti (42·30 lakhs), Kárvétnagar (65·43 lakhs), Pálaiyavanam (1·86 lakhs), Pálaiyampatti (·93 lakh), Úttumalai (4·97 lakhs) and Punnatúr (·29 lakh). Kárvétnagar, Kálahasti and Úttumalai are treated as encumbered estates. The debts in Jarada which only came under the Court's superintendence during the year under review can, it is believed, be paid off from the surplus receipts of the next few years. In Sálúru the debt had not fallen due. The greater portion of the debts due by the Pálaiyampatti estate is payable to certain Nattukottai Chetties and bears interest at 9 per cent. This will, however, be paid off shortly by borrowing the required amount from Sivagiri at 5 per cent. The debts of the Pálaiyavanam ward, who took over the management of his estate during the year, were entirely covered by usufructuary mortgages.

Education of Wards.

103. At the beginning of the fasli 10 wards were under the care of the Court's European tutor and assistant tutor at Newington. The Sérugadá ward left Newington during the year in order to receive in his estate practical instruction in revenue law and in the details of the estate management. The conduct of all the wards at Newington is said to have been satisfactory. The Berikai ward was removed to Newington in January 1904, and the younger Kavalpara ward joined Newington on the last day of the year. The Sivasamudram ward was removed to Newington as a day pupil in the latter part of the year. During the year under report photography was added to the Newington curriculum and 6 of the senior wards received instruction therein. The senior wards, Marungápuri, Bodogodo and Sálúru, who are to leave Newington shortly, received instruction in revenue law and accounts. The physical development of the wards

continued to receive special attention. Gymnastics, bicycling, riding, tennis and cricket formed part of their daily routine. The usual visit was paid to Ootacamund during the summer of 1904. The Court appointed one of the Brahman assistant tutors as religious Superintendent in addition to his tutorial duties. The remaining wards were taught in various schools and by private tuition. The Court appointed guardian-instructors for the Kásimkóta, Pedda Mérangi, Pálaiyavanam and Ráyakóta wards to teach them revenue law and accounts and to familiarise them on the spot with all the details of the management of their estates prior to being put in charge of them.

Encumbered Estates.

104. During the year under review, the Court passed final orders on the few claims that were pending disposal. The Decree Collector adjudicated upon all the claims reported to him except 3 relating to Kálahasti and 79 relating to Kárvétnagar. Out of 16 claims relating to Kálahasti and 15 relating to Kárvétnagar referred by the Decree Collector to the District Court of North Arcot, the latter passed orders on 13 and 9 cases respectively, the results being generally favourable to the estates. On a consideration of the report submitted by the Court as to the financial position and prospects of the two estates, adverted to in the previous fasli's report, Government directed that a scheme for the liquidation of the liabilities of each estate should be formulated and submitted to them for orders. In the Kárvétnagar estate, a sum of Rs. 1,92,295 was declared during the year as the net rents and profits for fasli 1312 in respect of the villages which were previously in possession of usufructuary mortgagees, and a sum of Rs. 1,71,021 was either paid or adjusted towards the debts due to the creditors of the estate. The current demand in Kálahasti during the year under report has been provisionally returned as Rs. 5,45,000 against Rs. 4,74,218 in the first year of the Court's management. In Kárvétnagar the current demand has been estimated at Rs. 6,32,837 against Rs. 5,26,959 in the first year of the Court's management. This result is attributable partly to the favourable character of the season, but mainly to the improvement of the administrative machinery. During the year under report 1,459 and 783 acres of lands previously lying waste were assigned on reduced rates of assessment, and 1,657 and 125 acres at full assessment, in the Kálahasti and Kárvétnagar estates respectively. In the Úttumalai estate the Regulation Collector completed his investigation into and submitted his reports on all the claims preferred against the estate. Out of a total of all claims of about Rs. 7,42,000, Rs. 3,40,000 were allowed by the Court; Rs. 2,44,000 were disallowed; Rs. 1,47,000 relating to two cases lay over without interest under section 41 of Madras Act I of 1902. So far little progress has been made in developing the resources of the estate.

Miscellaneous.

105. The Marungápuri forests continued to be worked under rules sanctioned by Government under section 26 of the Forest Act. Similar rules were also followed in the case of the Sivagiri forests and a working-plan drawn up by the District Forest Officer for the forests in this estate has been sanctioned by the Court since the close of the fasli. The survey which was in progress in the previous year in the estates of Pithápuram and Berikai was completed during the year, while it was still in progress in the Komáramangalam estate. With a view to encourage sericulture in the Berikai estate the Court sanctioned a lease for a period of 10 years of a piece of land 6·93 acres in extent for mulberry cultivation. Village accounts are reported to have been satisfactorily maintained in 13 estates. The season was on the whole favourable for cultivation. Seventy-six per cent. of the holdings were returned as actually under cultivation. Holdings numbered 800,352 against 809,367 in fasli 1312.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

(Fasli 1313—1st July 1903 to 30th June 1904.)

Revenue-paying Classes.

106. Of the total land revenue demand (Rs. 608·63 lakhs), the peshkash on permanently-settled zamindaris was Rs. 49·91 lakhs, the shrotriyam jodi on whole inam villages was Rs. 7·56 lakhs, and the quit-rent on minor inams was Rs. 23·05 lakhs. The total assessment on ryotwari holdings rose by 14·07 lakhs to 474·90 lakhs. Thus by far the largest proportion of the demand fell upon ryotwari land. The

most important zamindaris are situated in the Northern Circars, and in Nellore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly districts. Inam villages are most extensive in Tanjore, Salem, Cuddapah and Gódávari.

Ryotwari Land.

107. The number of ryotwari villages was 24,340 against 23,593 in the previous fasli. The increase was mainly due to the adoption of "desams" as villages in Malabar instead of "amsams." In South Canara the number decreased by 236 in consequence of the introduction of survey and settlement into 3 more taluks. The number of single and joint pattas, and their values, and the average areas of holdings in each group are given in the quinquennial rent-roll for fasli 1310, and quoted in last year's report. In the year now under report holdings increased by 250,000 acres, but the area cropped decreased from 19·47 million acres to 19·39 million acres. Excessive rains and floods accounted for the decrease generally. Including cases pending from the previous year there were 165,663 applications for the transfer of registry of pattas. Through Registration officers 57,212 fresh applications were received or 737 more than in the previous fasli. The largest increase was in Tinnevelly (799). The number of applications presented direct to Revenue officers was 57,256, a decrease of 549. The largest decrease was in South Canara, and there was an increase in Tinnevelly. Revenue officers on their own initiative took up 30,111 cases against 30,772 in fasli 1312. The largest decrease was in Salem, Cuddapah and Kistna. In Trichinopoly, Tanjore and North Arcot the increases were large.

Rent-paying Classes.

108. In this Presidency the greatest proportion of the rent-paying classes consists of tenants of zamindaris. It is estimated that the revenue realized by zamindars in fasli 1313 was 200·66 lakhs, of which they paid only 49·91 lakhs to Government as peshkash. Sub-letting by ryotwari pattadars is, however, very common, and though, according to the census of 1901, the number of tenants was given as 2,196,368, the number of actually cultivating landowners was given as 6,970,515. On the West Coast there is still a large tenant class and in Tanjore tenants numbered 152,998 in the last census. In the year under review the relations between landlords and tenants were fairly satisfactory, and there was little resort to coercive processes. In most of the cases in which disputes arose they concerned either the amount or the nature of the rent payable, and were dealt with by the Civil Courts. There were 7,563 suits in the Revenue Courts. The large decrease was due mainly to the decrease in Ganjám where in 1903 the number was abnormal.

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

109. *Vide* pages 131 to 132 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION. (1904–1905.)

The Legislative Council.

110. The term of office of 2 non-official members, including 1 appointed on the recommendation of the Northern Group of District Boards, expired during the year. Both these non-officials were re-appointed. There were 6 resignations among officials and 1 among non-officials, that of the member appointed on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce. All these were duly filled up. Excluding the vacancy caused by the resignation during the preceding year of the member appointed on the recommendation of the Senate of the University which remained unfilled at the commencement of the year, there were 3 other vacancies during the year, caused respectively by the elevation of a member to the Executive Council, by the acceptance by a non-official member of office under the Crown and by the death of the member appointed on the recommendation of the Corporation of Madras. All these 4 vacancies were also filled up. Including 5 adjourned meetings, 9 meetings of the Council were held; the average attendance of additional members being 19 (9 officials and 10 non-officials).

Acts and Bills.

111. Five measures were passed during the year, viz., the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, the Madras Village Panchayats Regulation and the Madras Village Courts Act Amendment Act, 1904, the Madras Abkári (Amendment) Act, 1905, the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905, and the Madras Land Encroachment Act, 1905. The first of these was a repealing and re-enacting measure, and the opportunity was taken to rearrange the old Act of 1884, on the lines of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899. The strength of the Corporation was increased from 32 to 36, 8 of whom were to be elected by certain mercantile bodies; the constitution of the Standing Committee was remodelled; the provisions defining the borrowing powers of the Corporation were amplified and recast; the water and drainage tax was increased from 4 to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and increased powers were taken to regulate the construction of buildings and the sale of food and drugs and to control the sanitation of the City. The second Act was enacted to remove the difficulty felt in enforcing decrees of village panchayats and village munsifs, when the village where the decree had been passed was not situated within the local limits of any District Munsif. The object of the third Act was to enable the admission to bail of persons arrested under the Madras Abkári Act, 1886, and to empower Inspectors and other officers holding enquiries under that Act to admit to bail persons arrested and produced before them. The fourth Act like the first is a repealing and re-enacting measure. The main changes made are the constitution of the Harbour Trust into a Port Trust, the conferring on the Trustees of additional powers and privileges in respect of the landing and shipping of goods and the pilotage and towing of vessels, the amplification of the provisions relating to the borrowing powers of the Trustees, and the reduction of the rate of interest on the debt due to the Secretary of State for India from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent. The object of the fifth and last Act was to provide means of protecting public lands from encroachment and to place upon a statutory basis the customary levy of

assessment on such lands when occupied without authority. The Madras Estates Land Bill was published in the Gazette of the 17th March 1905, but was not introduced into the Council before the close of the year. No drafts of bills were submitted by the Local Government to the Government of India with a view to their introduction into the Governor-General's Legislative Council.

POLICE. (1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Police of the Madras Presidency for the year 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VII. Police.*]

The Police Force.

Strength

112. The formation of the new district of Guntúr on the 1st October increased the number of police districts from 22 to 23. Of these 23 districts, 8 had no change of Superintendents and in 4 there was an interregnum of about a month in each case. In 11 districts there was a single change of Superintendents. Five sub-divisions were vacant for varying periods for want of officers. Excluding the punitive police and private guards, and including 104 village watchers, the sanctioned strength of the force on the 31st December 1904 was 3,179 officers and 21,347 men, or 702 more than on the corresponding date in the previous year. The increase was mainly due to the temporary establishment sanctioned for plague duty and to the additional force sanctioned for the Guntúr district. Recruiting continued to be difficult, and literate men of approved physique were very hard to obtain. The difficulty was felt most in the Ceded districts and in districts affected by plague.

Punishments.

The proportion of men punished departmentally continued to be very high. 37·5 per cent. of the force suffered punishment against 36·3 per cent. in the previous year. The districts with the greatest number of punishments were North Arcot, Anantapur, Madras City and South Arcot, all of which had over 40 per cent. of men punished. The number of dismissals was 504 (25 officers and 479 men) against 459 in the previous year. Appeals against punishments to Deputy Inspectors-General numbered 815, to the Inspector-General 279 and to Government 32. Judicial convictions rose from 209 in 1903 to 309 in the year under review. This increase was due principally to the large number of temporary plague police prosecuted under the Police Act in Bellary and North Arcot, and to prosecutions for absence without leave in Madura, where departmental punishments for that offence had little deterrent effect. Ninety-one men, as against 74 in 1903, were convicted of offences committed in their private capacity, and 218, as against 135, of offences committed in their official capacity. Of the latter, 122 convictions, as against 45, were under the Police Act and 52, as against 35, under section 223, Indian Penal Code. No inspectors were convicted during the year. In Bellary a constable received 7 years' rigorous imprisonment for rape, and from Cuddapah a very disgraceful case was reported in which 2 constables were convicted of looting evacuated houses in a plague-infected village.

Rewards

The amount of rewards disbursed during the year increased to Rs. 5,584-8-0 as compared with Rs. 3,331 in 1903 and Rs. 3,787-8-0 in 1902, and the number of men rewarded also rose from 768 to 927. Good-conduct stripes awarded during the year numbered 3,017 as against 3,439 in 1903. There was again a slight rise in the proportion of illiterate constables (15·8 per cent. as against 15·5 per cent. in 1903). This was largely due to the number of illiterate men employed on temporary plague duty. The number of graduate-inspectors rose from 57 to 70. Excluding 3 reserve inspectors and 2 men appointed only for the Agency tracts, 36 inspectors were appointed during the year, of whom 29 were trained at the Vellore School and 15 were graduates. Eight inspectors were found unsuitable and their services dispensed with.

Vellore Training School.

The Police Training School at Vellore was in session throughout the year. Of 239 men of the station-house officer's class 198 passed out, and of 27 candidates of the inspector's class, 23 were successful. On the 1st January there were 3 probationary Assistant Superintendents under training at the School. One of them left the school in September and the other two in December, having been posted to districts for practical instruction. Three probationers joined the school in December 1904. The Gudiyáttam division of the North Arcot district continued to be attached to the school for purposes of practical training.

Cost.

The total expenditure of the force in 1904 was Rs. 47,77,336 as against Rs. 46,93,078, an increase of

Rs. 84,258. Of this increase, about Rs. 46,258 represents the pay of the temporary police employed for plague duty, Rs. 2,000 the pay of the additional men sanctioned for Guntúr district; Rs. 9,000 was increased expenditure under "Travelling allowance," while an increase of Rs. 27,000 occurs under clothing and armament of the force, which is due to a portion of the jail supplies due in December 1903 having been received in January 1904, and to the supply of the Martini-Henry carbines

Village Police. to 11 districts. Except in a few districts, the help afforded by the village police was not very satisfactory. In Gódávari, Chingleput, Tanjore, Madura, Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, suitable rewards were granted to them for good work. The *ghát talaiyaris* in Bellary, North Arcot and Cuddapah were again favourably reported on. During the year the issue of badges and staves to village *talaiyaris* was com-

Punitive police. pleted in 5 districts, and commenced in 4 more. The special forces at Koilpatti and Surandai in Tinnevelly and at Elayangudi in Madura were disbanded during the year. The strength of the punitive police on the last day of the year was 172, and the cost for the year amounted to Rs. 89,378.

Crime. 113. Until the last quarter, the year was one of prosperity, but the failure of the north-east monsoon was attended by higher prices, and a consequent increase in crime which affected the figures of the whole year. The number of cognizable offences reported under the Indian Penal Code, excluding nuisance cases, was 61,197 as against 58,458 in 1903. Cases returned as true for the year numbered 43,843, or 1,943 more than in 1903. Offences under special and local laws showed a slight increase from 23,556 in 1903 to 24,385 in 1904. Nuisance cases numbered 120,901, or 4,494 less than in the previous year. This decrease occurred chiefly in Gódávari, Chingleput, Madras City, Bellary and Coimbatore. In Madura and Malabar there was an appreciable increase. In the former district, it was due to the withdrawal in 1904 of the restrictive instructions issued in the latter part of 1902 by the then District Magistrate, and, in the latter, to the extension of the Act to two more places in the district. There was also some

Grave crime. noticeable increase in North Arcot and Nellore. Grave crime increased by 867 cases during the year. The increase occurred under all heads except cattle-thefts. Twelve districts contributed to the increase, but principally Bellary, Cuddapah, Chingleput, Madura and Tinnevelly. In Bellary grave crime rose by 118 cases, in Cuddapah by 116, in Chingleput by 137, in Madura by 127, and in Tinnevelly by 83. In 8 districts there was a decrease. In Gódávari and Coimbatore the figures improved by 159 and 290 cases respectively. Madras City and Tinnevelly showed the greatest amount of crime in proportion to the population; Ganjám and South Arcot, the least. Murders increased by 35. The number was the highest since 1900. Coimbatore again headed the list with 58 cases, 6 less than in 1903. Madura had 46 cases, or 12 more than in the year before. Cuddapah and Malabar showed the largest increase (+ 14 each). A case curiously illustrative of the prevailing belief in witchcraft occurred in the Vizagapatam Hill tracts. The youngest of three brothers died of fever, and when the body was cremated the fire failed to consume the upper portion. The brothers concluded that the death must have been caused by the witchcraft of a certain Khond. They accordingly killed the latter. The brothers then cut the body in half and dragged the upper half of it to their own village where they attempted to nail it upon the spot where their deceased brother's body failed to burn. The accused were arrested on the spot, and eventually sentenced to death. There were 6 cases in which women were found guilty of murdering their infant children. A serious riot occurred in the small village of Sellampatti in the Nilakkóttai division, Madura district. The police inspector, with a number of men, went there to arrest one Pallu Perumal Thevan, a notorious leader of Kallan dacoits, and others of his gang. The dacoits were not found, but the police proceeded to search their houses for stolen property. During the search they were attacked by a mob and pelted with stones. The inspector, after warning the crowd, fired a shot from his revolver in the air and, as the attack continued, he fired 2 more shots, one of which hit a rioter in the left arm, while 3 more shots were misfires. The crowd then rushed him, knocked him down, beat him severely and took away his revolver. A constable for a time kept off the mob with his carbine. He hit no one, and when his cartridges were exhausted the mob beat him and took away his carbine. The inspector was at last rescued by one of the villagers, who smuggled him into his house and told the rioters that he knew nothing of him. Twenty persons were

arrested. The Sessions Judge found 11 of them guilty and sentenced each of them to 2 years' rigorous imprisonment. Dacoities increased by 21 cases. This was due almost entirely to an abnormal outbreak of this crime in Nellore and Guntúr. Coimbatore, Salem and Tinnevelly also showed a large increase. Most of the other districts improved, and the improvement was most marked in Madura and North Arcot. Robberies rose from 556 to 693 and the increase was general. Thefts. Tinnevelly again returned the largest number of cases. Burglaries increased by 301 cases from 6,598 cases in 1903 to 6,899 in 1904, and thefts by 416 cases (11,753 as against 11,337 in 1903). The number of cattle-thefts reported varied very little, 2,385 as against 2,428 in the preceding year. Coimbatore still showed the highest figures, though the number decreased very appreciably from 575 in 1903 to 433 in 1904, or by 142 cases. Cases of cattle-poisoning numbered 46, or 16 less than in the preceding year, and was the lowest for the past 8 years. Offences relating to coin increased by 7 to 90, and 54·4 per cent. of them ended in conviction.

114. The percentage of detected true cases again declined, the proportion being 34·8 per cent. against 36·1 in 1903 and 38·8 in 1902. Tinnevelly was again last with only 14·4 per cent. against 17·7 in 1903. Guntúr came next with 18·4. Madras City, the Nilgiris and Ganjám showed over 50 per cent. of cases detected. In dacoities alone was there an improvement (19·7 against 18·4), but this class of crime continued as usual to be the most successful. Detection in murder cases fell to 19·9 per cent. but in 72 cases the murderers committed suicide. If these cases were included as detected the proportion would rise to about a third. The value of property lost amounted to Rs. 11,01,913. Property worth Rs. 2,79,994, or 25·4 per cent. of the amount lost, was recovered. Though the total amount lost was less than in 1903, the percentage of the amount recovered remained the same. Out of 12,508 cases decided, excluding nuisances and offences under special and local laws, 9,895 or 79·1 per cent. ended in conviction as against 79·0 per cent. in 1903, and 79·9 in 1902. For offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety and justice, and against person and property, 27,594 persons were arrested by the Police. Of these 13,986 or 50·7 were convicted. The corresponding figures in 1903 were 28,277, 14,495 and 51·3. Escapes from police custody numbered 125 as against 117 in the previous year. Ninety-seven prisoners were recaptured during the year; of these 14 had escaped in previous years. In 30 cases of escape the police were held free from blame. Excluding nuisances, the number of cognizable offences under the Indian Penal Code in which investigation was completed during the year, was 37,084, of which 10,835 or 29·2 per cent., were struck off as false, as against 29·9 in the preceding year. Of these 10,835 cases the number struck off as maliciously and wilfully false was 4,050, as against 4,354 in 1903 and 4,442 in 1902. The sanction of the Magistrate was necessary to prosecute the complainants in 814 cases and it was applied for in 559 cases. The number of cases prosecuted on magisterial sanction was 106 as against 115 in 1903. The police prosecuted the complainants on their own motion in 235 as against 181 cases in 1903. Out of a total of 341 prosecutions, conviction was had in 88 or 25·8 per cent. as against 22·3 per cent. in 1903. The percentage of cases prosecuted by the police but declared to be false after enquiry or trial was the same as in the preceding two years, viz., 1·4. In 80 of the cases referred by the police as false the Magistrates sent for the accused and convicted them. The numbers of known depredators, receivers of stolen goods, and suspected persons at large on the 31st of December 1903 were, according to the revised figures, 15,587, 1,381 and 3,570 respectively. Of these 343 were females. The numbers on the 31st of December 1904 were 15,199, 1,573 and 4,623 respectively, of whom 322 were females. 2,943 or 13·8 per cent. of the total were out of view at the end of 1904 against 2,834 in 1903. The number of bad characters convicted during the year was 1,145 against 1,036 in 1903. There was still room for improvement in the registration of "receivers." The number of houses of bad repute brought on the registers was 2,622 against 2,410 in 1903, and 1,976 in 1902. The number of "receivers" houses registered rose by 239. There were 247 wandering criminal gangs consisting of 2,008 males, 2,006 females and 3,381 children, of whom 152 males and 22 females were in jail on the last day of the year. One hundred and ninety members of these gangs were convicted during the year as against 198 in 1903. Permanent gangs numbered 626. They consisted of 9,379

Detection and Prevention of Crime.
Detection.
Recovery of property.
Prosecutions.
Arrests.
Escapes.
False cases.
Prevention.

males, 9,356 females and 16,175 children, with 433 males and 18 females in jail. Conviction was procured during the year against 466 members of these gangs as against 245 in 1903. Old offenders convicted under section 75, Indian Penal Code, numbered 1,798 as against 1,767 in 1903. The total number of previously-convicted offenders ordered to notify residence under section 565, Criminal Procedure Code, was 478 as against 307 in 1903 and 190 in 1902. There were 4,941 references for the antecedents of suspected persons—3,578 from the districts of the Presidency, and 1,363 from other Provinces and Native States. In 760 or 21·2 per cent. of the former and in 55 or 4·0 per cent. of the latter, the persons were traced to be old offenders. The number of slips received for record was 11,767 as against 10,253 in 1903. The number of persons put up before Magistrates to give security for good behaviour rose by 774 to 2,979, and successful prosecutions resulted in 65 per cent. of the cases as against 63·2 in 1903. Out of 1,720 persons bound over, 1,124 were sentenced to imprisonment in default of security. The average security demanded was Rs. 152 against Rs. 149 in 1903.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE. (1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IV. Criminal Justice.*]

Tribunals.

115. There was no change in the courts of criminal jurisdiction in the Presidency Town. But in the mufassal an important change was effected on 1st October. This was the redistribution of the Gódávari, Kistna and Nellore districts into 4 new districts, Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore and Guntúr. The new district of Guntúr is made up of 7 taluks from the old Kistna district—Tenali, Guntúr, Bápatla, Sattenapalle, Narasaraopet, Vinukonda and Palnad—and 1 taluk—Ongole—from the old Nellore district. The Nellore district is left unchanged in other respects. The new Kistna district is made up of the remainder of the old Kistna district *plus* 5 taluks—Narasapúr (excluding Nagaram Island), Bhímavaram, Tanuku, Ellore, Yernagudam—taken from Gódávari. The new Gódávari district comprises the remaining 6 taluks of the old district of that name *plus* the Nagaram Island which has now been formed into a taluk. This redistribution involved the creation of 6 new superior courts, viz., 1 District Magistrate (for Guntúr district), 2 Head Assistant Magistrates, and 3 Deputy Magistrates. There were thus in all 23 District Magistrates exercising jurisdiction during the last 3 months of the year instead of only 22 as heretofore. This includes one additional District Magistrate at Madura. Otherwise there were no important changes in the criminal tribunals of the mufassal. Four thousand three hundred and seventy Village Magistrates, 58 Bench Magistrates, 4 Cantonment Magistrates, 47 Special Magistrates, 471 Subordinate Magistrates, 91 Sub-Divisional Magistrates with appellate powers, 20 Sessions Judges, 1 additional Sessions Judge and 1 Assistant Sessions Judge exercised jurisdiction. There were also, as in previous years, 3 Sessions Judges and 2 additional Sessions Judges for the Agency Tracts. The number of Village Magistrates who tried cases rose from 4,107 to 4,370, but this figure is below that returned for the year 1902. The increase during the year under report occurred chiefly in Tinnevelly (109).

State of Crime.

116. Cognizable crime has been dealt with above in connection with the work of the Police. The number of non-cognizable offences for disposal during the year was 140,974. Of these 63,505 were under Special and Local Laws, 1,490 under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 1,436 pending from 1903. Cases under "Criminal Force and Assault" increased by 2,855, "Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public servants" by 1,145 and "Hurt" by 896. The large increase under the first head occurred chiefly in North Arcot, Madura, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam districts, and that under the second head in Bellary and Coimbatore, where the prevalence of plague led to a large number of prosecutions for evasions of the plague regulations. Cases for disposal under the Abkári Act decreased to 8,592 from 10,512, under the Forest Act to 10,530 from 11,821, and under the Salt Act from 1,908 to 1,811. These decreases were due to the favourable

character of the greater part of the season, and to the vigilance of the officers concerned. The decrease in cases under the Forest Act is further accounted for by the free use of the District Forest Officers' power of compounding offences. The proportion of complaints rejected under section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the total number reported was almost the same as that of the previous year. The percentage of convictions in cases brought to trial during the year was 23·06 under the Penal Code and 86·13 under Special and Local Laws, compared with averages of 25·66 and 86·21 for the 5 years preceding. The smallness of the percentage of convictions in prosecutions under the Penal Code, and the decrease in that percentage in the year under report, are far from satisfactory matters for reflection.

Business in the Courts.

117. Excluding cases instituted in the Courts of Village Magistrates, the total number of cases and appeals instituted during the year again decreased, the figures being 289,832 and 9,517, respectively, as against 292,955 and 9,533 in 1903. The decrease in the number of cases instituted was considerable (—3,123) and it occurred almost entirely in the courts of the Presidency Magistrates, Madras. One hundred and one European British subjects were brought to trial during the year. Of these 48 were convicted, 30 under the Indian Penal Code, and the rest under Special and Local Laws. The number of cases instituted in the courts of Village Magistrates again increased, the number being 10,533 against 10,158 in the previous year. More than half of this increase occurred in Tinnevelly, where the number of Village Magistrates who tried cases also increased. The number of persons under trial was 17,340, of whom 5,493 were convicted, 3,988 being imprisoned and the rest confined in the stocks. At the end of the year there were 324 cases pending as against 278 in 1903. The number of cases instituted during the year before regular Magistrates in the Mufassal was 222,530, showing a slight increase (1,463 cases) over the figure for 1903 which was unusually low. The number of cases left pending at the end of the year was 2,256 as against 2,071 in the previous year. The total number of persons under trial during the year was 379,803. The cases of 373,188 persons were disposed of. 179,670 were convicted and 3,318 were committed to sessions or sent to a superior court for enhanced punishment. Of the convicts 4,296 were juveniles (3,616 boys and 680 girls). The percentage of convictions was 48·57 as against 50·08 in the previous year. The highest percentages were again shown by the same 2 districts, viz., the Nílgiris (78·35) and Bellary (73·01). The percentage was again low in Vizagapatam (38·39), and was lowest of all in the Gódávari Agency (32·86). The number of persons awaiting trial at the end of the year was 6,615, of whom 900 were in custody, and the rest on bail or otherwise at large. Of those in custody 18 had been awaiting trial for more than 6 months, and 63 for more than 2 months. The number of persons convicted during the year was less than in 1903, although a greater number of persons were brought to trial. There was a consequent decrease in the percentage of convictions. The number of sentences of whipping, fine and imprisonment all show a decrease as compared with the figures for 1903. The aggregate amount of fines imposed increased from Rs. 7,02,364 in 1903 to Rs. 7,64,198. The total sum collected was Rs. 6,53,343. Out of this amount, Rs. 35,278 were paid as compensation to complainants. Eight hundred and eighty-four juveniles were sentenced to whipping: in the case of 871 the whipping was in lieu of other punishment. The average pendency of cases was slightly greater than in 1903. It varied from 1 day in the courts of the Bench Magistrates to 18 days in the courts of the Deputy and Assistant Magistrates. The average duration in the court of the District Magistrate of Vizagapatam (63 days) is really the actual duration of a single case—the only one disposed of during the year. The average duration in the court of the District Magistrate of Cuddapah fell to 33 days from 75 in the preceding year. Two hundred and sixty-eight persons were committed to sessions courts by superior Magistrates. 338,152 witnesses were examined by the courts during the year as against 327,983 in 1903. None of the courts of South Arcot, Bellary, Coimbatore, Ganjám, Gódávari, Kurnool, Nellore, Salem and Vizagapatam districts detained any witness for more than 3 days. In Tinnevelly the number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days was 360 as against 354 in 1903. In the Tanjore district the number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days fell to 125 from 240 in 1903. The Madura district shows the largest number of witnesses examined during the year, viz.,

Village Magistrates.

Regular Magistrates in the Mufassal.

Original jurisdiction.

25,243, and of these only 25 were detained beyond 3 days. The amount of diet and travelling expenses paid to witnesses during the year was Rs. 79,397 as against Rs. 83,363 in the previous year.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

There were 7,377 appeals preferred during the year, the number of the appellants being 14,343. The figures for the year 1903 were 7,400. This decrease was to be expected from the fall in the number of convictions. The only district in which the decrease was remarkable is Gódávari, where it was attributable to the transfer of 5 taluks to the neighbouring district of Kistna. There was, however, a considerable increase in the number of appeals instituted in the South Arcot and Madura districts. In the former district this was due to an increase in the number of cases brought to trial and the number of persons convicted, and in the latter it is attributed to the increased number of prosecutions under the security sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Arrears decreased from 299 in 1903 to 266. The average duration of appeals before District Magistrates fell from 16 days in 1903 to 13, while that of appeals before Sub-Divisional Magistrates rose from 16 days to 17. The percentage of appeals in which convictions were confirmed was 62·50, as against 61·27 in the previous year. The proportion of wholly unsuccessful appellants was largest in Malabar (70·22), Gódávari (69·91), Vizagapatam Agency (69·76) and Nellore (66·66). Of 709 revision cases filed during the year, 609 were applications from parties, and the rest cases taken up by the courts *suo motu*.

Courts of Session. Original jurisdiction.

118. In 1904, 1,139 cases were committed to sessions courts in the mufassal, as against 1,168 in 1903. The number of persons tried was 2,793 as against 2,862 in 1903. Of these, 1,107 were tried by jury, 1,260 with the aid of assessors, and 94 partly by jury and partly with assessors. The cases of the remaining 332 persons were disposed of without the aid of either jurors or assessors. Eighty-eight persons were sentenced to death during the year, and 51 of these sentences were confirmed by the High Court. Most of the Sessions Judges report that the Jury system worked well during the year. One thousand two hundred and ninety-one persons or 47·90 *per cent.* of those dealt with were convicted. The percentage of convictions was lowest in Cuddapah. In 1903 the percentage of convictions was 48·58. The total amount of fines imposed was Rs. 10,067, but of this only Rs. 2,714 were realised. Rs. 1,072 were also recovered during the year out of the fines imposed in the previous year. The total sum realised during the year was thus only Rs. 3,786 as against Rs. 7,356 (revised figures) in the previous year. For this very striking variation no explanation is advanced. The number of cases pending at the end of the year was 24, as against 25 in 1903. The average duration of sessions trials decreased from 37 to 33 days. It was however high in Bellary (46 days), Tinnevelly (46), Coimbatore (44) and Trichinopoly (41). There was a further reduction in the number of witnesses detained beyond 3 days. It was only 1,311 as against 1,719 in the previous year. This is very satisfactory. The number of witnesses detained for more than 3 days was however high in Cuddapah (253) and Coimbatore (231). Rs. 43,486 were paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses, as against Rs. 50,817 in 1903. The number of witnesses examined fell from 11,384 in 1903 to 10,673.

Appellate and Revisional jurisdiction.

One thousand three hundred and forty-four appeals were preferred by 1,886 appellants during the year, as against 1,187 appeals by 1,783 appellants in the previous year. The average duration of appeals was the same (26 days) as in the previous year. The percentage of cases in which the sentences appealed against were confirmed was 70·63 as against 69·11 in 1903. Four hundred and seventeen revision cases were filed during the year. The number of persons concerned was 1,494. Ninety-three of these cases were taken up by the courts *suo motu*, and the others at the instance of parties. One thousand two hundred and twenty-four persons, *i.e.*, 79·84 *per cent.*, were unsuccessful.

Presidency Magistrates.

119. The number of cases instituted in the Presidency Magistrates' courts decreased from 70,720 in 1903 to 66,120. This decrease is chiefly attributed to a smaller number of prosecutions under the City Police, Hackney Carriages and Municipal Acts. Forty-two cases in which 88 persons were concerned were pending at the end of the year. The percentage of convictions was slightly lower than in 1903 (89·83 as against 90·50). A sum of Rs. 6,085 levied as fines for cruelty to animals was paid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The number of witnesses examined was 15,666, and a sum of Rs. 4,262 was paid as batta.

120. Forty-three cases were received for trial as against 48 in 1903. The number of persons concerned was 52. Forty-four cases concerning 53 persons were disposed of including 1 case concerning 1 person pending at the end of 1903. Twelve cases were tried with the aid of special jurors. The number of persons convicted was 41 as against 48 in the previous year. Two persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. These were the lunatics confined in the asylum referred to in the report for 1903. The percentage of convictions was 77 as against 65 in 1903. The amount paid as batta and travelling expenses to witnesses during the year was Rs. 2,268, as against Rs. 2,158 in 1903. Including 4 cases pending from the previous year there were in all 20 references under section 307, Criminal Procedure Code, for disposal. Nineteen cases were disposed of during the year. Verdicts of "guilty" were upheld in 2 cases; verdicts of 'not guilty' were upheld in 7 cases and set aside in 10 cases. The cases of 84 persons who were convicted of murder and sentenced to death by sessions courts were disposed of by the High Court. In the case of 70 persons the conviction was upheld, the sentence of death being confirmed in 51 cases, and commuted to transportation for life in 19 cases. In the case of the remaining 14 persons the conviction and sentence were set aside, a retrial being ordered in 1 case. Excluding 76 appeals from sentences of death that came up for disposal along with cases referred for confirmation of sentence of death under section 374, Criminal Procedure Code, there were 720 appeals filed during the year. Of these 22 were appeals against acquittals, and 698 appeals against convictions. There were also 234 appeals for disposal that were left pending from the year 1903. One hundred and fifty-two of these were appeals against acquittals (including a batch of 145 connected appeals from Tanjore) and 82 were appeals against convictions. One hundred and sixty-eight appeals against acquittals (including the batch of 145 connected appeals from Tanjore referred to above) and 705 appeals against convictions were disposed of during the year. Ninety-six *per cent.* of the appeals against acquittals were dismissed. This high percentage is explained by the fact that the 145 connected appeals from Tanjore already referred to were dismissed *en bloc*. Of the appeals against convictions 90 *per cent.* were dismissed. In the remaining 10 *per cent.* the convictions were set aside or modified, or the sentences reduced. Forty revision cases were taken up by the court *suo motu* under section 435, Criminal Procedure Code, 117 cases were reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438, and 461 applications for revision were received from parties under section 439, as against 33, 114 and 344 respectively in the previous year. The proceedings of the courts below were not interfered with in 81 *per cent.* of the total number of cases decided. In 63 *per cent.* of the cases reported by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates, the proceedings reported were quashed or modified. In 10 *per cent.* of the cases in which parties moved the High Court the proceedings of the lower court were modified. Two thousand and nine calendars of trials and appeals disposed of by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates were perused during the year. Records were called for in 40 cases with a view to revision. Two hundred and sixty-two miscellaneous petitions were disposed of.

High Court.

References.

Appeals.

Revision Cases.

Miscellaneous.

PRISONS. (1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of Jails of the Madras Presidency, 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—V. Jails.*]

121. The number of central (7) and district jails (10) remained unaltered, as also the number of subsidiary jails (304). The available accommodation rose during the year from 11,638 to 11,959. The increase is due to the construction of 361 additional cells, while accommodation for 40 prisoners in barracks was reduced and converted into cells. The daily average population was in excess in the Penitentiary, Madras, and in the Vizagapatam, Nellore, Bellary, Cuddalore and Madura jails, but overcrowding was prevented by accommodating excess prisoners in temporary sheds or workshops and by transfers. Cellular accommodation increased from 2,896 to 3,257.

Accommodation.

Prisoners.

122. The number received during the year was 77,384 (being only 16 more than in the preceding year), and considerably less than the average for the previous decade, namely, 86,603. The daily average number rose from 10,647·57 to 10,975·98, an increase of 328 prisoners, but compared with the average of the previous decade (11,040·46), the prison population was comparatively low. The

Prisoners under trial.

number of prisoners under trial increased from 35,035 to 35,915 or by 2·5 per cent., but the daily average fell from 1,582 to 1,523 or by 3·7 per cent., thus showing that the average period of detention was less than in the preceding year. There were 33 escapes during the year among this class of prisoners, all from subsidiary jails, but this number though higher than the previous year is lower than that of any year since 1891, except 1892 and 1896 when the number was 33 and 23 respectively. There were 25 deaths among this class of prisoners against 22 in

Civil Prisoners.

1903. The number of *civil* prisoners increased during the year from 1,451 to 1,659, the resulting daily average being 181·04 against 166·37 in 1903. There were 2 deaths as against 1 the year before amongst civil prisoners. Besides the 3

State Prisoners.

State prisoners who remained at the end of the previous year, 1 was admitted into the Berhampur District jail temporarily for detention with a view to his being handed over to the District Magistrate after the necessary arrangements had been made for his future residence. Of these 4 State prisoners, 2 were released and kept under Police surveillance, 1 at Rajahmundry and the other at Chatrapur. Two remained in the jails at the end of the year.

Convicts.

123. The number of convicts received by direct committal fell from 24,731 in 1903 to 23,618, the lowest total recorded since 1889. Except the Gódávari, Bellary, North and South Arcot, Madras and Madura districts, all districts showed a decrease. The largest number of convictions was in Malabar, Gódávari and Madras. The daily average increased from 8,898·98 to 9,271·58. The number of deaths fell from 170 to 150. Of the 1,745 convicts released on Coronation Day in 1903, 17 were re-admitted to prison against 10 in 1903. Thefts again accounted for a large proportion of convicts, and there was a substantial increase in the number of prisoners detained under the Preventive Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code. Native Christian convicts increased from 370 to 515. The percentages of religions were, Christian 2·4, Muhammadan 9·0, and Hindu 88·5, compared with 1·7, 9·1 and 89·2 respectively in 1903. Juvenile prisoners under 16 years of age rose from 469 to 507, of whom 164 were girls as against 134 in 1903. Of the convicts 85·7 were illiterate against 87·7 in 1903. Unmarried females numbered 248 against 219 in the previous year. The percentage of imprisonments of less than 1 month fell from 50·4 to 46·8. The decrease in the admission of previously convicted prisoners continued. The percentages since 1901 have been 13·19, 12·53, 10·86, and 10·81. This steady fall would seem to show that the treatment of prisoners acts as a deterrent. Forty-three prisoners were sent to the Reformatory School, Chingleput,

Conduct.

in the year under review against 33 in 1903 and 36 in 1902. Twenty-four prisoners escaped from jail in 1904, as against 11 in 1903. Twelve of these escaped from subsidiary jails, 1 from the Leper Asylum, Madras, and 11 from central and district jails. Seventeen were re-captured. The number of offences by convicts was 14,346 against 15,275 in 1903. The proportion of offences declined by 6·0 per cent., while the number of convicts fell by 5·5 per cent. Punishments under 'Penal diet' fell from 856 to 719, under 'Penal diet with solitary confinement' from 43 to 9, and under 'corporal punishments' from 81 to 34. The 'mark system' worked well, and prisoners are reported to appreciate its advantages. Nine hundred and ninety-eight convicts were granted good conduct remission against 916 in 1903, and 2,620 were released under the system against 2,364 in the previous year.

Vital Statistics.

124. The vital statistics were the most favourable on record. The ratio per mille of the daily sick was only 19·6 against 19·8 in 1903, and the death-rate 16·1 per mille, compared with 18·1 in 1903. Only 2 deaths occurred from cholera out of 4 cases reported. No death is reported from plague. Of 16,506 prisoners released during the year 9,297 gained in weight, while 3,442 neither gained nor lost. Only 3,767 lost in weight, and of these 765 alone lost more than 5 pounds.

Financial.

125. The gross expenditure of the department was Rs. 11,94,803 against Rs. 11,50,714 in 1903. The increase is due mainly to the debit of 12 as against 11 months' salaries in the previous year, to dieting charges, to extraordinary charges on live-stock, and to petty construction and repairs. Certain jails were re-armed with Martini-Henry Rifles in place of the old Sniders. The gross cost per prisoner

rose from Rs. 63–0–5 in 1903 to Rs. 65–6–10, while the net cost declined from Rs. 55–7–0 per head to Rs. 53–6–0. This was due to the larger cash earnings under manufactures, which advanced from Rs. 80,232 in 1903 to Rs. 1,32,652. The average dieting charge was Rs. 24–8–7 compared with Rs. 24–8–11 in 1903. More convicts were available for work during the year than in 1903, the consequence of which was the increase in earnings mentioned above. Forty-two per cent. of the daily population were employed on manufactures. On the other hand less prisoners were employed on Public Works by nearly 200 per diem. The value of this labour was only Rs. 8,215 compared with nearly Rs. 20,000 in 1903. A satisfactory feature of the year's working is the increase in the value of articles manufactured and produced for home consumption. The value of articles such as bedding, clothes, etc., was Rs. 46,637, against Rs. 26,048 in 1903, while the value of garden produce increased by Rs. 578. The total expenditure on jail buildings during the year was Rs. 1,90,841 against Rs. 2,88,135 in 1903. Of this amount Rs. 1,50,220 were spent by the Public Works Department, and Rs. 40,621 by the jails.

The Workhouse.

126. In G.O., Nos. 1683 and 1684, Judicial, dated 15th November 1904, the Government Workhouse at Madras was ordered to be closed from the 1st January 1905. Vagrants will in future be sent to Bombay. There were 2 inmates in the workhouse at the beginning of the year, and 7 subsequent admissions. Three were European British subjects, 2 French, 1 Australian, and 1 returnable in "other classes of British born subjects." One female got employment as a school-mistress, 3 inmates absconded, 4 were discharged on obtaining outside help, and 1 was released under section 16 of Act IX of 1874. None remained at the close of the year. The daily average was ·39 against 1·16 in 1903. The expenditure was Rs. 1,142 against Rs. 1,108 in 1903, the average cost per inmate being Rs. 113–2–7 against Rs. 73–15–9.

Miscellaneous.

127. Only 63 warders received good-conduct allowances, the maximum number permissible being 138. Thirteen warders were criminally prosecuted chiefly for negligence in allowing prisoners to escape, while departmental punishments numbered 1,730.

CIVIL JUSTICE. (1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Madras Presidency for the year 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—III. Civil Justice.*]

Tribunals.

128. Six new revenue courts were established during the year in consequence of the redistribution of the revenue districts of Gódávari, Kistna and Nellore with effect from 1st October 1904 (as detailed above under "Criminal Justice)." The territorial jurisdictions of the civil courts were not, however, in anywise affected by this redistribution of revenue areas. An additional Subordinate Judge's Court was opened at Tanjore on the 21st March 1904, and an additional Subordinate Judge's Court at Coimbatore on the 18th April 1904. These courts were established in order to clear off the accumulation of arrears of civil work in the Tanjore and Coimbatore districts. The temporary Subordinate Court in Coimbatore was abolished on the 23rd December. In Tanjore the additional Subordinate Judge's Court was still at work at the end of the year. An additional District Munsif's Court was opened at Nellore on the 1st March 1904 in order to assist the permanent District Munsif in clearing off the heavy accumulation of work in his court. With a view to a more even distribution of the civil work of the district of North Malabar, the District Munsifs' Courts of Panur and Payyoli were transferred to Kuttuparamba and Nadapuram with effect from 30th May 1904. In order to equalize the work of the 2 Subordinate Judges stationed in the Tinnevelly district, the Srivaikuntam taluk over which the Subordinate Judge of Tinnevelly formerly exercised both ordinary and small cause jurisdiction was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Tuticorin Subordinate Judge with effect from 1st July 1904. The number of Village Courts which exercised jurisdiction rose from 5,197 to 5,236. In the districts of Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr and Nellore there was a total increase of 83 courts over those of the previous year, which is attributed to

the growth of confidence in these tribunals. The increase was also noticeable in Tinnevelly. There was a decrease (57) in the Salem district. This is explained by the prevalence of plague there.

Litigation.

129. The number of suits instituted during the year was 334,341, *i.e.*, 11,443 suits more than in 1903. The increase occurred chiefly in the Village Courts, District Munsifs' Courts and Subordinate Judges' Courts where the institutions rose by 3,511, 9,550 and 2,333, respectively. The reason for this sudden rise is not apparent. The number of appeals preferred was 12,419 or 83 more than in 1903.

Value of litigation.

Although the number of suits instituted rose from 322,898 to 334,341, the total value of the subject matter involved fell from Rs. 12,37,00,000 to Rs. 4,00,54,000 (in round numbers). This variation, though at first sight rather striking, only marks a return to the normal figure from the abnormally high figure for 1903, which was due to the institution of 4 suits of high value against the Vizianagram estate during that year. The amount involved in appellate litigation increased from Rs. 44,07,000 to Rs. 57,77,000.

Village Courts.

The number of suits instituted in Village Courts rose from 78,967 to 82,478. The increase was marked in the Gódávari, Kistna, Nellore and Guntúr districts (+ 1,414 in the aggregate), Tanjore (+ 1,103), Madura (+ 612) and Trichinopoly (+ 520). In Madura and Trichinopoly the Village Munsifs are said to be gradually becoming more enlightened and zealous, and the people to be more ready to resort to their courts in consequence. There was, however, a decrease in the number of suits instituted in Village Courts in Coimbatore (— 732) and in the Nilgiris (— 430). The decrease in Coimbatore is attributed to the prevalence of plague in parts of the district. In the Nilgiris it is attributed to a difficulty in executing decrees passed by Village Courts in that district.

Revenue Courts.

The number of suits instituted in Revenue Courts was 7,563 as against 11,745 in 1903. The decrease was very marked in Tanjore (— 2,274) where it was mainly due to the fact that no suits were instituted by the mortgagees of the Konur Nadu and Gandarvakóttai zamindari in 1904, and in Ganjám (— 1,978) where an exceptionally large number of suits (2,205) had been filed by the Zamindar of Jalantra in 1903.

District Munsifs' Courts.

The number of ordinary and small cause suits instituted in District Munsifs' Courts was 79,687 and 122,626, respectively, thus showing an increase of 3,958 and 5,592, respectively, over the figures for the previous year. The increase in the number of ordinary suits was marked in Coimbatore (+ 1,585), Kistna (+627), Trichinopoly (+ 545) and North Malabar (+ 483), while there was a considerable decrease in South Canara (— 562). The increase in Coimbatore is attributed mainly to the small cause jurisdiction of the Courts of the District Munsifs of Coimbatore and Erode. The recent redistribution of jurisdictions is the cause assigned for the increase in North Malabar. The decrease in South Canara is probably attributable to some extent to the retransfer of the Subordinate Judge's Court from Tellicherry to Mangalore and to the Revenue Settlement operations which were being carried on during the earlier part of the year. The increase in the number of small cause suits was marked in Kistna (+ 2,169), North Malabar (+ 1,552), Gódávari (1,387), South Arcot (+ 1,334), Trichinopoly (+ 852), South Malabar (+ 668) and Chingleput (+ 584), while the decrease was noticeable in Coimbatore (— 1,340), North Arcot (— 1,233) and Nellore (— 1,197). The increase in Chingleput was due to the large number of suits filed in the Tiruvallúr District Munsif's Court in connection with the Kálahasti estate.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

There was again a fall in the number of ordinary suits filed in Subordinate Judges' Courts, the number being 833 as against 862 in the previous year. The number of small causes filed rose, however, from 18,172 to 20,534. The decrease in the number of ordinary suits was marked in Cochin (— 32). The increase in the number of small causes was noticeable in the case of the Subordinate Judge's Court of Masulipatam (+ 644), the additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Gódávari (+ 635), the Mangalore Subordinate Judge's Court (+ 302), the Tuticorin Subordinate Judge's Court (+ 240), and the Subordinate Judge's Court of the Nilgiris (+ 226). The increase in the additional Subordinate Court, Gódávari, and in the Subordinate Court, Mangalore, was due to the fact that the court worked throughout the year as against 6 months in the previous year. In Tuticorin the increase was due to the transfer of the Srívaikuntam taluk to the jurisdiction of the Tuticorin Subordinate Judge. The subsidence of plague explains the increase in the Subordinate Court of the Nilgiris.

District Courts.

The number of ordinary suits filed in District Courts again decreased from 485 in 1903 to 438, while the number of small causes increased from

585 to 636. The decrease in ordinary suits was marked in South Arcot. The figure for 1904 was much nearer the average. The Trichinopoly district was almost entirely responsible for the increase in the number of small causes. The number of regular and miscellaneous appeals filed increased from 8,828 and 352 to 10,277 and 358, respectively. The marked increase in regular appeals in Ganjám (+ 1,360) was due to the institution of a batch of 1,218 appeals from the decision of the Sub-Collector, Berhampur Division. There was a decrease of 290 in the number of appeals filed in Tanjore. The number of suits instituted in the Presidency Court of Small Causes during the year was 17,964 against 17,630 in the year 1903. The average value of suits was Rs. 72 as against Rs. 65 in the year 1903. There were 398 applications for ejectment of tenants as against 472 in 1903. The number of suits instituted in the City Civil Court fell from 303 to 284, and the average value from Rs. 823 to Rs. 710. In the High Court suits increased from 218 in 1903 to 251 during the year. The average value of suits fell from Rs. 12,413 to Rs. 11,531. The number of appeals of all kinds preferred to the High Court during the year was 2,360 against 3,673 in 1903. The average for the years 1899–1903 was 2,405. The aggregate and average values of appeals from original decrees were nearly double what they were in the previous year, the figures being Rs. 36,97,216 and Rs. 9,289 as against Rs. 17,09,938 and Rs. 5,310 in 1903. The corresponding values of appeals from appellate decrees were Rs. 5,29,113 and Rs. 360 as against Rs. 5,50,318 and Rs. 173 in 1903.

Courts in the Presidency Town.

High Court.

130. In Village Courts 82,831 suits were disposed of against 79,755 in 1903 while arrears were reduced to 5,964 from 6,263. The number of suits disposed of in Revenue Courts was 9,259 as against 10,246 in 1903. Arrears were reduced from 3,296 to 1,976, though they increased in Madura and Salem. In Ganjám district arrears were reduced from 2,197 to 162. The average duration of suits was high in Ganjám (contested suits 405 days and uncontested suits 267 days), in North Arcot (196 days) and in Trichinopoly (193 days). The number of suits disposed of in Agency Courts fell from 1,036 in 1903 to 856, while arrears increased from 120 to 141. The average duration of contested suits was again very high in Palkonda (Vizagapatam Agency), namely, 316 days. In the District Munsifs' Courts there were 105,752 ordinary suits and 133,648 small causes for disposal in 1904 Of these, 81,362 ordinary suits and 124,544 small causes were disposed of, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 76,361 and 117,404. Thirty-eight thousand seven hundred and eighty-two ordinary suits and 25,327 small causes were contested as against 36,948 ordinary and 24,365 small cause suits in 1903. Eleven District Munsifs exercised extended small cause powers in suits up to Rs. 100, and disposed of 3,147 suits of values between Rs. 50 and Rs. 100. Nineteen District Munsifs exercised extended small cause powers up to Rs. 200, and disposed of 8,441 suits between Rs. 50 and Rs. 200 in value. In only two courts the average duration of contested ordinary suits exceeded a year, namely, Tenali and Bezwada; but in 9 it exceeded 300 days, namely, Kollegal, Peddápuram, Masulipatam, Tirumangalam, Alatur, Anjengo, Nellore, Kanigiri and Srírangam. The high duration in Bezwada is said to have been due to the disposal of old suits remanded by the Privy Council, and by the District and Subordinate Judges' Courts, and of suits readmitted on review; while in Kollegal frequent adjournments on account of plague is the chief cause assigned for the delay. The average duration of contested small causes exceeded 100 days in Kollegal, Ellore, Tirumangalam, Nellore (additional) and Vizianagram. The average duration of uncontested small causes was high in Kollegal and Anjengo. This is an improvement on the previous year's record. Arrears were considerably reduced during the year, both in the case of ordinary suits and small causes, and that too in spite of increased institutions. The reduction was most marked in the Ganjám and Nellore districts. Arrears of small causes fell from 10,121 to 9,104. The reduction of arrears was most marked in the North Arcot district where the arrears fell from 1,000 in 1903 to 333 in the year under report. The number of ordinary suits disposed of in Subordinate Courts was 1,049, and that of small causes 20,483, as against 869 and 17,353, respectively, in the previous year. Seven hundred and sixty-nine ordinary suits and 6,599 small causes were disposed of after contest. The average duration of ordinary contested suits exceeded 300 days in Negapatam (506 days), Tanjore (395 days), Madura [West] (381 days), Tinnevelly (350 days), Madura [East] (344 days), Palghat (309 days) and Calicut (308 days). The average duration of contested

Disposal of Business.

Village Courts.

Revenue Courts.

Agency Courts.

District Munsifs' Courts.

Subordinate Judges' Courts.

small causes was high in Negapatam (143 days), Tanjore (142 days), Cocanada (119 days), Tinnevelly (114 days) and Kumbakónam (111 days). In Madura [West] the protracted trial of two unusually heavy suits—the Peranai Dam suit and the suit for possession of the Bódináyakkanúr zamindari—explains the high average duration. Arrears of ordinary suits were reduced from 709 to 587, while arrears of small causes rose from 3,266 to 3,576. The number of ordinary suits pending for over a year decreased from 125 to 112, while the number of small causes pending for over three months increased from 532 to 757. The increase of arrears of small causes was most marked in the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Gódávari, and in the Masulipatam, Madura [West] and Tuticorin Sub-Courts. The increase was due for the most part to increased institutions. On the average

District Courts—Original jurisdiction.

136 days were available for civil work as against 127 days in 1903. The District Courts disposed of 479 ordinary suits and 648 small causes as against 434 and 586 respectively in 1903. The average duration of contested ordinary suits was very high in Kurnool (779 days), Kistna (698 days) and Coimbatore (603 days). The average duration of uncontested ordinary suits was high in Trichinopoly (277 days). Arrears of ordinary suits fell from 463 to 400, while the arrears of small causes remained practically the same (100 as against 101 at the end of 1903).

Execution.

The number of applications for the execution of decrees for disposal in all the courts in the mufassal was 257,504 and of these 234,172 were disposed of. There was an increase in the number both of institutions and disposals in the Subordinate Judges' and District Munsifs' Courts, while in the District Courts and Cantonment Court of Small Causes, St. Thomas' Mount, the numbers decreased. In the Revenue Courts the number of institutions decreased, while the disposals increased. The number of wholly infructuous applications (177,108) bears a large proportion to the total number disposed of, but it has to be borne in mind that under this head are included 108,960 applications which were withdrawn, not prosecuted, or rejected.

Insolvency.

Arrears were reduced from 25,229 to 23,332. The number of insolvency applications for disposal was 908, and 701 were disposed of.

Miscellaneous Appellate jurisdiction—Mufassal Courts.

Out of 323,049 miscellaneous applications for disposal 313,068 were disposed of. In the Agency Courts out of 73 appeals for disposal 68 were disposed of. In the Subordinate Judges' Courts of 2,003 appeals disposed of, 1,870 were contested. The average pendency of contested appeals exceeded six months in Negapatam (282 days), the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Gódávari (258 days), the Nilgiris (225 days) and Cocanada (208 days). The average pendency of uncontested appeals exceeded 6 months in the Additional Subordinate Judge's Court, Gódávari (333 days). In District Courts 8,962 appeals were disposed of, and 8,060 were contested. The average pendency alike of uncontested and contested appeals exceeded six months in Coimbatore (307 and 454 days, respectively), Kurnool (248 and 305 days respectively), Salem (307 and 323 days, respectively), and Trichinopoly (385 and 252 days, respectively). The average duration of contested appeals was high in South Arcot, Bellary and South Canara. In Coimbatore and Kurnool the high duration is attributed to heavy sessions work. The high average duration in Salem was due to the fact that some batches of rent appeals filed in 1902 were adjourned for a long time pending the decision of the High Court in a similar case.

Courts in the Presidency Town. Court of Small Causes.

131. Out of 19,728 suits for disposal 17,660 were disposed of. Of these 2,316 were contested. The average duration of contested suits was 81, and of uncontested suits 30 days. The arrears increased from 1,674 to 2,068. There were 14,127 execution applications for disposal, and of these 12,624 were disposed of. The number of wholly infructuous applications was 9,658. Of the infructuous applications, 3,533 were either withdrawn, not prosecuted, or rejected. The number of judgment-debtors imprisoned was 387 against 329 in 1903. The number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 4,239 (including 448 for ejectment of tenants) and of these 3,911 were disposed of. The average pendency

The City Civil Court.

was 16 days. Three hundred and seventy suits were disposed of during the year out of a total of 450 suits on the file. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 180 and 41 days, respectively, as against 224 and 30 days in 1903. There were 487 applications for the execution of decrees, and of these 432 were disposed of during the year. Two hundred and sixty-five applications were wholly infructuous, 256 being withdrawn, not prosecuted, or rejected. Six judgment-debtors were imprisoned during the year. The number of miscellaneous

applications for disposal was 1,068, and 1,053 were disposed of. In the High Court the number of suits disposed of was 233 as against 175 in 1903. The number of suits left pending at the end of the year was 173. Five cases were referred to a Judge in chambers, and 8 references were pending from 1903, making 13 in all for disposal. Six of these were disposed of, the time taken up being 12 days. The average duration of contested and uncontested suits was 313 and 162 days, respectively. One hundred and eighty-nine applications for execution were disposed of during the year. The number of applications left pending at the end of the year was 38. In 11 of these, orders were passed for the attachment of property, and property was attached. Rs. 38,352 were realised through the Sheriff of Madras. The amount realized by the sale of property under mortgage decrees was Rs. 90,514. Five judgment-debtors were imprisoned during the year. During the year 1,137 miscellaneous applications were disposed of. The number of first and second appeals for disposal was 936 and 6,022, respectively, as against 792 and 5,373 in the year 1903. Two hundred and eighty-eight first appeals and 2,632 second appeals were disposed of during the year. The arrears of second appeals were considerably reduced. In 63 out of 418 second appeals in which the decrees of the lower appellate courts were reversed, the decrees of the courts of first instance were restored. Forty-four appeals from the orders of a single judge of the High Court were disposed of during the year. The number of revision petitions received during the year was 634 as against 1,054 in the previous year. Of these, 371 were petitions for the revision of the proceedings of courts of small causes. The total number of revision petitions for disposal was 1,507, and 961 were disposed of. In 860 cases the lower courts' decisions were confirmed, in 66 reversed or altered, and in 35 a fresh trial was ordered. The number of revision petitions left pending at the end of the year was 546 as against 873 in 1903. Three hundred and eighty-seven petitions were pending for over three months. The number of referred cases disposed of was 13, of which 3 were references under the Civil Procedure Code, 5 under the Divorce Act, 2 under the Stamp Act, 1 under the Legal Practitioners Act, and 2 under the Rules of Procedure of the Presidency Court of Small Causes. Including cases that were pending from 1903, the total number of miscellaneous applications for disposal was 2,376, and 2,023 were disposed of. Ninety-five applications (including a batch of 82 cases) for leave to appeal to the Privy Council were received during the year, and 11 were left pending from 1903, thus making 106 applications in all for disposal. Of these 95 were disposed of, leave to appeal being granted in 6 cases. There were in all 12 cases pending before the Privy Council, and 2 were disposed of. In one case the appeal was dismissed, in the other the decree of the lower court restored. Including 356 applications for the benefit of the Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors which were pending at the end of the previous year, the total number of applications for disposal was 483. One hundred and eighty-two applications were disposed of. Relief was granted in 89 cases. No judgment-debtor was committed to prison. Of the 147 persons who applied for relief during the year, 8 were Government servants, 7 were Government pensioners, 82 were employés of private individuals, commercial firms or railway companies, and 22 were traders. The remaining 28 were unemployed. The total amount of the debts in respect of which relief was sought during the year was Rs. 13,15,662. Protection was granted in 52 cases. One hundred and ninety applications were made by the Official Assignee, and 58 miscellaneous applications were also disposed of. The work of the Insolvent Court is up to date, and there are no arrears, although the figures given above seem at first sight to indicate that there are. This is explained by the peculiar procedure necessary in that court by which cases have frequently to be adjourned for several years at a time.

High Court. Original side.

Appellate side.

Revision and reference.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

Insolvent Court.

132. The total receipts and charges of civil and criminal courts as given by the Accountant-General amounted to Rs. 64,20,149 and Rs. 53,68,292, respectively. The figures in 1903 were Rs. 61,01,013 and Rs. 49,70,720, respectively. The process fee receipts in the mufassal, after deducting discount for the sale of court-fee stamps, amounted to Rs. 12,10,012. The charges of the process service establishment were Rs. 7,18,746. The net receipts from the sale of copy stamp papers in mufassal civil courts, after deducting the cost of sale at 20 per cent., amounted to Rs. 1,92,046, and the cost of the copyist establishment was Rs. 1,61,973.

Financial.

Miscellaneous. High Court Practitioners.

133. During the year 5 advocates, 1 attorney, and 32 vakils were enrolled in the High Court, the enrolment fees amounting to Rs. 18,750 under the Stamp Act and Rs. 768 under the Court Fees Act. One hundred and eighty-three candidates applied for admission to the pleadership examination. Eleven passed in the first grade and 84 in the second grade. Pleadership certificates were issued by the High Court to 117 pleaders, the stamp and admission fees amounting to Rs. 1,335 and Rs. 677, respectively. Two thousand and three hundred and forty-four pleadership certificates were renewed during the year, the renewal fees amounting to Rs. 45,039. The total of the stamp receipts and admission fees was thus Rs. 47,051. Of the 138 Courts of Subordinate Judges' and District Munsifs' Courts 87 were inspected by District Judges. In Coimbatore no inspections were made.

Inspection of Courts.

REGISTRATION. (1904.)

[*Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—IX. Registration; G.O., No. 841, Judicial, dated the 22nd May 1905.*]

Registration Offices.

134. In 1904 1 new District Registrar's office was opened at Guntúr, and 6 new Sub-Registry offices were formed. The total number of Registration offices in 1904 was thus 450 (22 under Registrars, 417 under Special Sub-Registrars, and 11 under Revenue officers) against 443 in 1903.

Registration.

135. The total number of documents registered in 1904 was 986,632 against 943,398 in 1903 and 937,602 in 1902. This figure has been exceeded only in 1901 when the number was 995,764. The increase or decrease in registrations depends on the unfavourable or favourable character of the season. In 1904 the North-East monsoon was almost a failure, and this accounted for the very large increase. It occurred in all districts except Kistna, Bellary-Anantapur, South Arcot, Tanjore, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. In Kistna, registrations fell owing to large remissions in consequence of the floods in the latter part of 1903, and to the grant of advances under the Loans Acts, thus reducing the necessity for borrowing. Plague was the chief cause of the decrease in Bellary-Anantapur, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris. Tanjore was an exception to the rule mentioned above; in it one unfavourable season seems to have had no appreciable effect. In South Arcot, the exhaustion of the soil on which ground-nuts are grown, and the consequent diminished demand for land, accounted for the decrease. Documents under the compulsory class increased by 179,718, and under the optional class declined by 137,792. The decline in the latter was due to the transfer to the compulsory class of 150,324 documents, which, before the transfer of Property Amendment Act came into force from March 1904, would have fallen under the optional class. Actually, therefore, there was an increase under both heads. The aggregate value of documents registered rose from Rs. 20·92 crores in 1903 to Rs. 21·89 crores, while the average value remained about the same. Four hundred and two wills were registered under the Malabar Wills Act, 1898, a sign of the increasing popularity of that Act.

Prosecutions.

136. There has been a steady fall in the number of prosecutions, the numbers for the last 3 trienniums being 100, 86 and 63. In 1904, 8 cases were instituted by the Department. This improvement is due to the system of taking finger prints, which renders fraud more difficult and detection easier.

Documents copied.

137. In 1904 the documents copied on the day of presentation numbered 611,249 or 62·03 per cent. against 64·62 per cent. in 1903. The fall in the percentage is due partly to the larger number of documents for registration, partly to the greater number of applications for searches, and partly to greater care in indexing and in the grant of certificates of encumbrances.

Financial.

138. The income derived from registration increased with the operations to Rs. 15,64,639 against Rs. 14,96,133 in 1903, and expenditure rose from Rs. 9,54,487 in 1903 to Rs. 10,66,894. Salaries and establishment, and buildings accounted for most of the extra expenditure.

139. During the year all the sub-offices were inspected by District Registrars, and 153 by Collectors and Divisional Officers. The Inspector-General inspected 102 offices. **Inspections.**

140. The number of registering officers appointed as Notaries Public rose from 188 in 1903–1904 to 219 in 1904–1905. The number of instruments dealt with during the year was 140 (92 bills of exchange and 48 promissory notes) at 12 stations as against 121 instruments (89 bills of exchange and 32 promissory notes) dealt with at 10 stations in the previous year. Out of these 87 bills of exchange and 46 promissory notes were noted, 5 bills of exchange and 2 promissory notes were protested against 88 bills of exchange and 32 promissory notes noted, and 1 bill of exchange protested in the previous year. Of the total number of instruments dealt with, 122 were for non-payment and 18 for non-acceptance against 92 and 29, respectively, in the year 1903–1904. The aggregate value of the transactions rose from Rs. 1,22,587–13–5 in 1903–1904 to Rs. 1,47,989–11–3 in 1904–1905. The fees realised during the year amounted to Rs. 409–10–0, and charges to Rs. 57–5–0. There were no inspections by District Judges under rule 4 of the Notarial Rules. **Notaries Public. (1904–1905.)**

141. The number of registered companies limited by shares working at the close of the year was 468; the number limited by guarantee was 121 against respective figures of 443 and 49 in the previous year. The aggregate nominal capital was Rs. 7,18,03,600, of which Rs. 3,32,37,981 was paid up. The figures in the previous year were Rs. 6,10,04,671 and Rs. 2,33,74,219 respectively. The average amount paid up was Rs. 71,021, the highest in 5 years. In the year, 134 companies were registered: 60 limited by shares and 74 by guarantee. Of the former 41 were banking and loan companies, 4 insurance companies, 8 trading companies, 6 mills and presses and 1 a planting company. The most important were the Madras Commercial and Banking Depot (Limited) with a nominal capital of 4 lakhs, W. E. Smith & Co. (Limited) with 10 lakhs, and Arbuthnot's Industrials (Limited) with 50 lakhs. The Indian Pencil Manufacturing Company was started at Bimlipatam. The nominal and paid-up capitals of these 60 companies came to Rs. 1,10,42,779 and Rs. 36,02,090. Of the new companies limited by guarantee 44 were Marriage and Death Benefit Funds. Thirty-five companies with nominal and paid-up capital amounting to Rs. 20,79,740 and Rs. 9,95,962 respectively ceased to work during the year. Two hundred and eighty-one companies increased their nominal and paid-up capitals by Rs. 18,35,949 and Rs. 25,28,805 respectively. No company reduced its capital under orders of the court, but 33 companies reduced their paid-up capital for other reasons by Rs. 2,71,171. No company availed itself of the provisions of Act IV of 1900 during the year. Fees rose from Rs. 12,633 in 1903–1904 to Rs. 28,025 and expenses decreased from Rs. 1,188 to Rs. 1,112. **Registered Companies. (1904–1905.)**

LOCAL BOARDS ADMINISTRATION. (1904–1905.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India,—XVIII. Local Boards.*]

142. The Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, continued to be in operation in all the districts of the Presidency except Madras, where the City of Madras Municipal Act (I of 1884) was in force until superseded by the Madras City Municipal Act III of 1904. There were 21 District Boards or one for each district, consisting of the Collector of the district as *ex-officio* member and President, and not less than 24 other members, the Revenue Divisional Officers also being *ex-officio* members. The minimum number of members for the District Board of the Nilgiris was, however, 13. At the close of the year, the strength of these Boards was 635 or 22 less than in the previous year, while the sanctioned number of members continued the same (699). Of the total number, 103 were *ex-officio* members; 233 (63 officials and 170 non-officials) were nominated members; and 299 (85 officials and 214 non-officials) were elected by the Taluk Boards, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 103, 247 and 307. One-half of the members of the District Boards were elected by the Taluk Boards in all the districts, except the Nilgiris, where there were no Taluk Boards, and Gódávari where the number of persons to be elected was fixed at less than one-half. The District Boards held the same number of meetings (229) as in the preceding **Local Boards and Union Panchayats.** District Boards.

year; and the average attendance of the members at each meeting fell from 18 to 17 (6 officials and 11 non-officials), while the average strength of each Board fell from 31 to 30. As in the previous year, there were 80 Taluk Boards, each Board being composed of the Revenue Divisional Officer as *ex-officio* member and President, and not less than 12 other members appointed by Government. On the Berhampur Taluk Board, however, there were two Divisional Officers, of whom the officer in charge of the Berhampur division was declared to be *ex-officio* Member and President and the Head-quarters Deputy Collector of Ganjám a member. The sanctioned strength of these Boards continued at 1,214, and on the last day of the year there were 1,147 members or 26 less than in 1903–1904. Of this number, 341 were officials and 806 non-officials against 349 and 824, respectively, in the previous year. The number of meetings held by these Boards was 1,014 or 10 less than in the previous year, and the average attendance of the members at each meeting was 9 (3 officials and 6 non-officials) out of an average strength of 14 for each Board. The powers of reappointing the members of the Taluk Boards originally appointed by Government and of accepting the resignations of the members of the District and Taluk Boards were, as usual, exercised by the Presidents of District Boards. In all districts except South Canara, Malabar and the Nilgiris, the Taluk Boards had Union Panchayats working as their agents, the number of such Panchayats being 380, or 1 more than in the previous year. Each Panchayat consisted of not less than 5 members, the headmen of the revenue villages or portions thereof included in the Unions being *ex-officio* members and the other members being appointed by the President of the District Board to whom the power of making such appointments and of removing members had been delegated by Government. On the 31st March 1904, there were 3,559 members on these Panchayats against 3,537 on the corresponding day of the previous year. Of the total number, 813 were village officers, 289 other officials, and 2,457 non-officials. The Panchayats held in all 4,978 meetings, or 66 more than in 1903–1904. These bodies attended, as usual, to the village sanitary arrangements and the construction, repair and lighting of roads in the villages included in the Unions, while in some cases the control of choultries and markets was specially entrusted to them by the Taluk Boards with the funds necessary for their upkeep. The working of the Local Boards and Union Panchayats continued to be on the whole satisfactory.

Taluk Boards.

Union Panchayats.

Receipts.

143. The cess on land was levied at As. 2 per rupee of the assessment in the Nilgiris (except a portion of South-East Wynaad); at rates varying from As. 2 to As. 1-4 in Malabar; at As. 1-6 in South Canara; and at 1 anna in the remaining districts and in a portion of South-East Wynaad. In Tanjore one-fourth of the receipts under this head was as usual set apart for railway construction. A special cess of 3 pies in the rupee on the annual rent value of all occupied lands was also levied for the construction of railways under clause (ii) of section 57 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, as amended by Madras Act VI of 1900, in the districts of Coimbatore, Kurnool, Kistna, Salem, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly. Tolls upon carriages, carts and animals were levied in all the districts except Gódávari, and were collected at 301 places or 4 more than in the previous year. House-tax was levied in all the Unions, the maximum rates having been adopted in 289 Unions, three-fourths rates in 61, two-thirds rates in 5 and half rates in the remaining 25. Excluding the transactions under debt heads, and contributions made by one District Board to another, the opening balance of the year was Rs. 35,84,894 against Rs. 34,53,626 in 1903–1904. The actual receipts amounted to Rs. 1,01,05,396 or Rs. 34,745 less than in the previous year. Leaving out of account the receipts from the special railway cess, the revenue from rates and taxes showed a decrease of Rs. 2,38,561 which was made up of a decrease of Rs. 3,00,390 under land cess and an increase of Rs. 8,619 and of Rs. 53,210 under house tax and tolls, respectively. The decrease under land cess was the net result of a rise of Rs. 67,467 in 5 districts and a fall of Rs. 3,67,857 in the remaining 16. The decrease occurred chiefly in Ganjám (Rs. 61,318), North Arcot (Rs. 54,175) and Kurnool (Rs. 50,711). The smaller collections in Ganjám were due to the absence of large arrears at the commencement of the year, while in North Arcot and Kurnool they were caused by the unfavourable character of the season. The enhanced income under tolls was the result of an increase of Rs. 46,313 in the revenue from Local Fund tolls and of Rs. 6,897 in the contributions received from Municipalities as the Local Boards'

share of tolls levied by them on through traffic. The increase occurred chiefly in South Arcot (Rs. 16,332) and Tinnevelly (Rs. 6,028) and was due to competition. The increase in the receipts from house tax occurred chiefly in Salem (Rs. 3,498) and Madura (Rs. 3,290). The grants received from Provincial Funds amounted to Rs. 7,54,031 against Rs. 8,94,339 in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 1,33,285 were on account of public works, Rs. 3,70,351 for education, Rs. 54,489 for hospitals and dispensaries, Rs. 34,090 for choultries, Rs. 1,48,268 for general purposes and Rs. 13,548 paid to the Chingleput District Board to wipe off the deficit with which the Board's accounts closed the year. The grants for public works were paid chiefly to the District Board of the Nilgiris (Rs. 72,930) in view of the smallness of its revenue and to that of Kistna (Rs. 35,000) for the construction of a road from Masulipatam to the Salt Factory at Manginapudi. The grants on account of education consisted chiefly of the amount paid by the Director of Public Instruction under the provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code and the subsidies made to the Local Boards to enable them to pay in full the grants due to schools aided by them and to teachers in their own schools. The grants to hospitals and dispensaries were made up principally of the Provincial share of the pay and allowances of the medical subordinates attached to the medical institutions maintained by the Local Boards, while that for choultries was paid, as usual, to the Local Boards in 10 districts in lieu of lands originally assigned for the upkeep of the choultries by their founders and subsequently resumed by Government. The grants for general purposes consisted chiefly of the contributions made to the District Boards of Bellary, Cuddapah, Coimbatore and Kurnool to enable them to meet their plague expenditure and of the amounts paid to the District Board of the Nilgiris in consideration of the smallness of its revenue, and to the District Board of Salem for laying out streets in the Vániyambadi new town.

Expenditure.

144. The total charges of the year, excluding those under debt heads and contributions made by one District Board to another amounted to Rs. 1,05,40,415 or Rs. 5,29,395 more than in the previous year and the year closed with a balance of Rs. 31,49,875. Information regarding the expenditure on education will be found in Chapter VII.

Public works.

145. The expenditure on public works rose from Rs. 42,08,404 to Rs. 45,50,899. Of this sum, Rs. 12,41,038 were spent on the construction of roads, bridges, schoolhouses, dispensaries, and markets, and Rs. 33,09,861 on the repairs of existing works. One hundred and sixty-one miles of road were newly constructed and 21,457 miles were repaired at a cost of Rs. 2,14,305 and Rs. 30,37,336 respectively, while in the previous year 223 miles of road were constructed and 22,015 miles repaired at an outlay of Rs. 2,59,452 and Rs. 26,66,726 respectively. The Local Boards continued to maintain their own engineering establishments; but in a few cases the construction and maintenance of roads running along tank bunds and canal or channel banks were entrusted to the Public Works Department for execution.

Medical institutions and Vaccination.

146. The Local Boards maintained 124 hospitals and 235 dispensaries against 124 and 226, respectively, in the previous year. The cost of maintaining these institutions fell from Rs. 5,67,695 to Rs. 5,59,108, while the number of patients treated in them rose from 3,032,608 to 3,232,086. There were 265 midwives in the service of the Local Boards, costing Rs. 36,851, and they attended in all 21,269 cases of labour, while in 1903–1904, 258 midwives were maintained at a cost of Rs. 35,297, and they attended 19,549 cases. In the year under report, the cost of the staff of Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination was provincialised and the District Boards employed 743 vaccinators, including probationers. The average cost of each successful operation by Local Fund vaccinators was As. 2–3 or As. 1–6 less than in the previous year.

Sanitation.

147. The outlay on sanitation rose from Rs. 5,50,614 to Rs. 5,83,104, the increase occurring chiefly under improvement of water-supply.

Tanjore District Board Railway.

148. The balance in favour of the Railway Guarantee Fund of the Tanjore District Board at the beginning of the year was Rs. 7,23,271 in Government securities and a deficit of Rs. 14,651 in cash. The gross receipts from the working of the Máyavaram-Muttupet Railway amounted to Rs. 5,47,235. The expenditure incurred on the extension of the railway was Rs. 96,538 and on working expenses Rs. 2,91,360. In addition to this, Rs. 83,531 were credited to Provincial Funds on account of the instalment of the loan due to the Government and Rs. 24,984

were paid to the railway loan debenture holders, as interest. The working of the railway brought in a net profit of Rs. 2,55,875, or 5·5 per cent. of the capital outlay. The balance in favour of this Fund at the end of the year was Rs. 7,23,200 in Government securities and Rs. 1,52,367 in cash.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MUFASSAL. (1904–1905.)

[*Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVII. Municipalities.*]

General.

149. The number of municipalities administered under the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, continued to be 60. Owing to the separation of the Cantonment of Bellary from the municipal limits, the maximum strength of the Municipal Council of that town was reduced from 24 to 22 and the number of its elected members from 18 to 16. On the 31st March 1905, the several Municipal Councils had a total strength of 925 members. Of these, 68 were *ex-officio* Councillors, 421 were nominated by Government and 436 were elected by the tax-payers and inhabitants, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 68, 426 and 450 respectively. Including the elected members, 209 were officials and 716 were non-officials against 208 and 736 respectively in 1903–1904. The number of European and Eurasian members was 163 or 9 less than in the previous year, and that of natives, 762 against 772 in 1903–1904. Six councils, namely, those of Adóni, Kurnool, Chidambaram, Kumbakónam, Mannárgudi and Tanjore consisted entirely of native members. The total number of meetings held by the Municipal Councils was 1,600 as compared with 1,669 in 1903–1904; and the average attendance at each meeting fell from 8·9 to 8·5. The system of appointing councillors by election was actually in force in 58 municipalities against 56 in the previous year. Of these, 48 were divided into wards for electoral purposes, while in the remaining 10 the elections were made by the town as a whole. As in the previous year, the privilege of electing the Chairman was enjoyed by 36 Municipal Councils.

Receipts.

150. The opening balance of the year was Rs. 7,00,444 against Rs. 5,38,778 in 1903–1904. The current receipts rose from Rs. 37,78,848 to Rs. 40,90,055. An increase occurred chiefly under the taxes on buildings and lands, fines, loans and advances, but this was partly counterbalanced by decreases under grants and contributions and sale-proceeds of Government securities. As in the previous year, the principal taxes were those on buildings and lands, the water and drainage tax and the tax on arts; and the revenue derived from these sources amounted to Rs. 9,67,031, Rs. 1,94,916 and Rs. 2,14,956, respectively, against Rs. 9,44,393, Rs. 1,78,062 and Rs. 2,07,149 in 1903–1904. The income from tolls rose from Rs. 4,16,894 to Rs. 4,25,106. The fees and revenue from educational institutions amounted to Rs. 1,46,893 against Rs. 1,46,120 in 1903–1904. The total amount of grants issued from Provincial funds was Rs. 4,29,421 against Rs. 4,51,888 in the previous year and of this sum, Rs. 49,414 were paid for schools, Rs. 1,06,186 for hospitals and dispensaries and Rs. 2,73,821 for other purposes. The total amount of loans taken from Government was Rs. 3,24,880 against Rs. 1,79,320 in 1903–1904. Of this Rs. 1,09,000, Rs. 6,300 and Rs. 1,22,880, respectively, were taken by the Municipal Councils of Guntúr, Dindigul and Coonoor for expenditure on their water-works, Rs. 7,000 by the Kurnool Municipal Council for the purchase of an oil-engine for the water-works, Rs. 36,700 by the Calicut Municipality for the construction of a market, Rs. 8,000 by the Mangalore Municipal Council for meeting plague charges, and Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 5,000, respectively, by the Negapatam Municipality for the acquisition of certain insanitary areas and for experimental pumping in connection with the water-supply scheme. A loan of Rs. 6,000 was also raised in the open market by the Municipal Council of Guntúr for the construction of a market.

Incidence of Taxation.

151. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population rose from Rs. 1–0–7 including tolls, and As. 13–1 excluding tolls, to Rs. 1–1–2 and As. 13–8 respectively. Excluding the three hill stations of Ootacamund, Kodaikánal and Coonoor where the incidence of taxation including tolls was Rs. 5–12–11, Rs. 4–3–1 and Rs. 3–2–2, respectively, it was heaviest in Cuddapah (Rs. 1–14–1) and lightest in Gudiyáttam (As. 9–1).

152. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 38,10,052 against Rs. 36,13,297 in the previous year. There were increases chiefly under public works, sanitation, repayment of debt and advances, which were partly counterbalanced by a decrease under compensation for lands and investments. The year closed with a balance of Rs. 9,80,447. A sum of Rs. 11,21,743 or Rs. 1,15,982 more than in the previous year was spent on public works. The outlay on the construction and repair of municipal roads was Rs. 3,56,708 or 84 per cent. of the revenue from tolls. The water-works for Tuticorin and the extensions to the Dindigul and Trichinopoly water-works were completed within the year, while the water-supply schemes for Guntúr and Coonoor were approaching completion. The Vellore water-supply scheme, which was undertaken during the year, is under execution by the Public Works Department. There was at least one hospital or dispensary in each municipality, for the maintenance of which a contribution was generally received from Local funds. In these institutions 23,198 in-patients and 1,535,594 out-patients were treated against 22,937 and 1,506,378, respectively, in 1903-1904. The maintenance of these institutions cost Rs. 3,50,108 or Rs. 10,948 more than in the previous year. The expenditure on conservancy rose from Rs. 9,49,534 to Rs. 9,76,343. The cost of lighting amounted to Rs. 1,27,705 against Rs. 1,20,848 in the previous year. Chapter VII deals with education in municipalities.

Expenditure. **Public Works.** **Medical Relief.** **Sanitation.** **Lighting.**

153. The amount of public debt outstanding against the several municipalities at the end of the year was Rs. 21,82,654, towards the repayment of which a sinking fund of Rs. 1,16,360 had been formed.

Debt.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION—MADRAS CITY. (1904-1905.)

154. The Madras City Municipal Act, 1904 (Madras Act No. III of 1904) came into force on the 16th December 1904. The two most important changes introduced in the new Act were the re-distribution of the Commissioners and the provision for increase of taxation. The number of Commissioners was raised from 32 to 36, of whom 20 are to be elected and the remaining 16 to be appointed, 8 by Government and 8 by Institutional bodies connected with trade and commerce. The water tax has been converted into a water and drainage tax to be levied at a rate not exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than the maximum of the water tax under the old Act.

General and Financial.

The following is an abstract of receipts and charges for the year 1904-1905 :—

Receipts.

	Rs.
Opening balance	9,50,882
Municipal rates and taxes	11,48,471
Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation ...	3,98,053
Grants and contributions	52,259
Miscellaneous	74,351
Extraordinary and debt	35,083
Advances recovered	6,702
	17,14,919
Grand Total ...	26,65,801

Charges.

	Rs.
Public works	12,21,596
Education	7,071
Sanitation and medical services	4,16,272
Miscellaneous municipal purposes	2,26,966
Supervision and management	94,657
Repayment of debt	75,060
Interest on loan	2,63,851
Advances recoverable	11,825
Refunds	4,935
Pensions and gratuities	13,916
	23,36,149
Closing balance	3,29,652
Grand Total ...	26,65,801

The total receipts in the previous year amounted to Rs. 21,27,837, and the charges to Rs. 16,37,606. The income from municipal rates and taxes amounted to Rs. 11,48,471 against Rs. 11,06,063 and this amount was again the highest on record. The incidence of taxation per head of the population was Rs. 2-3-0 against Rs. 2-2-9 in the previous year. Revenue derived from municipal property and powers apart from taxation rose from Rs. 3,76,893 to Rs. 3,98,053. Grants and contributions increased from Rs. 35,978 to Rs. 52,259, due to a special grant from Government of Rs. 10,000 for the improvement of the People's Park and Rs. 6,000 for the acquisition of land for building houses for those rendered homeless by the plague operations at Kuppam. There was a slight increase under miscellaneous collections and the fall under the head of "Extraordinary and debt" from

Rs. 5,34,244 to Rs. 35,083 was due to no loan having been raised during the year. As usual Rs. 50,000 were contributed to Provincial Funds for general purposes. The total expenditure for the year under supervision and management amounted to Rs. 94,657 or 5·52 per cent. of the total receipts. During the year, Government promissory notes and municipal debentures to the value of Rs. 1,02,100, purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,02,244, were added to the Sinking Fund of the several loans raised by the municipality amounting to Rs. 60,40,000 at the close of the year, thus bringing the total amount of the Sinking Fund to Rs. 18,42,600 in Government promissory notes and municipal debentures and Rs. 1,084 in cash. Interest to the extent of Rs. 2,63,851 was also paid against Rs. 2,38,328 in the previous year.

Public Works.

155. The outlay on Public Works was Rs. 12,21,596 or 52·29 per cent. of the total expenditure against Rs. 6,25,420 in the previous year. Rs. 6,29,588 or 51·54 per cent. of the total outlay on Public Works was spent on new works, Rs. 5,04,377 or 41·29 per cent. on repairs and Rs. 41,536 or 3·40 per cent. on establishment. Several culverts were constructed and the lane connecting General Sami Naick Street with Devaraya Mudali Street was widened. A vaccination shed was built in Monegar Choultry Road and 2 cholera sheds were erected for Europeans and Eurasians in Kistnampet Hospital and several public latrines were built. A Special Engineer for new drainage works was appointed in October. Works were started in North Triplicane, Chintadripet, Egmore and Vepery and 106,515 feet of sewer pipes (cement) were laid. In South Triplicane, masonry works, construction of manholes, fixing ventilators and syphon cisterns, &c., were completed in most of the streets. Pending completion of the permanent pumping arrangements, the sewage of a portion of South Triplicane and of the whole of Royapettah was diverted into the Ice House Road new main sewer and then pumped out by a temporary engine and pump to the Kistnampet Sewage Farm. Masonry drains were also constructed in other parts of the city. The water-supply of the city was extended by laying 11,205 feet of new pipes. Several fountains, stop-cocks, hydrants and metres were also fixed.

New Works.

Repairs.

156. The outlay on Repairs to Communications was Rs. 2,48,582 against Rs. 1,01,861 in the year previous. 37¼ miles of roads were reformed against 22 miles in 1903–1904 and 4 furlongs 103 yards of roads were metalled for the first time. The condition of the principal roads in the city was on the whole satisfactory. Many culverts were repaired. The Harris Bridge which had been damaged by the floods of Christmas 1903 was thoroughly repaired. The Napier Bridge was also repaired. Rs. 6,364 was spent on "Repairs—Buildings" against Rs. 7,959 in 1903–1904. The cost of repairs to drains and pumping decreased from Rs. 1,72,160 to Rs. 1,62,771 owing to the introduction of oil engines in the Royapuram Pumping Station. Five thousand three hundred and three feet of pipes were taken out, cleaned and relaid during the year. Pumping had to be resorted to for the water-supply of the City on the 29th January 1905 when the level of the lake fell to 35·97 and was continued to the end of the year. The quantity of water supplied to the city was 625,387,933 cubic feet against 608,999,175 cubic feet in the previous year. The cost of maintenance of water-supply rose from Rs. 44,176 to Rs. 60,935.

Education.

157. On education Rs. 15,260, including the Government subsidy of Rs. 8,189, were spent during the year. On the 31st March 1905 there were 10 secondary schools with 2,314 pupils and 111 primary boys' schools with 9,238 pupils against 9 and 146 with 1,785 and 10,732 pupils, respectively, in the previous year. Of these, the two Corporation Panchama Night schools were maintained as before by the Corporation and the rest were aided from municipal funds.

Medical Relief.

158. The cost of maintaining the Royapettah Hospital, the Black Town and the Bauliah Nayudu Dispensaries rose from Rs. 14,423, Rs. 6,953 and Rs. 3,033 to Rs. 15,874, Rs. 7,399 and Rs. 3,249, respectively, while the number of patients treated in them fell from 37,191, 49,636 and 30,141 to 36,036, 43,983 and 27,302 in 1904–1905. For hospitals, the usual contribution of Rs. 20,000 was made to Government during the year and for the Medical College Rs. 149 was paid after the close of the year. The St. Thomé Dispensary, St. Thomas' Convent, Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital received their usual contribution of Rs. 1,100, Rs. 240, and Rs. 500, respectively, and a grant of Rs. 780 was made to the Sembiam Dispensary against Rs. 710 in the previous year.

159. The total number of cases vaccinated was 38,737 against 30,062 in 1903–1904, or an increase of 8,675 cases over that of the previous year. The percentage of success obtained in primary and re-vaccination was 99·50 and 77·87, respectively, against 99·74 and 67·98 per cent. in the previous year. The number of children vaccinated under one year fell from 17,036 in 1903–1904 to 16,408. **Vaccination.**

160. During the calendar year 1904, the number of births registered was 20,439, an increase of 609 over that of the previous year, the ratio per mille being 40·1 against 38·9 in 1903. The number of deaths registered during 1904 rose from 19,205 in 1903 to 19,305. The ratio of death was 37·9 against 37·7 in 1903. There were 8 deaths from plague (imported) and 60 from cholera. **Births and Deaths.**

161. The amount spent on conservancy was Rs. 3,40,519 or 14·57 per cent. of the total expenditure, against Rs. 2,90,053 in 1903–1904. The purchase of bullocks to the extent of Rs. 20,946 for departmental purposes, and the cost of manufacturing conservancy boats, watering carts, &c., and the epidemic charges which rose from Rs. 32,451 to Rs. 43,886 during the year, account for the increased expenditure. **Conservancy.**

162. One hundred and nineteen additional ordinary lamps and 13 patent lamps were erected during the year. The cost of lighting, inclusive of establishment, labour, &c., amounted to Rs. 74,464 against Rs. 66,916 in 1903–1904. **Lighting.**

163. The People's Park, Napier Park and the Robinson Park were maintained at a cost of Rs. 33,107 against Rs. 23,796 in the previous year. The increase was due to the improvement of some parts of the People's Park by laying out ornamental beds and walks, the extension of the menagerie fence, and the provision of new cages and enclosures. **Parks.**

164. The total cost of maintenance of the steam and manual fire engines fell from Rs. 9,339 in 1903–190 to Rs. 8,049 during the year. There were 10 fires at which these engines did good work. **Fire.**

MILITARY (VOLUNTEERING). (1904–1905.)

165. The Electrical Engineering Company at Madras attached to the Madras Artillery Volunteers was temporarily disbanded during the year and a Third Artillery company added to the established strength of the corps. In the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, the corps was organized into six troops and equipped as Mounted Rifles. Calicut, Mannar, Bezwada and Tinnevelly were made detachment centres and the enrolment of reservists to be attached to the corps was authorised. In the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers a reserve Company was formed at Bangalore and a half company at Sivasamudram. A new company was added to the Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles at the Cordite Factory, Aruvankad. The majority of the men of the "M" company stationed at Mannar having joined the Southern Provinces Mounted Rifles, the South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles ceased to exist as a unit of this corps. In the Kolar Gold Field Rifle Volunteers, a half troop of Mounted Rifles was formed. The total number of extra-efficients and efficients in all the corps under the control of the Madras Government rose from 4,685 and 388 to 5,142 and 973, respectively. The increase in the number of extra-efficients was again the largest in the Madras Railway Volunteers.

MARINE. (1904–1905.)

166. Coast light dues were levied under the Madras Coast-lights Act, 1904 (Act IX of 1904) from 1st July 1904, and port dues for the Eastern and Western groups (Madras excepted) were slightly reduced. The administration of the Madras Port was transferred to the Madras Harbour Trust Board from the 1st December 1904. The port limits of Porto Novo were altered. The Pier Acts (Madras Act V of 1863 and Madras Act VII of 1871) were introduced at the port of Porto Novo and withdrawn from Gopalpore, and the Madras Outports Landing and Shipping Act 1885, Madras Act III of 1885 was introduced at the port of Adirámpatnam. **Ports.**

The British India Steam Navigation Company commenced running from May 1904 an accelerated service of steamers on their Calcutta-Rangoon-Coromandel line, calling at the ports of Gopalpore, Buruva, Calingapatam, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam and Cocanada. A notification was issued under section 2, sub-section 3 of the Native Passenger Ships Act 1887 (X of 1887), extending the provisions of this Act from 1st August 1904, to sailing ships with more than 15 native passengers and steamships with more than 30 native passengers leaving the ports of the Madras Presidency for Ceylon. Dredging work was done at the ports of Tuticorin, Pámban, Negapatam, Cuddalore and Cocanada. The dredger "Priestman" worked at Tuticorin for 223 days and removed 10,783 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 6–7 per ton. A new dredger "Manar" was obtained from England in January 1905, for use at all the minor ports of the Presidency. It worked at Tuticorin and removed 17,200 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 4–1 per ton. For dredging the Pámban channel, the dredger "Madras" of the Harbour Trust Board was hired. It worked for 57 days and removed 68,550 tons of silt. The dredger "Havelock" at Negapatam worked for 199 days and removed 24,656 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 3–9 per ton. The dredger "Coromandel" at Cocanada worked for 142 days and removed 84,547 tons of silt at an average cost of As. 2 per ton. The dredger "Connemara" was undergoing repairs and did no work during the year. The number of native crafts registered was 112 against 122 in the previous year. The number of European seamen shipped and discharged at minor ports in the Presidency was 29 and 3, respectively, and the number of native seamen shipped and discharged was 186 and 2,324, respectively. The statistics of trade and shipping are dealt with in the article on Sea-borne Trade in Chapter IV. The heaviest passenger traffic was at Tuticorin where the number of arrivals was 101,832 and the number of departures 119,477 against 80,996 and 92,112, respectively, in the previous year. The number of arrivals and departures also exceeded 20,000 at Madras, Cocanada and Negapatam as did the arrivals at Pámban.

Wrecks and Casualties.

167. The shipping casualties during the year were 15 against 35 in the previous year. Eight lives were lost, and these were crews of native craft.

Lighthouses.

168. The coast lights worked satisfactorily throughout the year and there was no interruption of the light at any lighthouse. No improvements or alterations to the lights were effected and no new buildings were erected during the year. The port lights worked satisfactorily without interruption throughout the year and no alterations or improvements to the lights were effected.

Financial.

169. The combined receipts of the Port Funds were Rs. 13,08,544 against Rs. 5,36,670 in the previous year, the receipts including an abnormal item of Rs. 6,61,543 repaid on account of expenditure in former years on Coast-lights: the ordinary charges rose to Rs. 6,96,024, the rise being mainly accounted for by the purchase of the dredger "Manar" at a cost of Rs. 2,99,598. The receipts of the Pilotage Funds were Rs. 1,99,296 and the expenditure Rs. 66,209, leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,33,087. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Fees Fund amounted to Rs. 78,857 and Rs. 89,637, respectively. The receipts of the Pier Funds amounted to Rs. 1,28,046 and the charges to Rs. 25,655. The Madras Coast Lights Fund was newly constituted during the year. The receipts and charges of the fund during the year amounted to Rs. 1,14,458 and Rs. 54,851, respectively.

MISCELLANEOUS. (1904.)

Arms and Explosives.

170. The total number of licenses issued under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) and the rules thereunder during the year was 73,535 against 75,342 in the previous year. There was a decrease of 2,267 in the number of licenses for the possession of arms or ammunition and to go armed for purposes of sport, protection or display, and an increase of 468 in that for the possession and transport of gunpowder and fuses for blasting purposes. The decrease occurred mainly in the districts of Anantapur, Coimbatore, Malabar and Tanjore. Coimbatore, Madras and Madura contributed chiefly to the increase. The arms for which the largest

number of licenses were issued during the year were single-barrelled muzzle-loading percussion cap guns. The number of licenses issued for this class of gun was 53,365 as compared with 49,875 in 1903. The increase occurred principally in the North Arcot district. The number of licenses under the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) was 2,566 against 2,596 in the previous year. The inspection of licensed shops by Police Inspectors was on the whole satisfactory. Inspections by the superior officers of police were however somewhat irregular in the North Arcot and Malabar districts, while those made by the magistracy in Coimbatore, Tinnevelly and Trichinopoly were unsatisfactory. There was an increase from 845 in 1903 to 1,005 in 1904 in the number of prosecutions instituted for breaches of the provisions of the Indian Arms and Explosives Acts. Eighty-six per cent. of these cases resulted in conviction.

Sulphur Licenses.

171. The number of sulphur licenses in force during the year was 225 against 219 in 1903: 25 were new licenses issued during the year and 200 old licenses. The total quantity of sulphur covered by the licenses was about 650 tons. The quantity was in excess of the actual requirements of the general public particularly in Madras, Salem, Tinnevelly, Trichinopoly and Vizagapatam districts. The stock of sulphur at the beginning of the year was 108 tons; 398 tons were purchased or imported during the year, and 392 tons sold, leaving a balance of 115 tons. The number of licenses was again the largest in Malabar (26) and Coimbatore (24); but the most important transactions occurred in Madras, where 228 tons were purchased or imported and 227 tons sold during the year. Sulphur was used during the year chiefly for the manufacture of gunpowder and fireworks, for medical and sanitary purposes and for bleaching cardamoms. It was also extensively used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid at Ránipéttai.

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CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE. (1904–1905.)

[*Report on the operations of the Agricultural Department, Madras Presidency, for the official year 1904–1905.*]

Scientific and Local Enquiry. Farms.

172. The experimental farms at Bellary, Koilpatti and Sámalkóta were at work during the year. A new temporary farm was opened at Palúr in South Arcot with the object of improving the cultivation of the ground-nut, while steps were taken to open a permanent farm at Taliparamba in Malabar for investigating the prevalent pepper-vine diseases. The season was not, on the whole, favourable for experiments, and few results were at all conclusive. At Bellary and Koilpatti the chief experiments concerned the collection and utilization of cattle manures, and the extent to which deep tillage would operate as a remedy for the effects of drought. The results were of little practical utility. At the Bellary farm, varieties of sorghums, cumbu, red gram and korra were sown besides cotton. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season, korra practically failed, and the sorghums were only partially successful, but the pulses did fairly well. At Koilpatti, besides cotton, irungu sorghum, chola-nattu, cumbu, ragi, paddy, chillies, onions, sweet potato, brinjals, tobacco and Berseem or Egyptian clover were all grown. For the reason stated above, results were disappointing. At Sámalkóta, the area under sugarcane was increased from 8 to 13 acres. In October a cyclonic storm did some damage, but generally useful information was obtained as to suitable varieties, of which 2 were selected for general distribution, as to manures, and as to the best method of cultivation. The ryots' demand for red Mauritius cane was as great as ever. The experiment was also tried of selecting certain ryots for practical training on the farm. Diseases and sports in canes were investigated, and the question of producing a cane in delta land which will ripen in 9 months engaged attention. At Bellary the season was unfavourable for cotton, and no quantitative results were obtained. American varieties were a failure and it was decided to drop them. At Koilpatti 2 local varieties of cotton were chiefly tried, but here again the season was not favourable. However, the advantage of sowing in drills over broadcast sowing was proved. Seeds of 5 varieties of tobacco were distributed in Madura, Coimbatore and Gódávari districts, but the results were disappointing. Seeds of 22 varieties of foreign paddy were tried. One of them, Banko, proved a success both in yield and quality. The experiments on saline soils were not very successful, but the plots improved in appearance, owing mainly to the application of gypsum and leaf manure. Pumping experiments were continued with oil engines at 8 places, and by private enterprise at 2 more under the guidance of the supervisor, while the irrigation of dry crops in black-cotton soils was investigated at Ponnalur in Nellore district. An Agricultural Exhibition was held at Conjeeveram, and cattle-shows at Tanjore and Vizianagram, and at Peddakallopalli in Kistna. A Central Agricultural Committee has been formed in connection with the Victoria Technical Institute, and various District Agricultural Associations established.

Botany.

173. Much attention could not be paid to the systematic botanical survey of the Presidency owing to the pressure of other work. An attempt was made to form an authoritative "Sandal flora" of Mysore, but drought interfered with the work. A close study of the Sandal hanstoria was, however, made and the results published in the "Indian Forester." Considerable collections of forest parasites were also formed. Attention was paid to the herbarium: about 2,000 sheets were mounted, of which 1,000 were from the Gódávari gorges, 700 from the Wynaad, and 300 from the Kistna uplands. Want of time prevented a large

number from being written upon. In connection with economic botany, the Government Botanist made a thorough study of the ground-nut, sugarcane and indigo crops in South Arcot, and the pepper plantations in Malabar. The result was the 2 new farms mentioned above. A close study was also made of the agaves of the Presidency, and their uses. The fungus disease affecting palmyra trees in parts of the Gódávari district was investigated, and the Imperial Cryptogamic Botanist was requested thoroughly to study its growth. A Sub-Assistant toured along the Travancore backwaters, mainly to collect indigenous indigos. The collection of photographic negatives numbering some 400 was put in order. At the instance of the Ceylon Agricultural Department a small collection of the varieties of castors was made and transmitted for cultivation in the Ceylon Agricultural Farm.

Civil Veterinary Department.

174. The Madras Veterinary College worked well during the year. The teaching staff was strengthened by the appointment of a second lecturer. The students did well in their examinations. Twenty held scholarships, and all were taught free of charge. There were 5 veterinary dispensaries, 1 each attached to the Colleges at Madras and at Saidapet, 2 maintained by the District Boards of Madura and Trichinopoly, and 1 by the Pithápuram Estate. They were all found to be popular.

Cattle disease.

175. Preventive inoculation against cattle-disease was carried on in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari, Guntúr, Nellore, Chingleput, South Arcot, Tanjore and Tinnevelly. The number inoculated against anthrax and rinderpest rose from 6,329 and 2,805 in 1903–1904 to 12,437 and 8,251, respectively. The Madras Cattle Disease Act was in force at most of the fairs in Tinnevelly; in 9, Veterinary Assistants helped the local authorities. At Ongole cattle-show, cattle worth Rs. 10,000 were sold.

Pony-breeding.

176. For pony-breeding 14 stallions were at work. Of these 8 stood in Coimbatore, 4 in Salem, and 1 each in Madura and Trichinopoly. The last was also for a time in Ootacamund. Against 426 in the previous year 356 mares were covered, or an average of 25 per stallion against 28. Results were ascertained in 293 cases: 110 were successful, though 6 aborted, and results were *nil* in 183. Owing to the sale of the mares in 66 cases results were unknown. In Coimbatore 63 and in Salem 16 entire ponies were castrated against 74 and 17 in the previous year, respectively. There were 2 casualties.

Agricultural Education and the Publication of Agricultural Information.

177. The College of Agriculture continued to work. Students increased from 46 to 58. The results of the examinations also improved. An oil-engine and pump were introduced for raising water from the Adyar. The students made 2 tours of agricultural study. A bulletin on sugarcane cultivation in the Deccan was issued. The revised note in diglott on sugarcane cultivation at Sámalkóta was published in the District Gazettes, and also distributed. Similarly a note in diglott was published on the merits of Banko paddy referred to above. Two leaflets on "Alkali Land and its Reclamation" and "The Bamboo Seed Drill" were circulated in Tamil, Telugu and Canarese. In the Gódávari district an agent was furnished with copies of a printed pamphlet, as well as with a cart-load of samples of sugarcane, and ordered to explain in the villages the methods of cultivation at Sámalkóta farm.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

(Fasli 1314—1st July 1904 to 30th June 1905.)

[*Season and crop report for the agricultural year, 1904–1905.*]

Rainfall.

178. In June 1904, the closing month of the preceding year and the first month of the south-west monsoon, the rainfall was below the average in all districts except Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Tinnevelly, the Nilgiris and West Coast. This deficiency continued in July in the Circars except Ganjám and in the Deccan except Bellary and in Nellore and slightly in Malabar. The rains of August and September did not improve matters, so that during the south-west monsoon the total rainfall was below the average throughout the Presidency except in Ganjám, Tinnevelly, the

Nilgiris and West Coast. In October, the beginning of the north-east monsoon, there was a slight increase over the average in the Circars, parts of Deccan and in South Arcot, Tinnevelly and Malabar. During the next two months there was a large deficiency, and the monsoon as a whole was below the average throughout the Presidency except in Kistna. During the dry weather (January to March) this deficiency continued over parts of the Central districts, in the South and the West Coast. April and May brought good showers with the result that the average for the period was exceeded everywhere except in Kistna, Guntúr, parts of Deccan and Carnatic, in North Arcot and the West Coast, and the deficiency was small in most districts. On the whole there was a considerable deficiency in the total rainfall of the year throughout the Presideney except in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, the Nilgiris and Malabar. The Gódávari began to rise steadily on the 9th June and reached the maximum height of 5·5 feet over the crest of the anikat on the 17th September 1904. The Kistna was 12·30 feet above the anikat on the 11th July 1904 which was the maximum flood level. The freshes in the Cauvery and Tambrapárni were moderate in the early part of the year, while there were none in the Pennair and Vaigai.

Cultivation.

179. Owing to the unfavourable character of the season there was a decrease of 2,076,000 acres in the area under cultivation during the year, as compared with the preceding year and of 816,000 acres as compared with the average of the 5 years ending 1903–1904. Under dry first crop alone there was a decrease of 1,213,000 acres made up of decreases occurring in all the districts except Gódávari, Kistna and Malabar. The first-crop wet cultivation also exhibited a decrease generally except in the districts of Ganjám, Gódávari, Kistna, Guntúr and West Coast. Among food-grains, cholam alone exhibited an increase while the other grains shared in the general decrease. The increase in cholam was 523,000 acres. Under cotton which, as usual, occupied a larger extent than any other industrial crop, the cultivation has been steadily advancing during the last 4 years. The increase in the year under report (169,000 acres) was noticeable in the districts of Guntúr, Bellary, Coimbatore and Madura and is attributed partly to timely rainfall and partly to the good prices obtained for the article in the previous year. The cultivation of indigo on the other hand fell off in all the districts except South Arcot as the result of scanty rains and a fall in the price of the product. The area planted with sugarcane rose by 8,000 acres as compared with the preceding year. The increase occurred chiefly in Cuddapah, Trichinopoly and South Arcot districts and is ascribed to the rise in the price of jaggery in the first 2 districts and to the early supply of water in channels in the third. The extent under oil-seeds diminished by 355,000 acres for want of timely and sufficient rainfall. The diminution under castors was marked in the Deccan, Nellore and Central districts and that under ground-nut in South Arcot, Tanjore and Chingleput. Decreases under gingelly occurred in all the districts except South Arcot and North Arcot.

Outturn of Crops.

180. The outturn of paddy ranged from 8 to 11 annas in all districts except in Nellore and Chingleput, where it was 6 and 5 annas, respectively, while that of the other crops, with a few exceptions ranged between 7 to 11 annas. The outturn of sugarcane, however, was in some districts normal. The estimates are based on the figures supplied by the village accountants, which are not altogether reliable.

HORTICULTURE. (1904–1905.)

[*G.O., Nos. 773, Revenue, dated the 21st August 1905, and 602, Revenue, dated the 29th June 1905.*]

Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris.

181. At Ootacamund, the Government Botanical Gardens, the Government House Gardens, part of the Church Hill Park, the Crewe and Ottley Hall grounds and St. Thomas' Cemetery continued to be maintained under the direction of the Curator of Government Botanical Gardens and Parks, the Nilgiris. During most of the year the Curator was on leave in Europe, when he was placed on special duty in England for a period of two months to study India rubber analysis and other matters connected with the rubber industry. In the Botanical Gardens the work of improving the fruit of the "Cape gooseberry" was continued.

Inquiries continued to be received from all parts of the country for information regarding the extraction of plantain fibre. Sim's Park, Coonoor, the Burliyar Gardens, the Kallar Garden, the Benhope Nursery, the Gadbrook Estate at Bekkikolley and the plantation of Ceará rubber at Pundalur were also maintained under the control of the Curator. In the Sim's Park the nurseries and orchard were kept in fair order and some planting was done during the monsoon. The lake was drained and cleared of silt. The Burliyar Garden yielded normal crops of fruit, such as mangosteens, oranges, cloves, nutmegs and rubber seeds. At Kallar, Pará, Ceará, *Castilloa*, *Funtimia*, and *Ficus elastica* rubbers were all growing and the trees of Ceará and *Castilloa* were yielding crops of seed. A collection of economic products was sent to the North Arcot District Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition held in May 1904 and also to the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition of the Indian National Congress held at Bombay in December 1904.

182. The expenditure on the gardens was Rs. 29,602 against Rs. 25,768 in the previous year. The receipts were Rs. 5,098 against Rs. 6,787 in 1903–1904. Of the total receipts Rs. 882 were from the sale of plants and Rs. 2,468 from the sale of seeds. Finance.

183. The income of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras during the year was Rs. 15,173 against Rs. 17,083 in 1903–1904, including Government grants amounting to Rs. 4,000. The expenditure was Rs. 15,661. The total number of members at the close of the year was 163. **The Agri-Horticultural Society. (1904.)**

184. Dodabetta, Nedivattam and Hooker cinchona plantations were maintained during the year. The weather conditions during the year under review were unfavourable. The south-west monsoon, which burst on the 5th June 1904, was of normal strength, but the prolonged drought, which was the result of the failure of the north-east monsoon, proved fatal to a number of the young plants in the new extensions. Various experiments were tried with different sorts of manures. Castor poonac was in special tried, but the results were hardly up to expectations. In connection with the preparation of land for planting, several trial plots were set apart to decide whether it was better to plant in trenches, in deeply dug land, or in the ordinary pits. The soils on all the Government estates had a decidedly acid reaction when tested with litmus paper. This acidity which was most marked in the grass land soils accounted in a great measure for the inferior growth of plants in such land. Experiments were therefore made with slaked lime to neutralize the effect of the acidity. The total crop of bark was 161,956 lb. against 116,289 lb. in the previous year. The nurseries at all the estates grew well. The number of trees permanently planted at the end of the year was 2,367,424; the number of seedlings and young plants in the nurseries was 1,969,000. The average cost of the bark harvested was As. 6–9·3 per pound against As. 7–2·29 in the previous year. The reduction in cost of harvest was attributable to the large crop which was taken. **Cinchona Plantations.**

185. The operations of the quinine factory at Nedivattam were continued. The total quantity of bark worked up in the factory was 504,000 lb. consisting of 419,548 lb. of purchased bark and 84,452 lb. of estate bark. The total outturn was 12,920 lb. sulphate of quinine, 3,150 lb. febrifuge, and 550 lb. sulphate of cinchonidine. The average yield from all barks was 2·56 per cent. sulphate of quinine and 62 per cent. febrifuge. The purchased bark which was of much poorer quality than usual yielded 2·56 per cent. sulphate of quinine against 3·37 per cent. in 1903–1904, and the estate barks which consisted chiefly of prunings and bark from sickly trees gave 2·55 per cent. sulphate of quinine. The bark purchased during the year amounted to 372,248 lb., the amount paid being Rs. 92,864. At the end of the previous year 46,300 lb. of purchased bark remained in store, making a total of 419,548 lb. of purchased bark. The cost of manufacture was again reduced from 8·17 pies per pound to 7·52 pies. The cost per pound of quinine was Rs. 1–8–5·67 against Rs. 1–4–6·73 in 1903–1904, the increased cost by nearly 4 annas per lb. being due to the poorer quality of the bark treated. The quantities sold during the year were 16,848 lb. quinine and 4,164 lb. febrifuge. These figures do not include the permanent advances of quinine packets sent out to Postmasters and Revenue officials, as these advances form a portion of the stock in hand. The increased quantity of quinine sold is chiefly due to an indent for 1,000 lb. from the Bengal Cinchona department. Quinine was sold to Local Fund and Municipal Hospitals at Rs. 13 per lb., to Medical depots at Rs. 13–15–4 per lb. and to Native States at Rs. 14–8–0 per lb. Quinine factory.

Finance.

186. The total expenditure on the cinchona plantations and factory was Rupees 2,07,626 : the receipts were Rs. 2,75,832, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,206. In 1903–1904, the excess of receipts over expenditure was Rs. 12,844.

FORESTS.

(FASLI 1314—1ST JULY 1904 TO 30TH JUNE 1905.)

[*Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department of the Madras Presidency for the 12 months ending 30th June 1905.*]

Area.

187. The total area under the control of the Forest Department rose during the year from 19,559 square miles to 19,626 square miles. The increase of 67 square miles is due to the notification, under section 4 of the Forest Act, of fresh areas mainly in the districts of Anantapur, North Coimbatore and Madura. A net addition of 184 square miles was made to the area of reserved forests during the year. This figure is made up of 187 square miles newly constituted reserved forest less 3 square miles of forest in Madura which was disafforested, the area being required by the neighbouring villages for the exercise of communal privileges. There was a net decrease of 117 square miles under reserved lands during the year. This was due to the transfer of 187 square miles to reserved forest and to the abandonment of 8 square miles ; while only 78 square miles were newly added. The total area of reserved lands at the end of the year was 1,519 square miles.

Settlement.

188. The total area for Forest Settlement during the year was 1,302 square miles. An extent of 5 square miles was excluded at settlement, and 187 square miles were constituted reserved forests during the year, leaving an area of 1,110 square miles to be declared reserved forests at the close of the year. Of these, 18 square miles were notified under section 16, 37 square miles have since been finally notified under the same section and an area of 316 square miles have been practically settled, leaving 739 square miles still to be settled. Besides this, 102 square miles of reserved lands in Vizagapatam and South Canara and 97 square miles of unreserved lands in Anantapur or a total of 938 square miles, remained to be dealt with by the Forest Settlement officers.

Demarcation.

189. During the year 1,753 miles of boundary lines were demarcated at a cost of Rs. 18,749 against 1,005 miles at a cost of Rs. 15,962 in the previous year. There remained at the close of the year 1,143 miles still to be demarcated. The boundaries of reserved forests were as usual demarcated by clearing the lines and constructing cairns or planting stone slabs. A total length of 5,552 miles was cleared at a cost of Rs. 13,958 against 6,375 miles at a cost of Rs. 4,268 in the previous year. A length of 6,618 miles was cleared by forest subordinates free of cost against 3,522 miles in the previous year.

Surveys.

190. The survey operations were carried on during the year by No. 19 Party which worked in sections in 6 districts and surveyed 1,012 square miles by triangulation, 29 miles by traversing and 886 square miles topographically. There was a considerable decrease in the area surveyed though the expenditure rose from Rs. 1,04,455 to Rs. 1,10,424 of which the amount debitable to the Forest Department was Rs. 77,296. The increased cost was principally due to enhanced allowances in the Wynaad and an increased rate for labour. A large amount of survey work was also done departmentally in 8 districts.

Working-plans.

191. During the year working-plans for 1,046 square miles were sanctioned by the Board and plans for 1,214 square miles were under preparation at its close. The outturn was less than in the previous year and there remained 10,021 square miles for which plans had still to be prepared.

Communications and Buildings.

192. The expenditure on roads and bridges decreased from Rs. 42,265 to Rs. 41,650, while that on the buildings increased from Rs. 45,770 to Rs. 70,747. There was also an increase from Rs. 11,032 to Rs. 13,691 in the expenditure on miscellaneous works. The mono-rail introduced in the Gódávari district was worked for the first time. On the tramway at Sríharikóta in the Nellore district 31,324 ton-miles were run against 29,376 in the previous year. In the adjoining coast range the quantity trammed was 18,307 ton-miles against 17,850. On the

Tramways.

tramway in South Coimbatore the number of ton-miles run decreased from 6,907 to 6,183. In Gódávari, 335 ton-miles were run at a cost of Rs. 678 against Rs. 350, the estimated charges for carrying the wood by coolies. Thus the operation in Gódávari was conducted at a loss during the first year of its working. The results of working show, as usual, a profit in Nellore and a loss in South Coimbatore.

Protection.

193. The total number of forest offences reported during the year rose from 21,883 to 21,930. The number of cases pending at the beginning of the year was 3,083 and its close 3,579 and there were 1,651 undetected cases against 1,576 in the previous year. The percentage of conviction in cases prosecuted was 91·78 against 91·04 in the previous year. The number of cases compounded was less than in the previous year by 417, but the amount realized on account of compounding fees was in excess of the previous year's amount by Rs. 11,660.

Offences.

194. Except in Cuddapah, the system adopted for protection from fire was the same as that in the previous years. In rigidly protected areas, external and internal boundaries of the blocks were cleared and burnt and fire patrols appointed to keep the lines clear of dead leaves and other combustible matter and to be on the look out for fires. In Cuddapah, the fire-lines, for the most part were discarded, regular lines being only cut round coupes and along the district boundaries and narrow lines made round patches of rich Tamba forests in the Seshachellams. The fire-patrols were dispensed with and single watchers were posted at suitable villages in sight of the reserves ready to get prompt aid from the villagers when a fire was seen. The areas at higher elevations which the villagers could not reach in time were protected by gangs of men permanently employed for the season. The total area for which special measures of protection were taken increased from 5,641 to 6,509 square miles, of which 6,350 square miles were successfully protected against 5,103 square miles in the previous year. The proportion of failures was only 2·4 per cent. against 9·5 per cent. in the preceding year. The cost per square mile successfully protected was Rs. 8–10–11 against Rs. 8–11–0 in the previous year. The proportion of failures in specially protected areas was only 3·5 per cent. Altogether the number of fires was 857 and the area burnt 226,875 acres.

Fire.

195. For protection from cattle the area closed to all animals during the whole year was 1,621 square miles against 1,696 square miles in the previous year and that for a portion of the year 89 square miles against 191 square miles in 1903–1904. Of the total forest area 89·4 per cent. was open to grazing and 4·3 per cent. to browsing. The number of animals of all classes impounded during year was 228,322 against 275,783 in the previous year and 370,571, the average of the previous 3 years.

Cattle.

196. In Ganjám, the root fungus disease in Agastinowgam plantation was finally identified as *Trichosporium vesiculosum*. Affected trees were being felled and rooted up to check the spread of this disease and of the borer *Arbela teraorius*. In Gódávari, the *xylia* was attacked by a beetle during the hot weather and efforts were being made to procure specimens of the insect. In Kistna, considerable damage was done to the casuarina plants in Gopavanipalem reserve by a borer which tunnels under the soil and cuts the plants just below the collar. In Nellore, the borer *Arbela teraorius* was present in the casuarina plantations but had done only comparatively little damage. A more serious matter was the appearance, as in Ganjám, of the root fungus disease identified as *Trichosporium vesiculosum*. In South Salem, the further experiments to eradicate prickly-pear by grafting diseased plants on to healthy ones growing in the Shevaroys ghat road proved a failure. In North Coimbatore the now well-known sandal disease termed "spike" was prevalent and all attacked trees were immediately removed. In North Malabar nothing was done to check the growth of the lantana. In South Malabar 3 prominent teak pests and an unknown species of caterpillar were observed. Several acres were cleared of parasites. Some damage was also caused by floods.

Pests.

197. In Ganjám the sâl seeded with extraordinary vigour. Reproduction by seeds and from coppice was very vigorous, the coppice growth in 1903–1904, coupes reaching in places a height of 15 feet. In Vizagapatam reproduction from seed was satisfactory. In Gódávari there was a good reproduction from protected areas. In Kistna the important species reproduced themselves well from seed and there was a marked reproduction of bamboos by the spreading culms in Kondapalli, Kondur and Kothur reserves. In Kurnool East the seedling of teak was very

Sylviculture.

unsatisfactory. In Kurnool West seedling reproduction was unsatisfactory owing to fires and scarcity of rains. In Bellary the natural reproduction was good in certain reserves. In Anantapur reproduction was poor owing to short rainfall. In Nellore reproduction from coppice was generally satisfactory except in portions of Nellore coupes and of Śrîharikóta. In Chingleput the failure of the rains materially affected natural reproduction from seed. In South Arcot seedlings were scarcer than usual owing to drought. In North Salem reproduction by seed was generally satisfactory, but it was poor in South Salem owing to absence of rain. In South Canara seedling reproduction was fair, but suffered from heavy fires and drought. In North Malabar reproduction was good in certain ranges, but in South Malabar the regeneration was disappointing. In the Nilgiris seedling reproduction was good in protected areas, while in unprotected localities the seedlings were mostly killed by fire. In Madura reproduction from seed was good in the unworked evergreen forests, while coppice reproduction was satisfactory in the coupes under special protection. In Tinnevelly natural reproduction suffered as the year was very hot and dry. Regeneration was good over specially-protected areas and regeneration from seed continued good in evergreen forests. Reproduction from coppice was good everywhere in the working circles with the exception of the unreserved babul areas where the *Acacia arabica* did not reproduce itself well.

Exploitation.

198. The felling of timber was classified according to the object or the method adopted as clear or regeneration felling, selection felling, improvement and coppice felling and unregulated felling by permit-holders. Most of the timber was felled by purchasers and the minor forest produce was generally disposed of by leasing it out to contractors. Hay-making was continued during the year, but the late collections and subsequent favourable season prevented people from purchasing and thus the revenue realized in some cases was low. The fees for grazing and the removal of grass increased from Rs. 6,01,400 to Rs. 6,27,474. The number of animals licensed to graze was 3,285,579. Besides these methods of exploiting, the forest produce was removed under various rights and privileges to the extent of Rs. 92,887 against Rs. 78,618 in the previous year, and free grants mainly of timber and bamboos to poor ryots for re-building houses destroyed by fire or floods were made to the extent of Rs. 22,249 against Rs. 16,053 in the previous year.

Outturn of forest produce.

199. The total outturn of timber from the forests, including sandalwood, increased from 2,981,880 cubic feet to 3,128,500 cubic feet, and the total quantity of fuel from 17,422,741 to 20,903,817 cubic feet. The number of bamboos cut fell from 37,05,554 to 35,826,887 and the gross value of minor forest produce increased from Rs. 12,66,664 to Rs. 13,13,314.

Financial.

200. The total receipts of the department increased from Rs. 26,90,571 to Rs. 28,30,542. The expenditure on conservancy and works rose from Rs. 9,37,721 to Rs. 11,78,153, and the cost of establishment from Rs. 8,54,704 to Rs. 9,06,327. The net results show a surplus of Rs. 7,46,062. The surplus increased in each circle and was largest, as usual, in the Central Circle.

Miscellaneous.

201. In Guntúr, Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, North Arcot, Madura and Tinnevelly measures were adopted to encourage the growth of trees and shrubs yielding leaves suitable for manure. In several districts, the wants of people for the supply of forest produce were met by the issue of permits from stations located at convenient centres. In Ganjám about 1,500 sâl ploughs were sold departmentally. In Kistna, owing to the introduction of the system of located fellings, the yield of timber from the coupes did not fully meet building and agricultural demands. It was therefore necessary to cut timber departmentally from the interior parts for supply to ryots. In Kurnool East and in Kurnool West agricultural implements were manufactured and distributed to the several depots for sale to the public. A depot in Madura was opened from June 1905 for supplying the town with fuel. During the year the Kurnool district was divided into 2 forest districts, *i.e.*, Kurnool East and West, and the Gódávari and Kistna districts into three, viz., Gódávari, Kistna and Guntúr. A school for training Deputy Rangers and Foresters was opened at Coimbatore from 1st April 1905.

MINES AND QUARRIES. (1904.)

202. The subjoined statement shows the districts in which mining operations were carried on during the past two years and the output of the minerals worked :—

Mineral.	Districts.		Output.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
			TONS.	TONS.
Gold	The Nilgiris and Coimbatore.	The Nilgiris and Coimbatore.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Copper	.....	Coimbatore	...	*Nil.*
Corundum	Salem	Salem...	$\frac{1}{20}$	7
Graphite	Gódávari	Gódávari	254	$67\frac{1}{5}$
Manganese	Vizagapatam ...	Vizagapatam ...	63,452	53,649
Magnesite	Salem	Salem	826	1,315
Mica	Nellore	Nellore	169	237
	The Nilgiris	The Nilgiris	13	$2\frac{1}{20}$

As compared with the year 1903, there was an increase in the output of mica and magnesite but a large fall in the outturn of manganese. The increase in the production of mica is ascribed to the strict enforcement of the conditions of mining leases in Nellore, and to the favourable condition of the English market for the mineral. Fourteen mines in Nellore were inspected by "Magistrates," while 6 of the important ones were inspected by the District Forest-officer and 3 by the Assistant to the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The corundum and magnesite mines in Salem were inspected by the Collector. The latter were also inspected by the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. The general health of the employés in mines during the year was good. There were fewer cases of malarial fever in Nellore than in the previous year. Children were employed above-ground in the mines of Vizagapatam, Nellore, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem and also under-ground in the mines of Nellore and the Nilgiris. Women were employed both above and below ground in the mines of Vizagapatam and Nellore and above-ground alone in the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem. In Nellore there were 2 fatal accidents and 1 of serious bodily injury. There were no prosecutions under the Mines Act during the year.

MANUFACTURES. (1904.)

[*G.O., No. 1194, Judicial, dated the 28th July 1905 ; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIX. Factories.*]

Industries.

203. The chief industries of the Presidency during the year were cotton-ginning, coffee-curing, fish-curing, indigo-pressing, oil-pressing, printing, rice-curing, rope-making, sugar-refining, tanning, tile and brick-making and tobacco-curing. Cotton-ginning was again the most important : 62 ginning and spinning works employed on an average about 84 hands each per diem. Seventeen coffee works employed on an average about 260 hands each per diem, 24 oil mills about 61 each daily, 32 printing presses about 103 each daily, 31 tanneries about 61 each a day, and 35 brick and tile factories about 115 each a day. Only those factories in which at least 25 operatives worked per diem are included in the above figures.

Factories.

204. The numbers of factories coming within the purview of the Indian Factories Act, 1881, during the year was 91 against 88 in the previous year. The daily average number of operatives employed on factory labour rose from 35,202 in 1903 to 36,775 in 1904. The inspections by non-medical inspectors were inadequate in some of the districts. The sanitary conditions of the factories were generally satisfactory and the health of the operatives good. The number of women and children employed was almost the same as in 1903. The work of the certifying surgeons was satisfactorily performed. The rules regarding the fencing of machinery were generally worked with care. The number of accidents was 242 against 248 in 1903. Twelve accidents were of a serious nature and 5 proved fatal. The wages earned by factory labour compare favourably with those of the ordinary agricultural labourers. No persons were convicted under the Act.

SEA-BORNE TRADE. (1904–1905.)

[*Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the Madras Presidency for the year 1904–1905; Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXX. Foreign Trade and Shipping.*]

Total Trade. 205. The total sea-borne trade of the Presidency amounted to Rs. 3,519·10 lakhs against Rs. 3,504·94 lakhs in 1903–1904. The interportal trade amounted to Rs. 237·34 lakhs against Rs. 231·15 lakhs in 1903–1904, but one-half of this figure may be taken as the actual amount, as the same figures have been twice included in the returns, once as imports and once as exports at the ports of debarcation and embarcation.

Foreign Trade. 206. The aggregate value of the foreign trade of the Madras Presidency during the year 1904–1905 amounted to 2,421·85 lakhs of rupees including treasure and Government stores, which is less than the aggregate trade of the year 1903–1904 by 18·25 lakhs or about 0·75 per cent. The imports amounted to 912·24 lakhs and the exports to 1,509·62 lakhs. The difference, 597·38 lakhs, represents the balance of trade in favour of this Presidency. Excluding Government transactions, the trade amounted to 2,389·52 lakhs in private merchandise and treasure, of which 881·21 lakhs represent imports and 1,508·31 lakhs exports. The imports and exports show, respectively, a decrease of 2·07 and 13·82 lakhs. Excluding treasure transactions, the imports show an advance of 94·08 lakhs over the imports of the previous year, while the exports show a decrease of 31·01 lakhs. The increase in the imports of private merchandise is due to general improvement in the trade of the province and particularly to a large increase under the head of "Yarns and textile fabrics," chiefly cotton. The increase under this head has been about 62·8 per cent. The chief decrease has been in unrefined sugar and amounts to 7·26 lakhs. There was also a slight decrease under kerosene oil. In exports the decrease is attributable to a shrinkage in the exports of many of the staple articles, such as pepper, rice and paddy, copra, indigo, cocoanut oil, cotton, earthnut and tanned skins. Coffee, sugar, tea, myrabolams, senna leaf, raw skins and hides, jute, manures, mica, castor seeds, jinjili seeds, cotton twist and yarn and piece-goods, handkerchiefs, coir manufactures and tanned hides all show an improvement. An unfavourable season curtailed exports, while the import trade was unhampered. The rates of freight for certain staple articles were higher than in the previous year. There was a temporary difficulty about rates of freight to Marseilles in consequence of strikes among dock labourers, but the difficulty soon disappeared. The imports of treasure show a large decrease due entirely to smaller imports of sovereigns and bar silver.

Imports. 207. The statement below shows the value of the import trade of the Madras Presidency with foreign countries during the past 2 years. This statement excludes Government stores.

Articles.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	Increase or decrease in 1904–1905 as compared with 1903–1904.
	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.	LAKHS OF RS.
I Animals, living	4·10	6·93	+ 2·83
II. Articles of food and drink	76·94	76·45	− 0·49
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	21·71	22·55	+ 0·84
B. Metals	74·44	77·00	+ 2·56
C. Machinery and millwork	22·77	29·02	+ 6·25
D. Railway plant and rolling-stock	53·04	60·98	+ 7·94
Total, III	171·96	189·55	+ 17·59
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	28·76	30·14	+ 1·38
V. Oils	49·80	48·48	+ 1·32
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	11·96	15·00	+ 3·04
VII. Articles manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	287·82	350·62	+ 62·80
B. Apparel	29·04	34·84	+ 5·80
C. Other articles	91·10	93·55	+ 2·45
Total, VII	407·96	479·01	+ 71·05
Total of merchandise	751·48	845·56	+ 94·08

208. Of the total value of the imports under this head, 6·75 lakhs of rupees represent the value of horses imported. The increase over the previous year's figures is 258 in number and 2·76 lakhs of rupees in value, the average price having risen from Rs. 308 to Rs. 434. Animals, living.

209. The principal articles comprised in this group and the values thereof for the two years 1903–1904 and 1904–1905 are as follows :— Articles of Food and Drink.

	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	RS.	RS.
Spices	23,84,335	28,18,190
Liquors	22,44,865	22,62,259
Provisions	12,50,269	14,72,562
Sugar	17,03,404	10,18,841
Grain and pulse	23,267	19,613

The imports of betel-nut increased over the previous year's imports by about 4·23 lakhs of rupees, of which an increase of 3·43 lakhs occurs in the trade with the Straits Settlements which was below the average last year. The imports from the Straits Settlements amounted to 12·63 lakhs and from Ceylon 14·85 lakhs of rupees' worth. There has been an increase of 113,578 gallons in quantity in liquors, but very little difference in value. The imports of ale, beer, porter and other fermented liquors increased by 115,945 gallons which was due to direct importations by army contractors who in the previous year imported through Bombay. Of the 649,595 gallons imported, 622,718 gallons came from the United Kingdom. Gin, rum and Colombo arrack, etc., showed an increase of 7,539 gallons while brandy and whisky showed a decrease of 4,266 gallons. The decrease of 6,129 gallons in the case of wines was in claret, champagne and "other sorts of wines." Portwine showed an increase. The increase in spirits used as drugs was due to large imports of medicines. Provisions increased by 2·22 lakhs of rupees. The demand for farinaceous foods, condensed milk, biscuits, etc., is growing. The United Kingdom had 63 per cent. of the total import trade. Turkey in Asia comes next with 8 per cent.; dates being the chief article of import. The decrease of 6·85 lakhs of rupees under the head of sugar is the net result of a decrease of 7·26 lakhs under unrefined sugar and of small increases under minor heads. The raw material usually available in the country was so limited and prices were so high, that large importations valued at 7·41 lakhs were made from Java and Mauritius. Subsequently, opportunity was taken to reduce stocks by making a large shipment to the United Kingdom in the month of January. Refining syrup valued at 1·85 lakhs was imported from Mauritius, and unrefined sugar valued at 5·56 lakhs of rupees was imported from Java during the year.

210. The total value of hardware and cutlery imported during the year under review amounted to 22·55 lakhs of rupees against 21·71 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of ·84 of a lakh in the total trade is due to the West Coast ports having imported during the year increased quantities of cutlery, tools, sewing machines and other kinds of hardware direct from Europe instead of through Bombay agencies. Consequently coasting imports from Bombay show a very large decrease. Agricultural implements and enamelledware show a decrease, oversupply in the previous year being the chief cause. The imports from the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Germany, Russia and Belgium amounted to 15·82, 1·71, 1·50, 1·03 and ·93 lakhs, respectively. The value of imported metals rose from Rs. 74·44 lakhs in 1903 to Rs. 76·99 lakhs. The trade in copper increased about 28 per cent. and it occurred in almost all descriptions of manufactures except lametta and sheets. The expansion of trade in mixed or yellow metal sheets was remarkable. The increase of 5·05 lakhs was due in a great measure to speculative imports stimulated by a fall in the price of these sheets during the year. The share of the United Kingdom in the increase was 2·08 lakhs and that of Germany was 2·99 lakhs, the percentage of increase being 21 and 203 respectively. Iron increased by 55,322 cwts., and steel decreased by 16,917. In other metals the variations in all cases except German silver were due to trade fluctuations. Business appears to have been overdone in the past in German silver and there were some failures in this class of business in the Province. The chief source of supply of German Metals.

silver and aluminium was the United Kingdom. The increase of 6·25 lakhs of rupees under machinery and mill-work was the net result of an important increase of 8·48 lakhs under "other sorts of machinery" and of a decrease of 2·57 lakhs under "steam engines other than locomotives" with small fluctuations under some of the minor heads. The increase was doubtless due to extension of mining installations in the Mysore mines and the replacement of old by new machinery in textile and other industries. The share of the United Kingdom was 27·33 lakhs out of the total 29·02 lakhs. The imports of railway materials consisted of construction material and rolling-stock and engines. There was a decrease of 2·31 lakhs in the imports of construction material as a large portion of the construction work of the Morappur-Dharmapuri and Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railways has been completed. New railways necessitated the import of large quantities of rolling-stock and locomotive engines, which increased by ·74 and 9·52 lakhs of rupees, respectively. The trade was almost confined to the United Kingdom.

Chemicals, Drugs and Narcotics.

211. The slight increase of ·54 of a lakh in chemicals calls for no remark. The only chemical of importance was cyanide, which showed no material variation. Of the total value of 6·97 lakhs under this head, the United Kingdom supplied chemicals to the value of 5·50 lakhs. In drugs, medicines and narcotics the increase of 1·24 lakhs was due to increased imports of crude camphor, tobacco leaf and other sorts of medicines, etc. Japan, the Strait Settlements and Hongkong supplied 4·16, 1·41 and ·45 lakhs worth of camphor, respectively. The decrease under dyeing and tanning materials was due to alizarine and aniline dyes and amounted to ·65 and ·10 lakh. Belgium supplied 3·97 lakhs worth of alizarine and 1·15 lakhs worth of aniline dyes.

Oils.

212. Mineral oils decreased in value from Rs. 48·07 lakhs in 1903 to Rs. 47·02. In kerosene oil the decrease was only in value, the quantity having exceeded the previous year's imports by about 931,627 gallons. This was due to a displacement of Russian oil by cheaper oil from Sumatra. The supply of indigenous oil increased from 2,054,668 gallons in 1903–1904 to 4,054,571 gallons in 1904–1905.

Raw materials and unmanufactured articles.

213. Patent fuel to the value 1·10 lakhs of rupees was imported, for the first time after some years, for use on the Nilgiri Railway. The increase under wood is attributable to larger imports during the year from Ceylon and Australia.

Manufactured and partly manufactured articles.

214. The import trade of cotton goods for the year 1904–1905 increased by Rs. 62·21 lakhs. It was the highest so far as the value of the trade is concerned. The *impasse* created in the cotton goods trade last year by American speculators in raw cotton gave way at the beginning of the year on the failure of the ring. Twists and yarns increased by Rs. 17·09 lakhs and piece-goods by Rs. 45·07 lakhs. The United Kingdom sent out 80·60 lakhs worth of twists and yarns out of the total of 82·40 lakhs. In grey goods the most remarkable increase is to be found in the imports of chadars, dhooties, etc., which was 12·49 lakhs or about 32 per cent. more than in the previous year. Grey shirting and jaconets show increases amounting to 8·80 lakhs and 8·11 lakhs, and mulls an increase of 4·99 lakhs. For some years past stocks of bleached goods have been running low and only limited importations were made, but in 1904–1905 mulls, nainsooks and shirtings were imported freely, showing an increase of 1, 6·79 and 2·38 lakhs of rupees, respectively. The imports from the United Kingdom of all kinds of piece-goods amounted to 249·2 lakhs of rupees in value. Imports of jute and flax fell slightly, while those of silk and wool increased by ·60 and ·44 lakhs respectively. Owing to smaller exports of rice to Ceylon, imports of gunny bags fell. Italy and Germany are accountable for the rise in silk and woollen goods. Imports of apparel increased by 5·80 lakhs. The value of imports from France amounted to 22·36 lakhs of rupees. *Gilt thread* formed the chief article. The United Kingdom showed an increase of 1·42 lakhs. Arms and ammunitions increased by 3·92 lakhs due to larger imports of *dynamite* and other explosives. Imports of a larger quantity of printing paper and old newspapers from the United Kingdom are chiefly responsible for an increase of nearly a lakh under paper. *Beads* and *false pearls* showed a disproportionate increase in value owing to more valuable kinds having been imported. *Lampware* also shared the increase. Under *instruments*, scientific kinds and

typewriters showed a considerable increase, the United Kingdom being the chief source of supply. Under *carriages* larger imports of motor cars and cycles in the previous year affected imports in the present year. In *matches*, Norway, Sweden, Austria-Hungary and Germany have improved their trade, while Japan which once threatened to supplant those countries has been left behind.

Exports of Foreign Merchandise.

215. Exports of foreign merchandise amounted to 11·94 lakhs. The increase of 3·36 lakhs in the re-exports during the year under review was due to special causes, viz., the shipment of a large quantity of old iron for re-manufacture valued at 1·25 lakhs, and of unrefined sugar valued at 2·33 lakhs, both to the United Kingdom. Camphor to the value of ·18 lakh was also re-exported to that country. Besides these, white cloths valued at 2·21 lakhs were received from the Straits Settlements to be dyed and re-exported.

Exports of Indian Produce and Manufactures.

216. The statement below shows the value in lakhs of rupees of the export trade of this Presidency with foreign countries in Indian produce and manufactures during the past two years. The statement excludes Government stores :—

—	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Increase or decrease in 1904-1905 over 1903-1904.
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.
I. Animals, living	17·61	15·91	— 1·70
II. Articles of food and drink	486·47	455·81	— 30·66
III. Metals and manufactures of—			
A. Hardware and cutlery	1·06	·99	— ·07
B. Metals	5·03	4·25	— ·78
C. Machinery and millwork	·01	·03	+ ·02
Total, III ...	6·10	5·27	— ·83
IV. Chemicals, drugs, medicines and narcotics and dyeing and tanning materials	56·67	40·46	— 16·21
V. Oils	51·81	32·31	— 19·50
VI. Raw materials and unmanufactured articles	491·94	527·35	+ 35·41
VII. Articles, manufactured and partly manufactured—			
A. Yarns and textile fabrics	88·00	108·61	+ 20·61
B. Apparel	2·60	2·48	— ·12
C. Other articles	299·54	278·16	— 21·38
Total, VII ...	390·14	389·25	— ·89
Grand Total ...	1,500·74	1,466·36	— 34·38

Animals, living.

217. The value of animals consisted chiefly of cattle, sheep and poultry, Ceylon and the Straits Settlements being the principal countries with which the trade was carried on.

Articles of Food and Drink.

218. The exports of coffee were the largest during the past 15 years, being 165·66 lakhs. This, in some measure, appears to be attributable to a short supply of Brazilian coffee in the European markets. The United Kingdom bought 105·01 lakhs worth, France 41·64 lakhs, and Ceylon about 8·15 lakhs. The decrease under fresh fruits and vegetables was about 22·95 lakhs which is the net result of a small increase of ·56 of a lakh under fresh vegetables, and a decrease of 23·56 lakhs under cocoanut kernels. The heavy decrease in the exports of kernels was due to disease amongst the cocoanut plantations on the West Coast. France, Germany and Belgium took respectively 3·13, 13·14 and 84 lakhs worth of kernels during the year. The export trade in grain and pulse showed a decrease of 45·24 lakhs of rupees, rice and paddy contributing 42·98 lakhs, jawar and bajra 1·98 lakhs, and gram and pulse the rest. Two causes operated to restrict the exports of rice and paddy, namely, (1) short production consequent on deficient rainfall and (2) high prices. Foreign trade was thus diverted to Bengal and Burma where cheaper prices ruled. Ceylon, Réunion and the Straits Settlements took, respectively, 29·85, 5·44 and 5·22 lakhs of rupees worth of rice and paddy less than in the

previous year. There was a small increase of 2·02 lakhs of rupees under provisions. A decrease of 11·80 lakhs of rupees occurred in spices which was due almost solely to the smaller quantity of pepper exported during the year. Although the foreign demand was satisfactory, the yield of pepper was small, partly for want of seasonable rains and partly on account of disease among the pepper vines particularly in South Malabar. The crop estimated for the season was about 50 per cent. below the previous year's crop. The United Kingdom took 2·60 lakhs, Germany 9·83 lakhs, Italy 7·96 lakhs, the United States 2·38, Austria-Hungary 1·28, Belgium 1·74, France 1·29 and Holland 1·09 lakhs of rupees worth of pepper during the year. 5,907,175 lb. of ginger were exported, but the prices realized were very low. The United Kingdom took 5·41 lakhs, Austria-Hungary 1·59 lakhs, Germany 1·69 lakhs and the United States 2·02 lakhs worth during the year. The failure of the rains reduced production in chillies. Though the decrease in value is only ·08 of a lakh as compared with the exports of the previous year, the decrease in quantity is considerable, amounting to 1,120,955 lb. In the year under review 199,073 cwts. of sugar valued at about 12·44 lakhs of rupees were exported, as compared with 193,663 cwts. valued at 8·31 lakhs in the previous year. The increase of 4·13 lakhs in value is in a great measure due to a rise in the price of jaggery which forms the principal item of export under this head from this Presidency. The exports of tea in the year under report were not affected by the additional duty of 2 *d.* in the United Kingdom. They increased by 13·46 lakhs. Very little progress was made in the production and export of *green tea*, the quantity exported being 1,402 lb. only. The quantity of *tea waste* exported was 29,708 lb. The countries which took large quantities of tea were the United Kingdom 46·41 lakhs, Canada 11·78 lakhs and Ceylon 6·76 lakhs of rupees worth.

Metals.

219. The only metal of any importance in the export trade was manganese ore, the value of which was 4·23 lakhs against 4·95 in 1903–1904. The United Kingdom and the United States took 2·92 and 1·31 lakhs worth of ore respectively during the year under review.

Chemicals, Drugs, and Medicines.

220. The improvement in price in cinchona bark noticed last year continued and stimulated exports during the year under review. The value of bark exported to the United Kingdom was about 2·98 lakhs against 2·77 lakhs in the previous year. The chief drug exported to foreign countries was senna leaf, for which there was a good demand from the United Kingdom, France and the United States. Neither leaf tobacco nor cigars showed any appreciable fluctuation. The value of the indigo trade was only 16·85 lakhs which is not one-eighth of what it was 10 years ago. The decline was due to the introduction in 1900–1901 on a commercial scale of synthetic dyes, to a heavy import duty in Japan, to Java competition, and to the gradual decline in cultivation. The area under cultivation in the year under review decreased by 50 per cent., and besides an unfavourable season restricted the output. Consequently, the prices of the dye for local industries were above the foreign prices offered. Exports of myrabolams increased by 2·81 lakhs, while turmeric decreased by ·30 of a lakh.

Oils.

221. Exports of essential oils declined by ·19 of a lakh, while those of castors increased by ·15 of a lakh. There was a large fall in cocoanut oil of 19·45 lakhs, due largely to home consumption and to the short supply of copra. The United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States took respectively 9·74, 9·40, and 7·63 lakhs.

Raw materials and unmanufactured goods.

222. The quantity of cotton exported during the year under review showed a decrease of 144,915 cwts., or 16 per cent., while the value showed a decrease of 2·90 lakhs of rupees or a little over one per cent. only, which was due to higher prices ruling for cotton during the early part of the year. The smaller exports were due to a slackening of the European demand for Indian cotton during the latter half of the year. In sympathy with the fall in price of American cotton, the price of the Indian product heavily declined. Mills in the country, however, made very large forward purchases to meet the growing demand from China for yarn and piece-goods. There were also large exports coastwise to Bengal and Bombay amounting to about 20 lakhs worth. 'Cocanadas' declined in value by 9·10 lakhs, 'Tinnevellys' by 4·78 lakhs, while 'Northerns and Westerns' increased by 10·98 lakhs. With the exception of Austria-Hungary, Italy, Hongkong and Ceylon, all other countries

reduced their demand. The United Kingdom took 132,686 cwts., Belgium 176,006, Germany 117,477 and Japan 186,232. While exports of essential seeds improved by 1·97 lakhs, other kinds of seeds fell by 4·29 lakhs. Owing to a greater European demand, coriander increased by about 1·04 lakhs, while in consequence of the supply of niger seed being inadequate to the demand, there was an increase of nearly ·89 of a lakh under this head. Foreign demand for castors was brisk, but owing to increased home consumption, the foreign supply was not equal to the demand. There was an increase of nearly 6·04 lakhs in exports. France and Belgium imported this seed to an extent of 6·16 and 2·50 lakhs respectively, while the United Kingdom took only 4·89 lakhs worth owing to its heavy purchases in the previous year. The increase of 1·78 lakhs in cotton seeds is due to plentiful supplies. There was a large fall of 17·65 lakhs in the export of ground-nuts, due mainly to the abundant previous year's crops in India and Africa, coupled with high local prices owing to a bad season and disease. At one period foreign prices were actually cheaper than local rates, but later on the shortage of the crops in Senegambia somewhat stimulated exports. The decrease for the United Kingdom was 4·06 lakhs, Belgium 9·15 lakhs, France 3·55 lakhs and Germany 1·23 lakhs. The value of the exports of rape seed exported increased by 1·46 lakhs, the demand being wholly in the United Kingdom where the oil is much appreciated for illuminating signals on the railways and for lubrication. Jinjili increased by 3·53 lakhs, France and Austria-Hungary being the chief consumers. Exports of raw hides and skins increased by 25·66 lakhs owing mainly to increased demand in France and the United States, where the increases were 4·94 and 19·21 lakhs respectively. The adoption of chrome tanning in France explains her increased demand. The exports of oil-cake amounted to 29·95 lakhs against 30·35 lakhs in the previous year. Germany, Ceylon, Java and the Straits Settlements took 5·51, 16·49, 6·78 and 1·13 lakhs worth, against 9·35, 15·39, 3·75 and 1·54 in the previous year. There was a small decrease of ·59 of a lakh under wood, wholly due to a fall in the exports of sandalwood. Bristles and fibre exported came to 9·58 lakhs against 9·70 lakhs in 1903–1904. The increase in jute was over 100 per cent. Bimlipatam jute was in great demand. The United Kingdom bought 12·36 lakhs worth and Germany 1·07 lakhs. The hemp exported was worth 3·07 lakhs against 2·01 lakhs in the previous year. Manures increased by 4 lakhs and mica by 3·07 lakhs.

Articles manufactured and partly manufactured.

223. The value of cotton twist and yarn exported amounted to 15·44 lakhs against 5·37 lakhs in 1903–1904. The trade in twist and yarn may be said to have passed through a crisis during the year 1903–1904. With the advent of a good Chinese demand and the slump in cotton which closely followed it, the trade recovered in a remarkable manner. But, in volume, the trade of the year under review failed to reach the level of the two years previous to 1903–1904. In point of prices realized, however, for yarn the year's trade is considered to be by far the best in the last seven years. China's share of the exports amounts to 13·46 lakhs and Ceylon's 1·31 lakhs of rupees. Yarns to the value of 12·76 lakhs of rupees were exported to China from the port of Tuticorin. The value of the total trade in piece-goods during the year was 78·73 lakhs, or 6·80 lakhs more than in 1903–1904. But for a large fall in the exports of native coloured cloths, the year's trade would have approached the figures of 1900–1901. The value of grey and coloured goods exported during the year was 10·52 and 68·12 lakhs respectively against 2·43 and 69·39 lakhs in the previous year. The increase in the quantity and value of grey goods exported is unprecedented. The value of exports of grey goods from the port of Madras alone to China Treaty ports amounted to 8·71 lakhs of rupees, while in the previous year it did not amount to more than 1·25 lakhs. Owing to competition in the United States the trade in coloured goods did not recover from the depression which occurred in the year 1901–1902. A decrease of 7·16 lakhs occurred in the trade with the Straits Settlements and almost the whole decrease stood to the account of the Madras port. Ceylon took 28·86 lakhs worth of goods during the year against 25·31 in the previous year. Shawls and handkerchiefs increased by 4·62 lakhs, the United Kingdom being the chief consumer. The trade in coir articles increased by 3·86 lakhs, amounting to 50·64 lakhs of rupees. Tanned hides increased by 19·37 lakhs or by 35 per cent., the increased demand being chiefly with the United Kingdom (68·88 lakhs against 52·32) and the United States (4·26 lakhs against 1·91 in 1903–1904).

Owing to the extensive export of low-grade skins in 1903, the demand in 1904–1905 decreased, the value of exports falling by 44·48 lakhs. The decrease was heaviest in the United Kingdom (46·39 lakhs) and France (2·73 lakhs).

Geographical Distribution of Trade.

224. The subjoined table shows the value of merchandise interchanged in the year with the principal countries of the world with which this Presidency has commercial relations :—

	Imports.	Exports.			Total.	Percentage.
		1904–1905.			1904–1905.	
	1904–1905.	Foreign.	Indian.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	LAKHS OF RUPEES.	
Europe—						
United Kingdom	598·66	5·78	508·92	514·70	1,113·36	47·91
Austria-Hungary	12·79	...	22·96	22·96	35·75	1·54
Belgium	39·55	·01	79·37	79·38	118·93	5·12
Denmark	...	...	·07	·07	·07	...
France	25·38	·08	176·91	176·99	202·37	8·71
Germany	20·66	·06	112·73	112·79	133·45	5·74
Holland	·88	·04	10·81	10·85	11·73	·50
Italy	4·19	·14	24·85	24·99	29·18	1·26
Malta	...	...	·06	·06	·06	...
Norway	·74	...	...	...	·74	...
Portugal	·04	...	·40	·40	·44	...
Russia	30·32	...	·01	·01	30·33	1·30
Spain	·16	...	1·12	1·12	1·28	...
Sweden	·47	...	·51	·51	·98	...
Turkey	...	...	·11	·11	·11	...
Total ...	733·84	6·11	938·83	944·94	1,678·78	...
Africa and Adjacent islands—						
British East Africa	...	...	·14	·14	·14	...
Mauritius	2·36	...	4·78	4·78	7·14	·31
Natal	·36	·01	2·29	2·30	2·66	·11
Cape Colony	·15	...	·37	·37	·52	...
Egypt	·11	...	14·38	14·38	14·49	·62
Réunion...	...	...	1·19	1·19	1·19	...
Other countries	...	...	·16	·16	·16	...
Total ...	2·98	·01	23·31	23·32	26·30	...
America—						
Canada	...	·01	11·78	11·79	11·79	·51
United States	9·29	·29	87·48	87·77	97·06	4·18
Other countries	...	...	·07	·07	·07	·49*
Total ...	9·29	·30	99·33	99·63	108·92	...
Asia—						
Aden	·08	...	·64	·64	·72	...
Arabia	·06	...	1·78	1·78	1·84	...
Bahrein	...	...	·52	·52	·52	...
Borneo	3·26	...	...	...	3·26	·14
Ceylon	40·01	2·71	237·66	240·37	280·38	12·07
China	·89	·01	24·88	24·89	25·78	1·11
Cochin-China	...	...	·01	·01	·01	...
Japan	5·28	·01	64·27	64·28	69·56	2·99
Java	5·56	...	6·80	6·80	12·36	·53
Maldives	·08	...	·05	·05	·13	...
Mekran and Sonmiani	·11	...	·06	·06	·17	...
Persia	·17	...	1·48	1·48	1·65	...
Philippines	·01	...	9·14	9·14	9·15	·39
Siam	...	·01	·41	·42	·42	...
Straits Settlements	27·43	2·70	50·13	52·83	80·26	3·45
Sumatra	5·25	...	...	...	5·25	·23
Turkey	1·15	...	2·15	2·15	3·30	·14
Total ...	89·34	5·44	399·98	405·42	494·76	...
Australia (including Tasmania and New Zealand)	10·11	·08	4·92	5·00	15·11	·65
Grand Total ...	845·56	11·94	1,466·37	1,478·31	2,323·87	100·00

* The percentage under "Other countries" includes the percentages of all countries in which a separate percentage has not been given.

Treasure.

225. Gold worth Rs. 24,56,419 was imported during the year against Rs. 1,06,63,410 in 1903–1904. There were no exports. The value of imported and exported silver was Rs. 11,08,473 and Rs. 30,00,360, against Rs. 25,16,707

and Rs. 12,81,425, respectively, in 1903–1904. The decrease in the imports of sovereigns is due to the sale during the year of a larger amount of Council Bills and Telegraph transfers than in the previous year, and the rates of exchange did not admit of gold being shipped with profit to Madras ports in large quantities. A large quantity, however, entered the country through the port of Bombay owing, it is said, to cheaper rates of freight. The previous two years imports were exceptional. Of bar silver this Presidency imported very large quantities in the two previous years. The demand for rupees in the year under review was not so great, owing to the absence of a brisk trade in some of the important staple articles such as ground-nuts, pepper, cocoanut-oil, indigo, etc., during the year. There was a decrease of 5·51 lakhs of rupees in imports and an increase of 17·20 lakhs in exports as compared with the previous year. There was a decrease of 30·69 lakhs in the imports of treasure from the United Kingdom, 2·36 lakhs from Egypt and 61·56 lakhs from Ceylon.

Government Transactions.

226. The total value of imports and of exports of Government stores amounted to Rs. 31,02,813 and Rs. 1,30,168, respectively, during the year against Rs. 33,67,738 and Rs. 1,01,025 in the previous year. The decrease in the imports is due to smaller imports of arms and ammunition, cotton and woollen goods, metals, paper, drugs and instruments and appliances. There were increases in chemicals, hardware and apparel. The exports were small. The transactions were chiefly with the United Kingdom.

Balance of Trade.

227. The following statement shows the balance of trade in merchandise and treasure during the past five years excluding Government transactions :—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of exports over imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1900–1901	7,42,12,132	12,00,54,963	4,58,42,831
1901–1902	8,74,80,292	12,00,06,021	3,25,25,729
1902–1903	9,21,67,763	13,21,25,736	3,99,57,973
1903–1904	8,83,27,962	15,22,13,186	6,38,85,224
1904–1905	8,81,20,908	15,08,31,444	6,27,10,536

The decrease in the balance in favour of the Presidency was due to the decline by over 34 lakhs in exports (*vide* paragraph 216) and the increase by over 94 lakhs in imports (*vide* paragraph 207).

Import and Export Duties.

228. For the reasons given in the above paragraphs there was an increase of 2·31 lakhs in import duties and a decline of 2·71 lakhs in export duties. The figures were, respectively, Rs. 42,47,813 and Rs. 6,94,179.

Coasting Trade.

229. The following statement shows the value of the Coasting Trade of the Presidency for the last two years :—

Coasting trade.	1903–1904.	1904–1905.	Increase or decrease in 1904–1905 as compared with 1903–1904.
I. TRADE WITH BRITISH PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES—	RS.	RS.	RS.
Imports.			
Indian produce	2,95,20,768	3,42,83,894	+ 47,63,126
Foreign merchandise	1,03,68,208	94,16,640	− 9,51,568
Gold	3,225	6,405	+ 3,180
Silver	4,13,970	95,555	− 3,18,415
Total ...	4,03,06,171	4,38,02,494	+ 34,96,323
Government stores	21,80,686	12,04,670	− 9,76,016
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	4,24,86,857	4,50,07,164	+ 25,20,307

Coasting trade—*cont.*	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	Increase or decrease in 1904-1905 as compared with 1903-1904.
I. TRADE WITH BRITISH PORTS IN OTHER PRESIDENCIES—*cont.*			
Exports.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Indian produce	3,47,81,390	3,55,03,096	+ 7,21,706
Foreign merchandise	5,57,347	6,26,828	+ 69,481
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...
Total ...	3,53,38,737	3,61,29,924	+ 7,91,187
Government stores	9,78,105	11,02,780	+ 1,24,675
Government treasure	18,03,147	9,63,493	— 8,39,654
Total, Exports ...	3,81,19,989	3,81,96,197	+ 76,208
Aggregate trade with British ports in other Presidencies	8,06,06,846	8,32,03,361	+ 25,96,515
II. TRADE WITH INDIAN PORTS NOT BRITISH—			
Imports.			
Indian produce	3,40,708	3,07,872	— 32,836
Foreign merchandise	14,585	40,416	+ 25,831
Gold	2,160	...	— 2,160
Silver	31,140	6,200	— 24,940
Total ...	3,88,593	3,54,488	— 34,105
Government stores	280	...	— 280
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	3,88,873	3,54,488	— 34,385
Exports.			
Indian produce	22,85,119	23,83,902	+ 98,783
Foreign merchandise	63,763	48,222	— 15,541
Gold	...	...	...
Silver	...	...	...
Total ...	23,48,882	24,32,124	+ 83,243
Government stores	24,978	1,145	— 23,833
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	23,73,860	24,33,269	+ 59,409
Aggregate trade with Indian ports not British.	27,62,733	27,87,757	+ 25,024
III. INTERPORTAL TRADE—			
Imports.			
Merchandise	1,07,98,139	1,13,68,862	+ 5,70,723
Private treasure	2,64,646	1,09,325	— 1,55,321
Government stores	2,02,590	1,99,450	— 3,140
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Imports ...	1,12,65,375	1,16,77,637	+ 4,12,262
Exports.			
Merchandise	1,12,84,190	1,16,99,546	+ 4,15,356
Private treasure	2,64,046	1,09,325	— 1,54,721
Government stores	3,01,710	2,47,462	— 54,248
Government treasure	...	...	...
Total, Exports ...	1,18,49,946	1,20,56,333	+ 2,06,387
Total, Interportal trade ...	2,31,15,321	2,37,33,970	+ 6,18,649
Total, Coasting trade ...	10,64,84,900	10,97,25,088	+ 32,40,188

The trade with other provinces of British India and that with Indian ports not British showed increases amounting to 25·97 lakhs and ·25 of a lakh, respectively. In the interportal trade also, there was an increase of 6·19 lakhs. The movement inward of grain and pulse in consequence of scarcity, and of salt, kerosene oil and coal, and the movement outward of raw cotton, oil-seeds, oils, spices and copra in large quantities resulted in an increase of trade in the aggregate.

230. The number of vessels which entered ports in the Presidency from foreign ports was 2,121 against 2,170 in 1903–1904. Their tonnage was 1,580,417 tons against 1,540,014. The number of vessels which cleared for foreign ports was 2,038. Of ships engaged in foreign trade, British ships numbered 1,794 with a tonnage of 2,489,822 tons, British Indian 1,005 with 98,613 tons, foreign 139 with 363,830 tons, and native craft 1,221 with 59,672 tons. The tonnage of vessels entered from, and cleared to, the United Kingdom and the Straits Settlements, remained practically the same, while those from and to Austria-Hungary, Germany, United States, Ceylon, and Australia increased, and those to and from Belgium, France, Russia, Italy, Java, and Sumatra decreased. **Shipping.** Foreign trade.

231. The number and tonnage of vessels entered in 1903–1904 and 1904–1905 with cargoes were, respectively, 13,789 vessels of 6,298,341 tons and 13,446 vessels of 6,430,368 tons, and those cleared were 14,446 vessels of 6,231,390 tons and 14,177 vessels of 6,465,872 tons, respectively. The vessels entered in ballast in the same years were 5,835 of 266,835 tons and 5,196 of 264,090 tons, and those cleared were 5,521 of 474,776 tons and 4,858 of 373,340 tons, respectively. In the year under review 5,801 steam vessels of 12,521,885 tons and 31,876 sailing vessels of 1,011,785 tons entered and cleared, against 6,155 steam vessels of 12,250,506 tons and 33,436 sailing vessels of 1,020,836 tons in the previous year. British ships numbered 5,657 with a tonnage of 12,099,466 tons, British Indian ships 905 with 109,485 tons, foreign ships 671 with 456,893 tons, and native craft 30,444 with 867,826 tons. The number of vessels that entered and cleared from and to ports in other Presidencies was 6,884 of 3,511,061 tons, against 6,483 of 3,251,538 tons in the previous year; and the number entered from and cleared to foreign ports in India was 1,633 of 504,613 tons, against 2,060 of 530,807 tons in the previous year. In the interportal trade 29,160 vessels of 9,517,996 tons were engaged during the year, against 31,048 of 9,488,997 tons in the previous year. Coasting trade.

232. During the year under review 45 vessels of an aggregate tonnage of 1,411 tons were built, and 45 vessels of 1,476 tons were registered under Act X of 1841 at the several ports of the Madras Presidency, chiefly at Calicut, Mangalore, Kilakarai and Masulipatam. Ship building.

PUBLIC WORKS—BUILDINGS AND ROADS. (1904–1905.)

[*Administration Report of the Public Works Department (General and Buildings and Roads), Madras Presidency, for the year 1904–1905.*]

233. Excluding Rs. 3,57,839 spent on "Contribution works," the actual expenditure on works under the direct control of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, was Rs. 37,77,096, the revised budget grant being Rs. 40,18,168. In the previous year the actual expenditure was Rs. 33,32,068 and the revised grant Rs. 34,14,987. Of the total expenditure Rs. 33,12,181 were spent on Provincial civil works, and of this Rs. 18,87,043 were spent on the construction and Rs. 3,57,675 on the repair of civil buildings, Rs. 3,74,529 on original road works and Rs. 2,07,146 on repairs to communications. **Expenditure.**

234. The Veterinary College, Madras, having become permanently established, a building for its accommodation was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,06,290. The work was nearly completed at the close of the year. To the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, were added a new operation room, a refraction room and a dark room. A further expenditure of Rs. 12,240 was sanctioned to fit up the block with electric light, fans and a Röntgen rays apparatus. A further addition to the Secretariat Office, Ootacamund, was made to provide extra accommodation for the Revenue and Railway offices, and an extension of the Council Chamber block was also found necessary. Large additions were made to the Lawrence Asylum buildings at Lovedale, at an estimated cost of Rs. 73,000. A site was selected at Coonoor for a Pasteur Institute and preliminary arrangements were made for the erection of the requisite buildings. To the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, a Bacteriological Laboratory was added. A convenient site on the Mount road, Madras, was acquired for the accommodation of the office of the Postmaster-General and of the suburban Post office in that locality. To adapt **Buildings.**

the buildings for their intended purposes, an expenditure of Rs. 39,000 was sanctioned. The works were in progress at the close of the year. At Coimbatore a District Court-house with subsidiary buildings was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 98,400, and a Training school for Mistresses at a cost of Rs. 45,000 was completed. An installation of electric light in Government House, Madras, and of electric fans in the High Court was completed, while an installation at Government House, Ootcamund, was in progress.

Roads, &c.

235. In the Vizagapatam District, the iron bridges to replace the old wooden structures on the Itikivalasa-Jeypore road were completed and opened for traffic. The Pallapolliem-Chinnar road was nearly completed during the year. Four feeder roads, in connection with the main ghát road on the Anamalais estimated to cost Rs. 42,000, were sanctioned and work was commenced on two of them. Several feeder roads on the Shevaroys to connect the planting areas with the ghát road to Salem were in progress. The improvements to the Tellicherry-Coorg road were in progress. The full grant of Rs. 1,45,500 for the work was utilised. The water-works for the supply of Tuticorin were nearly completed. They are intended to improve both the quantity and the quality of the supply hitherto received from the Korampolliem tank, five miles distant. Excluding roads and streets within the limits of municipal towns, the total length of metalled roads maintained by public authorities within the Presidency was 19,608¼ miles and the length of unmetalled roads 4,020¼ miles. The Public Works Department maintained only 239¼ miles of metalled roads and 357¼ of unmetalled roads, the remainder being maintained by the local authorities.

Miscellaneous.

236. The value of work done in the Presidency Public Works Workshops was Rs. 2,34,528 against Rs. 3,43,884 in the previous year: in the Dowlaishwaram Workshops the outturn was Rs. 1,57,914 against Rs. 1,17,852 in the previous year.

PUBLIC WORKS—RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS. (1904–1905.)

[*Memorandum on Railways of the Madras Circle for the year 1904–1905, Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—IX. Railways.*]

Madras Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

237. The total length of the Madras Railway system, excluding the Kolar Gold Fields, the Nilgiri and the Cochin Railways, was 1,398·23 miles. At the end of the year 1904, old iron rails remained on 241 miles, while on 56 miles the old rails were replaced by new steel rails.

Rolling-stock.

Including the stock belonging to the Shoranur-Cochin Railway and the Nilgiri Railway the total rolling-stock of the line in running order on the 31st December 1904 was 209 locomotives, 837 coaching vehicles and 4,951 goods vehicles. During the year 130 engines and 5,941 carriages and wagons passed through the workshops for repairs. Nine engines and 92 vehicles were fitted with vacuum brakes during the year, while 84 vehicles were fitted for gas lighting on Pintsch's system.

Stores.

At the close of 1904, the balance of stores in hand was Rs. 46,75,582 against Rs. 48,14,448 at the close of 1903.

Train service.

There were no important alterations during the year in the train service on the Madras Railway. A few changes were however made in the timings of mixed trains. Through night service in both directions was provided between the West Coast stations of the Madras Railway and the Nilgiri Hills. 11·76 of the trains were late as against 10·87 in 1903.

Accidents.

There were 448 accidents against 511 in 1903. Sixty persons were killed and 49 injured against 53 and 88, respectively, in 1903. In consequence of a cyclone in October, a good deal of damage was done between Bezwada and Waltair and several breaches occurred.

Persons employed.

Including men actually in the pay of the railway or of contractors, but excluding men employed on temporary special works, the number of employés was 25,217, of whom 278 were Europeans and 1,586 Eurasians. The total number in the previous year was 23,858.

Five hundred and seventy eight policemen were employed on the line at a cost of Rs. 1,04,427.

Medical staff.

The medical staff of the railway consisted of a medical officer and 29 subordinate officers. The total cost of the department was Rs. 50,000. There were 8 railway schools for European and Eurasian children, the net cost of which was Rs. 12,893.

238. The capital expenditure on the Madras Railway proper to the end of 1904 was Rs. 1,291 lakhs, and the net earnings amounted to Rs. 60·94 lakhs, or 4·72 per cent. on the outlay against 4·23 per cent. in the previous year. The capital outlay on the North-East Line was Rs. 644 lakhs, and the net earnings Rs. 15·93 lakhs which gave a dividend of 2·47 per cent. against 2·62 per cent. in 1903. Finance. (1904.)

239. The total length of the Kolar Gold Fields Railway was 9·88 miles. It is owned by the Mysore State and worked by the Madras Railway Company. The capital outlay at the end of 1904 amounted to Rs. 11,92,147 and the net earnings to Rs. 89,229, giving a percentage of 7·50 on the capital expenditure against 6·47 in 1903. **Kolar Gold Fields Railway.** *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

240. The Nilgiri Railway is a rack railway on the Abt system. It is owned by the State and worked by the Madras Railway Company. The rollingstock consisted of 4 engines, 12 coaching vehicles and 16 goods wagons. The capital cost of the railway till the end of 1904 amounted to Rs. 35,48,216 and the net earnings to Rs. 66,163, giving a dividend of 1·86 per cent. on the capital outlay. **Nilgiri Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

241. The total length of the Shoranur-Cochin Railway was 64·75 miles. It is owned by the Cochin State and worked by the Madras Railway Company. The capital outlay to the end of 1904 amounted to Rs. 67,88,610 and the net earnings to Rs. 1,94,244, equivalent to a dividend of 2·89 per cent. **Cochin Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

242. The third section of the Travancore Branch of the South Indian Railway from Punalur to Quilon, 28 miles in length, was opened for traffic on the 1st June 1904, and the second section from Shencottah to Punalur 30 miles in length on the 26th November 1904, making the total length of the line, excluding the Tanjore District Board Railway, 1,231·47 miles. The amount of rolling-stock in running order at the end of 1904 was 179 locomotives, 858 coaching vehicles and 3,441 goods vehicles. During the year 213 engines, 580 coaching vehicles and 1,287 goods vehicles were repaired. At the close of 1904 the balance of stores was worth Rs. 28,55,395 against Rs. 28,81,853 at the end of the previous year. 10·07 trains were late as against 6·52 in the previous year. There were 578 accidents against 469 in 1903 and 29 persons were killed and 60 injured against 35 and 72, respectively. 15,677 persons, including 157 Europeans and 688 Eurasians, were employed during the year against a total of 14,084 in the previous year. Two hundred and forty police men were employed at a cost of Rs. 58,479. The medical staff consisted of a Superintending Physician, 2 Assistant Medical officers and 25 Apothecaries. The monthly cost of the department was Rs. 4,893. There were 5 railway schools, 4 for Europeans and 1 for Natives. The annual expenditure on them was Rs. 4,894. **South Indian Railway.** *Metre Gauge.* Rolling-stock. Stores. Train service. Accidents. Persons employed. Medical staff.

243. The capital expenditure on the South Indian Railway, excluding the Travancore Branch, up to the end of 1904, amounted to Rs. 845 lakhs and the net profits were Rs. 70·26 lakhs, giving a dividend of 8·31 per cent. against 8·8 per cent. in 1903. Finance. (1904.)

244. The Tanjore District Board Railway is the property of the Tanjore District Board and is worked by the South Indian Railway Company. It is 99·46 miles in length. The capital expenditure up to the 31st December 1904 amounted to Rs. 46,32,763 and the net earnings to Rs. 2,61,364, yielding a dividend of 5·65 per cent. on the capital outlay. **Tanjore District Board Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

245. The Pondicherry branch of the South Indian Railway extends from Villupuram to Pondicherry, a distance of 24·32 miles, of which 7·85 miles are owned by the French Government. The whole line is worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The capital outlay on the French portion up to the end of 1904 amounted to Rs. 5,68,543 and the net earnings to Rs. 35,000, representing a dividend of 6·15 per cent. on the capital outlay. **Pondicherry Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

246. The Karaikkal Railway from Peralam on the Tanjore District Board Railway to Karaikkal is owned by the French Government and worked by the South Indian Railway Company. The capital expenditure on the line to the end of 1904 was Rs. 7,23,786 and the working of the railway during the year resulted in a net loss of Rs. 29,432. This result is due to the increase under working expenses owing to the payment of Rs. 46,633 to the South Indian Railway Company on account of loss in working the line from the first half of the year 1898 to the second half of 1902. **Karaikkal Railway.** *Metre Gauge.*

Bezwada Extension Railway. *5′ 6″ Gauge.*

247. This small State line connecting Bezwada with His Highness the Nizam's Railway system is 20·58 miles in length and is worked by the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company. The capital outlay on the line to the end of 1904 amounted to Rs. 11,75,730 and the net earnings to Rs. 1,78,955, yielding a dividend of 15·22 on the capital expenditure.

Lines under construction.

Madras Junction works.

248. To connect the North-East line with the Madras Railway proper, an extension from Korukkupettai to Basin bridge, a loop line from Washermanpett to Basin bridge and a new goods yard at Rayapuram were designed. The works were near completion and all the bridges finished with the exception of the canal bridge. The station buildings were finished and the permanent-way laid through. The lines were expected to be opened in October 1905.

Azhikal-Mangalore Extension.

The chief characteristic of the Azhikal-Mangalore extension line is the large amount of bridging required all along. Good progress was made in its construction. The whole line will probably be completed and opened for traffic in December 1906.

Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway.

The earthwork and bridges connected with the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway were finished and the permanent-way laid all through except at the terminal stations and certain sidings. The rolling-stock was ready and the line was expected to be ready for traffic by August 1905.

Morappúr-Dharmapuri Branch.

The earthwork connected with the Morappur-Dharmapuri line was practically finished and the bridging about half done. The station buildings were commenced and a considerable quantity of stone ballast collected and stacked along the line. The permanent-way had been linked in through to Dharmapuri and rolling-stock provided. The line was expected to be ready for traffic by October 1905.

Coonoor-Ootacamund Extension.

Work was started on the first 5 miles of the Coonoor-Ootacamund extension. A third of the land required was taken up and earth-work was in progress on the first $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Bridgework was commenced and the required permanent-way materials were indented for from England. The question of electrifying the whole line from Méttupálaiyam to Ootacamund was under investigation.

Travancore Branch.

249. The first 50 miles of the Travancore branch from Tinnevelly Bridge Station to Shencottah were opened for traffic in 2 instalments on the 1st June 1902 and the 1st August 1903. The third section from Punalur to Quilon was opened for traffic as an isolated section on the 1st June 1904, the intervening link not being ready at the time. This last link was opened on the 26th November 1904. Through communication has now been established from Tinnevelly to Quilon. The first 50 miles of this extension are in British territory and the remaining 58 miles in the Travancore State and are owned by the Durbar.

Muttupet-Arantáng Extension.

The estimate for the construction of the Muttupet-Arantángi extension provided also for the construction of a quarry branch at Arantángi and for 2 salt sidings at Thambikóttai and Adirámpatnam. The construction of the salt sidings was held in abeyance until the traffic warranted the expenditure. The quarry branch at Arantángi was practically completed.

Rámésvaram Extension and Canal.

The Rámésvaram extension and canal had for its object the opening of a new port in South India and the accommodation and development of the pilgrim traffic. The proposal to make a ship canal through the island of Rámésvaram was under investigation. The extension of the railway to Rámésvaram was commenced independently of the canal scheme.

Lines Projected or Surveyed.

250. The project for the construction of the Yerragudipad-Jammalamadugu branch was still in abeyance. No orders were passed by Government on the request of the Salem District Board for the grant of a loan for the construction of the Salem Atúr branch line, pending a decision as to the alignment of the Indo-Ceylon broad gauge connection. Sanction was accorded for the survey of a line from Dharmapuri *viâ* Palakodu to Bangalore with a branch from Palakodu to Krishnagiri, the terminus of the Tiruppattúr-Krishnagiri Railway. The survey was entrusted to the Madras Railway Company. The Coimbatore District Board, who are interested in the construction of the Palghat or Pódanúr-Palni branch, resolved to levy the railway cess in the district to construct the line. The survey was carried out by the South Indian Railway Company at the cost of Imperial funds. With regard to the alignment of the Pollachi-Palghat branch it was proposed by the Raja of Kollengóde and others that the line should run through the Kollengóde estate. A survey of this alignment was sanctioned by the Railway Board. The private company in Madras which held the concession to construct the Vaigai Valley Light Railways relinquished it. The District Board of Tinnevelly resolved to levy

the special railway cess in the district for the construction of the Tinnevelly-Tiruchendúr Railway and also applied to Government for a loan. The terms of construction and working of the railway were under consideration. A line from Kumbakónam to Mannárgudi *viâ* Nídámangalam was under survey by the South Indian Railway Company. The same company was also surveying the Cuddalore-Vridhachalam Railway on behalf of the South Arcot District Board. The preliminary survey and estimate were put in hand for doubling the line from Madras Beach to Pallávaram. The Bezwada-Masulipatam extension was taken up by the Kistna District Board and a loan of 6 lakhs of rupees was allotted by the Railway Board for expenditure during 1904–1905. The agency and terms of construction and working of the railway were under consideration. The Dhone-Kurnool branch line was taken up by the Kurnool District Board. A draft agreement with the Southern Mahratta Railway for constructing and working the line was submitted for the approval of Government.

Madras Electric Tramways. (1904.)

251. The mileage of the Madras Electric Tramways was 9 miles 2½ furlongs, 2 miles 6 furlongs of which was double track. The power station was provided with 2 Burnley horizontal engines of 200 B.H.P. each, 2 Williams central valve engines, one of 320 B.H.P. and the other 106 H.P., and one Belliss and Morcom's engine of 595 B.H.P. driving electric generators. The rolling-stock consisted of 49 motor cars and 2 trailers, the average daily number of cars in use being 35. There was a 10-minute service on all sections except from the Custom House to Barber's bridge on which there was a 7½-minute service. The line equipment was the over-head trolley system throughout, with centre poles along the double track. During the official year 1904–1905 the tramcars ran 1,070,843 miles and carried 7,802,226 passengers.

PUBLIC WORKS—CANALS. (1904–1905.)

252. The canals on which navigation was carried on during the year were the Chilka lake canal, the Dumagudiem canal, the Gódávari and the Kistna canals, the Buckingham canal, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Vedaranniyam canal. Under the heads "ton mileage" and "value of goods," the increase occurred on the Dumagudiem, Gódávari, Kistna and the Buckingham canals. The increase on the Dumagudiem canal is attributed to a rise in the traffic caused by the construction of a stone dam above the old scouring sluices, which resulted in more water being stored in the lock channel, while that on the Kistna canals is ascribed to the canals having been navigable for a greater portion of the year. Under "ton mileage," the increase on the Gódávari canals and the decrease on the Chilka lake canal are ascribed to the introduction of a uniform method of calculation adopted in the Divisions concerned, while the heavy traffic in rice, paddy, etc., contributed largely towards the increase on the Buckingham canal. Under the head "value of goods," the increase on the Gódávari canals was caused by the heavy traffic during the year, and the decrease on the Chilka lake canal was due to a decline in the traffic of paddy, rice, salt and other miscellaneous goods. As regards the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the unfavourable character of the season resulted in a decrease in the traffic. The fall under ton-mileage on the Védáranniyam canal was due to its closure in March, when trade is generally brisk, but there was an increase in the "value of goods" carried on this canal owing to the traffic having been mostly in rice and tobacco. The gross ton-mileage and value of goods on all the canals rose from 26,558,291 and Rs. 3,85,35,890 to 31,775,918 and Rs. 5,12,09,281, respectively. The number of passengers also increased from 550,740 to 584,307.

PUBLIC WORKS—IRRIGATION. (1904–1905.)

[*Administration Report of the Irrigation Branch of the Public Works Department in the Madras Presidency for the year 1904–1905.*]

Gross Expenditure and Revenue.

253. The gross expenditure on irrigation works rose from Rs. 74,29,333 in 1903–1904 to Rs. 75,82,850; the area irrigated fell from 7,093,168 acres to 6,496,735 and the revenue from Rs. 2,40,87,153 to Rs. 2,12,36,405.

Class I. Protective Works.

254. Of the two major protective works—the Rushikulya and Mopad projects—the former is in operation and the latter was undertaken during the year. Rs. 60,717 were spent on the former, making a total of Rs. 50,04,088 up to the end of the year. The Mopad project was started towards the close of the year and Rs. 1,748 spent on it. The project is estimated to cost Rs. 12,10,500. The net revenue from the former work was Rs. 37,110, but interest charges amounted to Rs. 1,82,287, the net loss thus being Rs. 1,45,177 against Rs. 1,45,235 in the previous year. The area irrigated under the Rushikulya project increased by 3,629 acres under first crop, and by 530 acres under second crop, while the working expenses were Rs. 4,427 more than in 1903–1904.

Productive Works.

255. The major productive works in operation were the same as in the previous year. Sanction for the Nagavalli river project in the Vizagapatam district was received too late in the year to admit of the work being begun. The estimated expenditure on these works is Rs. 10·82 lakhs. Rs. 1·86 lakhs were spent on the Gódávari delta, Rs. 4·64 lakhs on the Kistna delta, Rs. ·72 lakh on the Pennér canals, Rs. 1·13 lakhs on the Cauvery delta and Rs. 1·41 lakhs on the Periyar project. Up to the end of the year Rs. 7,18,66,138 had been spent on major productive works. The principal works either in progress or completed in the Gódávari delta system were the new under-sluices to the Dowlaishwaram anicut, the construction of 2 wharves on the main canal at Nidadavóle, improvements to the old course of the Bank canal, the Vemavaram project, the excavation of the Borampallam and Komanapalli channels, the excavation of a straight cut from the 21st to the 25th mile of Teki drain and the straight cut of the tail end of Yenamadurru drain. In the Kistna system the most important works were the construction of a new head-sluice and a new river wall and flood bank at Bezwada, the building of an iron girder bridge over the main canal, and a bridge at Pamarru over the Pulleru, and the construction of a lock and the reconstruction of a regulator over the Ryves' canal. Improvements were also made to the East side channel and its branches, and to the Velatur channel and its branches, while the Chendraya drain was repaired and a bridge rebuilt over it at Yerikapad. A supply channel was cut from the Pennér above the Sangam anicut to the Nellore tank, the distributaries from that tank and the Kanigiri reservoir were improved, and the Rebala channel excavated. In the Cauvery system the Cauvery-Kodamurti regulators and the Pillai Voikal were improved, and improvements were made to the Palavar and Adappar drainages. The remodelling of the Upper Coleroon anicut was approaching completion. The Uppar Odai dam under the Srívaikuntam anicut was also improved. The remodelling of the head works at Peravai and the construction of a regulator at the Periyar right bank escape were in progress. The productive works showed a net revenue of Rs. 63,15,990 against Rs. 60,03,019 in the previous year or a return of 8·79 per cent. on the total capital outlay to the end of the year. The net revenue, after deducting the interest charges, showed a clear gain of Rs. 36,51,334 or 5·09 per cent. This percentage would be increased to 8·82 per cent., if the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal were left out of account. The area irrigated under major productive works rose from 2,516,003 acres to 2,622,177 under first crop and from 290,664 to 318,422 acres under second crop. The revenue of the year as compared with that of the previous year showed an increase under all the systems except the Pennér river canals, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Srívaikuntam anicut system. The decrease under the Pennér river canals was due to the grant of large remissions and to a diminution in the area of second crop cultivation on account of the unfavourable character of the season. Under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, the decrease was caused by the falling off in the water-rate collections in 1904–1905. The large increase under the Kistna delta system was due partly to the introduction of the resettlement rates in the Tenali and Bapatla taluks during the year and partly to a decrease in remissions. The increase under the Gódávari delta system occurred under all items—

"Government, Zemindari and Inam"—and that under the Periyár was mainly due to the increase under Inam.

Class II.

256. This class of works comprises minor works for which capital and revenue accounts are maintained. In the year under review the Atmakur, Ponnalur, Jangamaheswarapuram, Hajipuram, Yerúr, Chapad and Vemula projects were in progress and 22 works in operation. The total capital outlay on irrigation works under this class during the year amounted to Rs. 5,96,788, bringing the total to Rs. 1,15,12,882. The major portion of the capital outlay was incurred on the restoration of the Pálár anicut, the Hajipuram, the Ponnalur, the Atmakur and the Chapad projects, the Lower Coleroon and the Shatiatope anicut systems and the Kalingarayan channel system. The revenue due to improvements during the year was less than that during the previous year by Rs. 2·70 lakhs. The decrease occurred under all the systems except the Thadapalli, Arkankotta and Kalingarayan channel systems, the Vriddháchallam and Marudur anicut, and the Ganjám minor rivers systems. The decrease was chiefly due to the diminution in the area cultivated both under first and second crop by 77,904 acres and to the grant of large remissions owing to the unfavourable character of the season. The net revenue was Rs. 5,08,362.

Class III.

257. There were 12 works in Class III, which comprises minor works for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, but for which continuous records of expenditure and revenue are individually maintained. The area irrigated under them during the year fell from 226,371 acres to 220,350 and the revenue from Rs. 7,63,162 to Rs. 7,37,823. The expenditure fell from Rs. 1,01,756 to Rs. 87,155.

Class IV.

258. Class IV includes minor works for which no individual accounts are kept. The area irrigated by works in charge of the Public Works Department fell from 1,479,573 acres to 1,190,923 and the revenue from Rs. 42,91,028 to Rs. 27,93,121. The expenditure was Rs. 19,43,382. Under works of this class in charge of the Revenue Department the irrigated area fell from 1,888,752 acres to 1,526,803 and the revenue from Rs. 45,48,060 to Rs. 29,54,134. The expenditure was Rs. 6,87,031. There was thus a fall of Rs. 31,17,172 in revenue from works under Classes III and IV which is accounted for by the unfavourable character of the season.

Tank Restoration Scheme

259. The total area of minor basins entered upon at the beginning of the year was 61,494 square miles, of which 53,836 square miles had been completed. These figures were, during the year under review, increased by 1,568 square miles and 705 square miles, respectively, thus bringing the total to 63,062 square miles entered upon and 54,541 square miles investigated. The average area of cultivation under all works in the Presidency to be investigated under the Tank Restoration Scheme which includes all works under Class IV is calculated to be about two and-a-quarter millions of acres. Of this acreage, works commanding about 0·88 million of acres of irrigation or about 39 per cent. of the total had been investigated by the Tank Restoration Scheme up to the 31st March 1905. The estimates sanctioned for Government works during the year amounted to Rs. 2,41,182 against Rs. 4,89,249 in 1903–1904. The cost of investigation during the year was Rs. 28,132 or 11·66 per cent. of the amount of estimates sanctioned. The total amount of estimates sanctioned for Government works from the beginning of the Tank Restoration operations up to the end of the year was Rs. 81,42,539, against which the total expenditure incurred on works was Rs. 66,79,903 or Rs. 83,01,070 including establishment and tools and plant charges. The Irrigation Commission having recommended a more vigorous prosecution of Tank Restoration Scheme works, proposals were submitted to the Government of India for the formation, in supersession of the existing Tank Restoration Scheme parties, of Tank Divisions under Executive Engineers so as to enable investigation work to proceed side by side with execution, the division being subject to the supervision and control of Superintending Engineers. The proposals have since been approved by the Government of India.

Class V.

260. Class V comprises agricultural works not directly connected with irrigation, such as river conservancy. The total outlay under it was Rs. 10,87,447: Rs. 3,18,135 were spent on original works and Rs. 5,72,878 on repairs.

Investigation of Projects.

261. The projects under investigation by the ordinary establishment included the Sarvépalli reservoir project in Nellore, the Nellakudiri project in Bellary, the Ithodu and Dorigallu projects in Cuddapah, the Krishnagiri reservoir and Marandahalli and Pulahalli projects in Salem, the Sevur, Thennel and Ghidangal projects in South Arcot, the Pimbalur and Kanakachittan tank projects in Trichinopoly, the Porandalur project and a scheme for the extension of the Periyár in Madura, and the Pápanásam reservoir project in Tinnevelly. A grant having been made by the Government of India for the continuance of the investigation of Protective Irrigation Works, the work was continued during the year. The investigation of the two largest schemes was completed during the year and plans and estimates for the Tungabhadra project amounting to 12·18 crores were submitted to the Government of India for sanction as a protective work. The plans and estimates for the Kistna reservoir project were nearing completion in the office of the Chief Engineer on special duty, who has since submitted two alternative estimates for 12·13 crores and 9·02 crores, respectively. For another large scheme—the proposed Cauvery reservoir project at Neringipet—an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,77,78,000 was submitted to the Government of India during the year. Four parties were at work under the Special Superintending Engineer in the Nellore, Kurnool, South Arcot and Chingleput districts. The Nellore Party, on completion of its work, was moved in January 1905, to the Ganjám district, while the South Arcot Party was in February transferred to Cuddapah. The Chingleput Party having been formed in December 1904 was able, during the remaining portion of the year, to undertake the preliminary investigation of only three works—the Utteremerur Tank and Madurántakam Tank Projects and the Arni River Project. In Kistna plans and estimates for the Ganapavaram, Yedlapad, Rajampet and Pólur schemes were completed. The Gandipalem project in Nellore was ordered to lie over until the result of the similar schemes at Mopad and Vengalapuram was ascertained, while the Gundlakamma scheme was postponed until orders were received on the Kistna reservoir project. The Bhavanasi scheme was sanctioned by the Government of India, and the Pulikonda, Atleru, Rallapad, Cheruvukommapalem and Buggeru schemes were under consideration. Plans and estimates for the Gazuladinne scheme in Kurnool district were sent to the Government of India for sanction as a protective work. Its estimated cost was Rs. 13·32 lakhs. The Krishnapuram, Gudampad and Chinnatekur projects were under consideration, and the Kocheruvu and Venkatapuram schemes under revision. Other schemes—Siddhapuram project and the improvements to Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and the Veranam Tank and the Shatiatope anicut system—were also under consideration. In South Arcot two schemes were under investigation. The total expenditure in the investigation of these projects was Rs. 5,30,818.

Works for the Court of Wards.

262. The outlay incurred on the estate works executed by the Public Works Department in the estates under the Court of Wards was Rs. 3,253. Rs. 2,508 were spent in the Bodogodo estate and Rs. 745 in the Serugada estate.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE. (1904-1905.)

REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL.

(*a*) GROSS REVENUE.

263. The receipts and charges on account of Imperial, Provincial and Local Funds during each of the past 2 years are exhibited in the following statements :— **Receipts and Expenditure.**

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Receipts.

Major heads of account.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
I. Land revenue	3,38,79,999	3,51,02,906	2,39,78,297	2,06,20,897	27,70,961	25,25,811	6,06,29,257	5,82,49,614
III. Salt	1,94,41,450	1,95,38,006	94,355	...	...	...	1,95,35,805	1,95,38,006
IV. Stamps	21,14,473	44,21,990	63,43,421	44,21,991	...	...	84,57,894	88,43,981
V. Excise	1,32,76,657	1,40,65,365	44,25,552	46,88,455	...	...	1,77,02,209	1,87,53,820
VI. Provincial rates	...	...	...	...	90,45,714	86,19,314	90,45,714	86,19,314
VII. Customs	53,06,699	53,01,169	84,878	...	...	...	53,91,577	53,01,169
VIII. Assessed taxes—								
Civil	12,02,357	18,97,950	12,02,356	6,32,650	...	...	24,04,713	25,30,600
Public Works department ...	36,445	36,603	...	...	...	...	36,445	36,603
IX. Forest	13,28,864	21,21,912	13,28,863	7,07,304	...	...	26,57,727	28,29,216
X. Registration	7,69,246	...	7,69,246	16,08,117	...	...	15,38,492	16,08,117
XI. Tributes	45,07,903	45,07,903	...	...	...	...	45,07,903	45,07,903
XII. Interest	2,57,528	2,47,116	2,49,768	2,26,990	59,287	63,889	5,66,583	5,37,995
Receipts by Civil Department.								
XVI. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	8,23,177	7,47,035	32,143	33,493	8,55,320	7,80,528
B. Jails	...	...	4,65,585	5,66,230	...	...	4,65,585	5,66,230
XVII. Police	...	...	6,19,736	5,06,300	...	...	6,19,736	5,06,300
XVIII. Marine	...	...	17	...	...	...	17	...
XIX. Education	...	...	2,29,747	2,30,756	2,77,066	2,95,649	5,06,813	5,26,405
XX. Medical	...	...	1,12,865	1,30,428	69,815	76,232	1,82,680	2,06,660
XXI. Scientific and other minor departments	...	...	7,55,563	5,26,514	...	...	7,55,563	5,26,514
Miscellaneous.								
XXII. Receipts in aid of Superannuation	1,12,139	1,32,695	69,491	44,371	218	218	1,81,848	1,77,784
XXIII. Stationery and printing ...	1,140	12,650	1,04,786	99,401	...	...	1,05,926	1,12,051
XXV. Miscellaneous	39,625	41,384	2,20,174	2,78,483	6,12,736	6,55,304	8,72,535	9,75,171
Railways.								
XXVI. State Railways (gross earnings)	1,96,61,692	2,17,24,219	...	...	4,10,936	5,47,225	2,00,72,628	2,22,71,454
XXVIII. Subsidised companies (re-payment of advances of interest).	4,88,845	5,66,841	...	...	...	...	4,88,845	5,66,841
Revenue from Productive Public Works.								
XXIX. Irrigation and navigation ...	3,79,069	3,59,086	...	...	...	...	3,79,069	3,59,086
Receipts from Public Works not classified as Productive (direct receipts).								
XXX. Minor works and navigation by—								
Civil officers	...	...	8,158	13,052	...	...	8,158	13,052
Public Works department.	...	...	1,47,418	1,55,041	...	...	1,47,418	1,55,041
XXXI. Military works	6,370	4,224	...	...	...	...	6,370	4,224
XXXII. Civil works in charge of—								
Civil officers	...	...	10,669	11,063	13,03,941	13,87,637	13,14,610	13,98,700
Public Works department ...	...	...	1,66,427	1,60,615	12,888	8,666	1,79,315	1,69,281
Contributions from—								
Provincial to Local	...	...	...	...	8,75,776	7,19,609	8,75,776	7,19,609
Local to Provincial	...	...	2,73,362	3,52,779	...	...	2,73,362	3,52,779
Local to Local	...	...	...	...	5,397	5,856	5,397	5,856
Total ... Civil	8,22,38,080	8,73,91,046	4,21,79,066	3,64,13,316	1,50,53,054	1,43,83,012	13,94,61,200	13,81,87,374
Total ... Non-civil	2,05,72,421	2,26,90,973	3,13,845	3,15,656	4,23,824	5,55,901	2,13,10,090	2,35,62,530
Excluded Local funds	...	...	...	...	11,06,281	21,81,437	11,06,281	21,81,437
Grand Total ...	10,28,10,501	11,00,82,019	4,24,83,911	3,67,28,972	1,65,83,159	1,71,20,350	16,18,77,571	16,39,31,341

Imperial, Provincial and Local Fund Charges.

Major head of charges.	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and drawbacks	2,30,151	2,52,894	1,21,475	93,965	15,881	7,169	3,67,507	3,54,028
2. Assignments and compensations	11,91,653	11,54,632	...	...	...	...	11,91,653	11,54,632
3. Land revenue	...	...	55,65,514	58,12,098	50,51,497	51,14,419	1,06,17,011	1,09,26,517
5. Salt	15,04,066	20,02,112	4,00,844	...	...	...	19,04,910	20,02,112
6. Stamps	89,156	1,76,323	2,67,466	1,76,323	...	...	3,56,622	3,52,646
7. Excise	7,47,735	7,49,881	2,49,245	2,49,961	...	...	9,96,980	9,99,842
9. Customs	...	2,74,483	2,73,862	...	...	...	2,73,862	2,74,483
10. Assessed taxes	14,954	21,639	14,955	7,213	...	...	29,909	28,852
11. Forest	8,75,465	14,89,574	8,75,465	4,96,524	...	...	17,50,930	19,86,098
12. Registration	4,52,824	...	4,52,824	9,22,987	...	...	9,05,648	9,22,987
13. Interest on ordinary debt	...	...	1,82,101	1,82,637	...	...	1,82,101	1,82,637
14. Interest on other obligations	20,131	23,276	...	...	1,726	815	21,857	24,091
15. Post office	...	...	1,06,530	...	...	...	1,06,530	...
18. General administration	2,79,812	2,75,230	10,92,218	10,74,056	3,28,469	3,29,782	17,00,499	16,79,068
19. Law and Justice—								
A. Courts of Law	...	...	48,73,030	49,40,609	...	...	48,73,030	49,40,609
B. Jails	...	...	12,17,431	12,63,516	...	...	12,17,431	12,63,516
20. Police	...	...	49,95,305	51,37,008	...	...	49,95,305	51,37,008
21. Marine	...	...	16,203	14,343	...	...	16,203	14,343
22. Education	...	...	21,31,945	21,87,554	13,13,557	13,96,507	34,45,502	35,84,061
23. Ecclesiastical	3,02,125	3,27,576	...	...	...	...	3,02,125	3,27,576
24. Medical	...	...	14,01,118	15,50,304	20,66,369	22,41,404	34,67,487	37,91,708
25. Political	15,175	22,442	80,428	79,966	...	...	95,603	1,02,408
26. Scientific and other minor departments.	23,613	21,291	8,09,682	7,67,518	...	...	8,33,295	7,88,809
27. Territorial and political pensions	5,17,356	4,45,651	...	...	...	...	5,17,356	4,45,651
28. Civil furlough and absentee allowances.	764	288	...	...	...	...	764	288
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	26,182	32,489	18,43,487	19,52,652	42,928	46,205	19,12,597	20,31,346
30. Stationery and printing	2,68,684	3,43,510	11,63,684	11,46,062	82,300	84,509	15,14,668	15,74,081
32. Miscellaneous	49,093	34,888	3,97,274	3,41,359	3,11,172	3,15,104	7,57,539	6,91,351
33. Famine relief ... Civil officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Famine relief ... P.W.D.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Construction of protective railways	11,22,834	14,56,818	...	...	...	...	11,22,834	14,56,818
35. Do. do. irrigation works	6,39,247	5,91,647	...	...	...	...	6,39,247	5,91,647
38. State Railways—working expenses	1,08,77,982	1,27,35,366	...	...	2,05,581	2,91,360	1,10,83,563	1,30,26,726
State Railways—interest chargeable against companies on advances	...	...	...	...	37,042	61,516	37,042	61,516
State Railways—interest on capital deposited by companies	...	...	...	...	45,986	68,519	45,986	68,519
39. Guaranteed companies	1,94,817	1,42,114	...	...	...	...	1,94,817	1,42,114
40. Subsidised companies—land, &c.	1,08,795	— 20	...	...	...	...	1,08,795	— 20
41. Miscellaneous railway expenditure	62,245	15,407	30	...	9,096	8,103	71,371	23,510
42. Irrigation major works	16,43,582	18,11,244	...	...	...	...	16,43,582	18,11,244
43. Do. minor works—								
In charge of Public Works officers	...	...	40,69,852	41,85,499	11,080	6,247	40,80,932	41,91,746
Do. Civil officers	...	...	5,01,737	6,15,684	...	...	5,01,737	6,15,684
44. Military works	78,426	94,818	...	...	...	...	78,426	94,818
45. Civil works —								
In charge of Public Works officers	66,224	2,78,637	30,79,461	33,12,181	41,203	56,809	31,86,888	36,47,627
Do. Civil officers	...	...	1,84,160	8,83,277	49,90,754	53,34,059	51,74,914	62,17,336
45 A. Construction of railways charged to Provincial or Local Funds	...	...	...	...	3,95,388	93,317	3,95,388	93,317
Capital Expenditure on Public Works (not charged against Revenue).								
48. State Railways	85,72,557	63,93,505	...	...	...	...	85,72,557	63,93,505
49. Irrigation works	10,41,737	9,80,437	...	...	...	...	10,41,737	9,80,437
Contribution — Provincial to Local	...	...	8,75,776	7,19,609	...	...	8,75,776	7,19,609
Contribution — Local to Provincial	...	...	...	...	2,73,362	3,52,779	2,73,362	3,52,779
Contribution — Transfers between Local and Local	...	...	...	...	5,397	5,856	5,397	5,856
Total — Civil	66,08,939	76,48,179	3,00,93,759	3,06,15,225	1,44,83,412	1,52,28,608	5,11,86,110	5,34,92,012
Total — Non-civil	2,44,08,446	2,44,99,973	71,49,343	74,97,680	7,45,376	5,85,871	3,23,03,165	3,25,83,524
Excluded Local Funds	...	...	...	...	8,64,008	22,79,757	8,64,008	22,79,757
Total Expenditure	3,10,17,385	3,21,48,152	3,72,43,102	3,81,12,905	1,60,92,796	1,80,94,236	8,43,53,283	8,83,55,293
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Imperial	+7,17,93,116	+7,79,33,867	...	...	...	...	+7,17,93,116	+7,79,33,867
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Provincial	...	...	+52,40,809	— 13,83,933	...	...	+ 52,40,809	— 13,83,933
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Incorporated Local	...	...	...	...	+ 2,48,090	— 8,75,566	+ 2,48,090	— 8,75,566
Surplus (+) or Deficit (−). Excluded Local	...	...	...	...	+ 2,42,273	— 98,320	+ 2,42,273	— 98,320
Total Surplus + or Deficit —	+7,17,93,116	+7,79,33,867	+52,40,809	—13,83,933	+ 4,90,363	— 9,73,886	+7,75,24,288	+7,55,76,048
Grand Total	10,28,10,501	11,00,82,019	4,24,83,911	3,67,28,972	1,65,83,159	1,71,20,350	16,18,77,571	16,39,31,341

264. Including the service receipts and charges of the Civil and Public Works Departments and of the Excluded Local Funds, but excluding the figures relating to the Army, the Postal and Telegraph Departments, Guaranteed Railways and the Home accounts as well as those relating to Debt and Foreign transactions, the gross revenue of the Presidency during the year under review rose by Rs. 20,53,770 to Rs. 16,39,81,341, and the gross expenditure from Rs. 8,43,53,283 to Rs. 8,83,55,293 in 1904–1905. The figures for the year under report are however subject to alteration until the Revenue and Finance accounts are made up by the Comptroller-General.

Surplus Revenue.

265. The surplus of the year (Rs. 7,55,76,048) exhibits a decrease of about Rs. 19½ lakhs as compared with that of the previous year. The decrease is the net result of an increase of Rs. 20 lakhs in revenue and receipts diminished by an excess expenditure of Rs. 40 lakhs. The improvement in receipts is chiefly under traffic earnings of State Railways (Rs. 22 lakhs), Excluded Local Funds (11 lakhs), Excise Revenue (Rs. 10 lakhs), Stamps (Rs. 4 lakhs) counterbalanced by a fall of Rs. 24 lakhs under Land Revenue. The excess expenditure occurred mainly under 'Working expenses of State Railways' (Rs. 18½ lakhs), 'Civil Works in charge of Civil officers' (Rs. 10 lakhs), 'Excluded Local Funds' (Rs. 14 lakhs), 'Land Revenue' (Rs. 3 lakhs), 'Forest' (Rs. 2 lakhs), 'Medical' (Rs. 3 lakhs), 'Construction of Protective Railways' (Rs. 3 lakhs), 'Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers' (Rs. 4 lakhs) counterbalanced by the short outlay of Rs. 22 lakhs under 'Capital Expenditure on State Railways not charged to Revenue.'

Cash Balances.

266. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 280 lakhs in all in the Reserve Treasury, the Madras Bank and its branches and the Revenue treasuries and closed with Rs. 253 lakhs. The balance thus fell by Rs. 27 lakhs, of which Rs. 16 lakhs is under Reserve Treasury.

(*b*) Imperial Revenue and Finance.

General.

267. The total receipts on account of Imperial Revenue, as exhibited in the statement given above, were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 72,71,518, while the expenditure exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 11,30,767 only. The improvement in receipts was due to an increase of over 20 lakhs in the earnings of State Railways, to enhanced receipts under Stamps (23 lakhs), Assessed Taxes (7 lakhs) and Forest (8 lakhs) arising from increases in the Imperial proportion of the receipts under these heads owing to the revision of the Provincial settlement which came into force from 1st April 1904 and to increases under "Land Revenue" and "Excise" of 12 and 8 lakhs respectively. On the other hand there was a decrease of 8 lakhs under Registration due to the whole instead of one-half of these receipts being allotted to Provincial. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose by 1 pie to Rs. 2–12–11.

Land Revenue.

268. The receipts from Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 5,57,23,803 against Rs. 5,78,58,296 in the previous year. The ordinary Land Revenue fell from Rs. 5,77,11,605 in 1903–1904 to Rs. 5,55,76,218 in 1904–1905. The decrease occurred chiefly in the districts of North Arcot, Kurnool, Chingleput and Nellore due to remissions and postponements necessitated by the unfavourable character of the season. In some districts there were increases notably in Salem, South Canara and Malabar due to the introduction of settlement rates. In Ganjám the increase was due to prompt collections. Large amounts realised in this district by the sale of waste lands commanded by the Rushikulya Project chiefly explain the increase of Rs. 12,578 under "Sale-proceeds of waste lands." The miscellaneous receipts from land amounted to Rs. 1,16,561 against Rs. 1,28,245 in the previous year. The incidence of taxation per head of population fell from Rs. 1–8–2 to Rs. 1–7–6 being lowest in the district of Vizagapatam (Re. 0–8–9) and highest in the district of Kistna (Rs. 2–15–0). The charges under "Land Revenue" being purely Provincial are dealt with in the Provincial section.

Canal Revenue.

269. The demand on the navigable canals rose from Rs. 1,95,283 to Rs. 2,02,770 and the collections from Rs. 1,94,448 to Rs. 2,01,367. The receipts during 1904–1905 from all the canals except the Védáranniyam canal show an increase over those of the preceding year. The falling off in the last named canal was due to its closure in March, when trade is said to be generally brisk.

Imperial Revenue other than Land and Canal Revenue.

Customs.

270. The revenue under "Customs" is sub-divided into Sea Customs and Land Customs. The receipts under Sea Customs exclusive of "Import duty on Salt" which is credited to Salt amounted to Rs. 51,23,307. The decrease of Rs. 49,461 in the receipts of the year is the net result of an increase of Rs. 2,25,645 in "Import duty," and Rs. 3,029 in "Excise duty on Cotton Manufactures" and of a decrease of Rs. 2,74,710 in Export duty and Rs. 3,425 in "Miscellaneous collections." The increase under import duty occurred chiefly in cotton manufactures, articles of food and drink, petroleum, metals and manufactures of metals, and manufactured articles. The large decrease under export duty was due to smaller exports of rice and paddy to foreign ports. The receipts under Land Customs amounted to Rs. 1,77,862 as against Rs. 2,18,809 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 40,947 is attributed to smaller importations of kerosine oil and gold lace. The incidence of taxation per head of the population on account of Customs was 2 annas 2·6 pies. The total charges under "Customs" amounted to Rs. 2,74,483. Customs refunds and drawbacks amounted to Rs. 67,791.

Opium.

271. The receipts on account of 'Opium' which comprise the items excise duty, shop-rents, gain on sale-proceeds of opium and fines and penalties rose from Rs. 8,43,493 to Rs. 8,57,325. The incidence of taxation per head of population remained at 4 pies as in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 4,951 as against Rs. 4,236.

Salt.

272. As in 1903–1904, the number of Government factories at the end of the year was 21 and the number of excise factories 45. There was manufacture in all the excise and Government factories except the Karasa extension. The quantity of salt manufactured was 9,713,822 maunds against 6,667,297 maunds in the previous year. Of the quantity produced 6,558,766 maunds were manufactured under the excise system and 3,155,056 maunds under the monopoly system, the former being more than that of the previous year by 2,429,893 maunds and the latter by 616,632 maunds. The increase was due to favourable weather, to the early commencement of manufacture and to all the excise factories having been worked. The imports of salt amounted to 1,307,978 maunds as against 1,041,470 maunds in 1903–1904: 1,305,885 maunds were imported from Bombay and 2,093 maunds from the United Kingdom. The increase was under imports from Bombay. The export of salt during the year amounted to 398,111 maunds or an increase of 62,001 maunds over that of the previous year chiefly under exports to Ceylon. The total issues for home and inland consumption of excise, Government and imported salt were 10,137,288 maunds against 9,930,133 maunds last year. Deducting the quantity imported there was a decrease of 59,353 maunds in the sales of excise and Government salt for home and inland consumption due mainly to the restrictions placed on sales at Ganjám and Surla, to low stock and high prices in other factories. The total stock at the end of the year amounted to 6,442,155 maunds against 6,223,868 maunds in the previous year. The receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 1,95,38,006 and differed from those of the previous year by Rs. 2,201 only. The receipts would have been greater, but for the fact that the realisations in 1904–1905 on account of previous credits fell considerably below those in 1903–1904. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 6 annas 5 pies in 1903–1904 to 6 annas 7·8 pies in 1904–1905. The charges under "Salt" rose from Rs. 19,04,910 to Rs. 20,02,112 due to larger purchases of salt by Government.

Excise (Abkári).

273. The receipts on account of Abkári revenue during the year amounted to Rs. 1,78,96,495 or Rs. 10,37,779 more than those of the previous year. Higher rentals for the vend of country spirits and toddy, increased consumption of country spirits and larger realisations of tree-tax swelled the receipts under this head which were the highest on record. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose from 7 annas 1 pie to 7 annas 6 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 9,94,891 as compared with Rs. 9,92,744 in the previous year.

Stamps.

274. The revenue under "Stamps" rose from Rs. 84,57,894 to Rs. 88,43,981. The improvement was due to expansion of trade and of monetary transactions and increased litigation in certain districts. The incidence of taxation per head of population rose by 2 pies to 3 annas 8 pies. The charges amounted to Rs. 3,52,646 against Rs. 3,56,622 in the previous year.

Assessed Taxes.

275. The receipts on account of Income tax amounted to Rs. 25,67,203 against Rs. 24,41,158 in the previous year, the increase being due to the expansion of trade and to the more careful assessment of persons liable to pay the tax. The incidence of taxation per head of population was 1 anna 0·7 pie. The charges were Rs. 28,852 or Rs. 1,057 less than those of the previous year; the decrease was due to the reduction of establishments.

Forests.

276. The Forest receipts (Rs. 28,29,216) were better than those of the previous year by Rs. 1,71,489 in consequence of better supervision and of increased demand and better prices obtained for forest produce. The charges Rs. 19,86,098 were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,35,168. The surplus of the year amounted to Rs. 8,43,118 or Rs. 63,679 less than that of 1903–1904.

Other Imperial Receipts.

277. Imperial receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 2,75,96,118 or Rs. 21,40,807 more than in the previous year, omitting from the figures of 1903–1904 the Imperial share of the Registration receipts which in 1904–1905 have been made wholly Provincial. The increase was mainly under Railways,—under traffic earnings of the Madras Railway—North-East Line (Rs. 10 lakhs), South Indian Railway (6 lakhs) and Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway (Rs. 3 lakhs). The increase under Madras Railway—North-East Line was mainly due to a large increase of traffic in grain during the last 4 months of the year. The increase under South Indian Railway was under "Coaching and goods earnings" and is attributed to a general development of traffic throughout the line. Under Guntakal-Mysore Frontier Railway the increase occurred chiefly under goods earnings and was more or less due to adjustments made on account of arrears of freight charges due to that line. The receipts on account of repayment, by the Mysore and Travancore Durbar, of the net charge for interest on the capital outlay of the Mysore State Railway and Tinnevelly-Quilon extension was also increased by Rs. 77,996.

Other Imperial Expenditure.

278. The expenditure from Imperial Funds under other heads than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 2,74,34,140 or Rs. 1,00,955 more than in the previous year, omitting as in the case of the receipts the Imperial share of the Expenditure on Registration from the figure of 1903–1904. The chief variations occurred almost entirely in connection with Railway expenditure. The most important item was a decrease of nearly 22 lakhs on account of capital expenditure on State Railways not charged to Revenue. The outlay on the construction of the lines from Tinnevelly to Quilon, and from Madura to Pámban was less than in the previous year. There were also no special repairs to the Madras Railway—North-East Line during 1904–1905. Besides the large decrease on capital expenditure of State Railways not charged to Revenue, there was a decrease of one lakh of rupees on expenditure in connection with subsidised companies. This was due to a charge for the cost of land taken up for the Muttupet-Arantangi Section of the Tanjore District Board Railway in 1903–1904 not having recurred in 1904–1905. There was also a decrease of half a lakh of rupees under Guaranteed Companies due to special expenditure incurred in 1903–1904 on the acquisition of the harbour block yard for the enlargement of the Madras Railway goods shed at Rayapuram at a cost of Rs. 60,000. Under Miscellaneous Railway expenditure there was a decrease of half a lakh of rupees due to the completion of the survey in connection with the railway line from Dindigul to Satyamangalam. On the other hand there was an increase of 18½ lakhs in the working expenses of State Railways, and of over 3 lakhs in the construction of Protective Railways. The increase in the working expenses has occurred on the South Indian Railway and on the North-East Line of the Madras Railway, the two lines on which the increase of revenue has chiefly occurred. The increase under construction of Protective Railways was due to increased expenditure on the Famine Protective Railway from Hospet to Kottur. The net result is that the expenditure was 2½ lakhs less than that of 1903–1904. As regards Irrigation the net result was an increased expenditure of half a lakh of rupees. On other public works there was an increase of 2¼ lakhs due to the purchase and improvement, at a cost of a lakh of rupees, of a building for the use of the Postmaster-General's office and for the Sub-Post office, Mount Road, and to the transfer of "Ecclesiastical" and "Customs" works from Provincial to Imperial. The only other items which call for explanation are the decrease of 4½ lakhs in the expenditure under Registration due to the Provincialization of the whole expenditure under

this head from 1st April 1904; the decrease of three-quarters of a lakh in the expenditure under Territorial and Political Pensions due to lapses of Carnatic pensions and less expenditure on commutations of pensions; and the increase of three-fourths of a lakh in the expenditure on account of Stationery and Printing. Larger purchases of stationery from the Indian mills partly to replace paper obtained formerly from England account for the increase.

Imperial Loans.

279. The balance outstanding on the 31st March 1905 amounted to Rs. 64,18,476, or an increase of Rs. 8,42,424 over the outstanding on 1st April 1904, due mainly to a loan of Rs. 9,38,476 during the year to the Madras Coast Lights Dues Fund to enable it to repay the expenditure on the maintenance of coast lights advanced from Provincial and Port Funds. This loan is repayable in 60 years by annual payments, the first instalment being due in October 1905. The Madras Harbour Trust Board repaid Rs. 96,052 during the year on account of principal; and the balance of loan to be repaid by this body stood at Rs. 40,50,000 on the 31st March 1905. For the repayment of the loan of Rs. 14,50,000 taken by the Madras Municipality, a sinking fund has been constituted and the instalment due to the fund during the year, viz., Rs. 28,600, was duly paid. On the 31st March 1905 the sinking fund held Government securities of the nominal value of Rs. 10,26,500.

(c) Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.

Provincial Revenues.

280. Provincial Funds opened with a balance of Rs. 95,12,157 on 1st April 1904, and closed with a balance of Rs. 81,28,224 on the 31st March 1905. The receipts and expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,67,28,972 and Rs. 3,81,12,905, respectively, and resulted in a deficit of Rs. 13,83,933. The new Provincial Settlement has reduced the Provincial share of the revenue and charges from stamps from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and of the revenue from Assessed taxes and Forest from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$. The receipts from Registration were made wholly Provincial. The Miscellaneous receipts under Salt and Customs were made Imperial.

Land Revenue.

281. Though the total Land Revenue fell by Rs. 21,34,493, and the Provincial share thereof also fell by Rs. 5,33,623 the actual revenue credited to Provincial was lower than that of the previous year by Rs. 33,57,400. From 1904–1905 the fixed portion of the Provincial share of the Land Revenue receipts has been raised from Rs. 16,46,000 to Rs. 59,66,000. In the year under report there were also two special contributions from Imperial on account of grants for financing the Harbour improvements (Rs. 6,26,000) and for grants-in-aid to the Madras University (Rs. 70,000). The charges under "Land Revenue" amounted to Rs. 58,12,098 or Rs. 2,46,584 more than in the previous year. The increase is due chiefly to the formation of the new district of Guntúr from 1st October 1904, the expansion of the survey and settlement operations and enhanced expenditure on the maintenance of Land Records and in connection with the enfranchisement of village service inams in proprietary estates.

Salt and Customs.

Stamps, etc.

Registration.

282. The receipts and charges on account of Salt and Customs were made wholly Imperial in the current Provincial settlement. The explanations given in connection with the variations in the receipts and charges under "Stamps," "Excise," "Assessed taxes" and "Forest" in the Imperial section apply also to the variations under the same heads in the Provincial section. The receipts under registration amounted to Rs. 16,08,117 or Rs. 69,625 more than in the previous year. The charges amounted to Rs. 9,22,987 or an increase of Rs. 17,339.

Other Provincial Receipts.

283. The Provincial revenues under the remaining heads amounted to Rs. 40,49,555 against Rs. 42,56,943 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2,07,385 is made up of a decrease of Rs. 4,77,239 under eight heads and of an increase of Rs. 2,69,854 under the other heads. The decrease was due to a large extent to lower receipts under "Scientific, etc., departments" owing to the special receipt of about Rs. 2,92,000 in 1903–1904 from the sale of the Aluminium industry to a private company. There was also a decrease under "Police" in consequence of the advance recoveries in previous years on account of the punitive Police forces stationed in the districts of Tinnevelly and Madura. Decreases also occurred under

"Courts of Law" (Rs. 76,142), "Receipts in aid of superannuation" (Rs. 24,620) and "Interest" (Rs. 22,778). The fall under the first two of these last three heads was nominal, being due to alterations in the method of adjustment. The decrease in the amount of outstanding advances contributed to the fall under Interest receipts. The improvement in receipts was chiefly under "Jails" (Rs. 1,00,645), "Contribution from Local" (Rs. 79,417) and "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 58,309). Larger supplies made to the Military and Public Works Departments and a general improvement in the outturn of manufactured goods caused the increase under "Jails." The increase under "Contribution" was due mainly to special recoveries during the year from District Boards on account of charges in connection with the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, to enhanced recoveries on account of Public Works and to the change in the method of adjustment of pensionary contributions paid by Local Boards. Larger lapses to Government on account of unclaimed deposits and realisations of the sale-proceeds of Delhi Durbar tents and of the old Taluk office and Sub-Jail building at Tindivanam in the South Arcot district mainly explain the increase under "Miscellaneous."

Other Provincial Expenditure.

284. The expenditure in the Provincial section under heads other than those already dealt with amounted to Rs. 3,04,47,799 and exceeded the corresponding charges in the previous year by Rs. 13,04,872. The excess was the net result of increased expenditure of Rs. 17,31,294 under 11 heads and less expenditure of Rs. 4,26,422 under 10 other heads. The largest excess (Rs. 6,99,117) is under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" and was due to the payment of the contribution of Rs. 6,26,000 to the Harbour Trust Board for harbour improvements and to larger grants made to Municipalities and other public bodies. Under "Civil Works in charge of Public Works officers the outlay exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 2,32,720 due mainly to increases in the "Suspense" balances of the year under review. The increase to the salaries of the Indian Medical Service officers and larger expenditure incurred on account of Sanitation and Vaccination caused an increase of Rs. 1,49,186 under "Medical." The charges under "Police" were swelled by Rs. 1,41,703 mainly in consequence of the large additions made to the force in consequence of the spread of plague in the Presidency and by increased charges on account of clothing and uniform and arms and accoutrements. The outlay on minor irrigation works both in the Civil and Public Works departments exceeded that of the previous year by Rs. 1,13,947 and Rs. 1,15,647, respectively, owing to heavy expenditure in the Civil department for repairing monsoon damages and in the tracts affected by the failure of the north-east monsoon of 1904 and in the Public Works Department to the assignment of more liberal grants during the year for expenditure on "Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept" and on "Works of the Revenue Department carried out by Civil officers acting as Public Works disbursers." Owing to the expansion of the Pension List the charges on account of superannuation increased over those of the previous year by Rs. 1,09,165. The establishment of new Courts, increases to establishments in Munsifs' Courts, and the revision of the pay of the Process Service establishment explain the increase of Rs. 67,579 under "Courts of Law." Under "Education" the increase (Rs. 55,609) was mainly due to the additions made to the Inspecting staff, the reorganization of the Provincial Educational Service and to the increased cost of Government Boys' schools. The charges on account of purchase of raw materials for the manufacturing department of Jails were higher than in the previous year; there were also special charges during the year under review on account of rearmament and the provision of aluminium moulds and vessels in jails; hence the increase of Rs. 46,085 under this head. Short expenditure occurred mainly under the heads "Contribution from Provincial to Local" (Rs. 1,56,167), "Post office" (Rs. 1,06,530), "Miscellaneous" (Rs. 55,915) and "Scientific, etc., departments" (Rs. 42,164). Under "Contributions" specially large contributions were made to District Boards in 1903–1904 for feeder roads and roads leading to railways and for the improvement of village water-supply. The charges on account of the District Post establishments have been transferred to the Imperial Post office budget from 1st April 1904. The decrease under "Miscellaneous" was due to smaller contributions from Provincial funds in aid of the balances of Municipal funds. Under "Scientific, etc., departments" the decrease was due to the absence of any charge on account of the manufacture of aluminium ware.

Provincial Loans.

285. The transactions under Provincial loans opened with a balance of Rs. 51,54,514 on 1st April 1904 and closed with Rs. 52,83,910 on the 31st March 1905 and thus resulted in a net advance of Rs. 1,29,396. The advances during the year amounted to Rs. 6,61,989 and were more than those of the previous year by Rs. 2,22,823. This increase occurred chiefly under loans to mufassal municipalities. The following amounts were advanced to municipalities during the year :—

		Rs.
Calicut—Construction of a market		36,700
Coonoor—Water-supply		1,22,880
Dindigul— do.		6,300
Guntúr— do.		1,09,000
Kurnool—Purchase of an oil-engine		7,000
Mangalore—Plague expenditure		8,000
Negapatam { Sanitary improvements		30,000
Negapatam { Experimental pumping		5,000
	Total ...	3,24,880

286. The advances to cultivators during the year amounted to Rs. 3,35,097, or Rs. 84,601 more than in the previous year, due to large advances made towards the close of the year on account of the comparative failure of the North-East monsoon. The advances under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act amounted to Rs. 2,000. The repayments amounted to Rs. 5,32,593 or Rs. 3,305 less than in 1903–1904. This decrease occurred under repayments of advances made to cultivators (Rs. 25,432) due to the unfavourable character of the season. On the other hand the repayments by municipalities exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 22,085.

Local Funds.

287. The following paragraphs on Local Funds deal with funds raised from special sources and devoted to special objects and not to the general purposes of the Administration (Imperial or Provincial): these funds are divided into (*a*) Incorporated Local Funds. (*b*) Excluded Local Funds. Incorporated Local Funds

Incorporated Local Funds.

are those the receipts of, and disbursements from, which are incorporated in the public accounts. They comprise the following:—(1) Local Funds under Act V of 1884, (2) Ryotwari Village Service Fund, (3) Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund, and (4) Irrigation Cess Fund. The receipts and charges of the above funds as recorded in the Civil and the Public Works books as well as their opening and closing balances are dealt with below.

Local Funds under Act V of 1884.

288. The transactions under service heads opened with a balance of Rs. 35,84,894 and closed with a balance of Rs. 31,36,327, and thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4,48,567 against a surplus of Rs. 1,31,271 in 1903–1904. The decrease is chiefly due to a fall in the collection of Land cess owing to an unfavourable season, to diminished contributions from Provincial Revenues, and to a rise in expenditure on plague-preventive measures and repairs to roads.

Revenue Receipts.

289. The total revenue of the year amounted to Rs. 1,00,92,868 as against Rs. 1,01,44,397 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 51,529 is mainly made up of a fall of Rs. 1,78,122 under "Provincial rates" and of Rs. 1,56,167 under "Provincial contributions" counterbalanced by improvements of Rs. 1,36,299 under "State Railways," Rs. 83,696 under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers," Rs. 42,568 under "Miscellaneous" and Rs. 18,583 under "Education." The large increase under "State Railways" is due to twelve months' earnings of the Pattukkóttai-Arantangi section of the Tanjore District Board Railway having been included in 1904–1905 as against only three months' earnings in 1903–1904. The improvement under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers" was chiefly under toll and ferry receipts. Increased receipts under "Choultry rents," especially in Tanjore, account for the difference under "Miscellaneous."

Service Expenditure.

290. The charges of the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,05,41,435 as against Rs. 1,00,13,125 in the previous year. The increase of Rs. 5,28,310 is chiefly

made up of an increase of Rs. 3,42,078 under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers," Rs. 1,75,035 under "Medical," Rs. 1,32,786 under "State Railways," Rs. 82,950 under "Education," and Rs. 77,683 under "Contributions to Provincial Funds" counterbalanced by a decrease of Rs. 3,02,071 under "Construction of Railways." Increased outlay on communications accounts for the rise under "Civil Works in charge of Civil officers." The increase under "Medical" was due to enhanced expenditure incurred by the District Boards of Coimbatore, Bellary, Cuddapah and Salem on plague preventive measures. The excess expenditure under "State Railways" is due to the opening of the Pattukkóttai-Arantangi section in the previous year, to the inclusion during 1904–1905 of the annuity representing redemption of the principal of the Tanjore District Board Railway loan taken from Government, and to the adjustment during the year under review of interest on the above loan for the last quarter of 1903–1904. Increased expenditure on account of payments by results and the purchase of apparatus and furniture in technical schools, accounts for the difference under "Education." The charges of the year also include about Rs. 30,000 paid as contribution for expenditure incurred in previous years on account of the buildings and apparatus of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine. The funded capital of the District Boards on the 31st March 1905 was Rs. 13,24,097.

Ryotwari Village Service Fund.

291. The receipts of this fund are made up of (1) Village Cess levied under Madras Act IV of 1893, (2) Contributions from General Revenues equal to the total amount of cess collected under the above Act, and (3) Miscellaneous items. The receipts of the year under report amounted to Rs. 47,44,516 against Rs. 52,30,531 in 1903–1904, the decrease being chiefly due to the prejudicial effect of the season on land revenue. To some extent it is also due to the fact that the village cess was levied at 8 pies in the rupee throughout the year under review, while in 1903–1904 the rate was 9 pies for the first quarter. The increase of Rs. 63,177 in the total expenditure over that of the previous year is mainly due to the revision of village service establishments in Malabar and to the payment of arrear salaries of village officers. The opening and closing balances of the fund in the year under review were Rs. 11,20,803 and Rs. 6,66,536, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4,54,267 on the transactions of the year.

Proprietary Estates Village Service Fund.

292. This fund has been constituted in each of the districts of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Kistna, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore and Salem under the provisions of Madras Act II of 1894. As the arrangements for the levy of quit-rent on service inams and for the imposition of the proprietary estates village service cess were not completed during the year under report, the receipts realized consisted, as in the previous year, of only a few stray items, such as assessment on resumed inams and penalties imposed under the above Act. In the Ganjám district, however, a cess is being levied under the Act in anticipation of the enfranchisement of service inams. In the North Arcot district, the receipts and charges consisted solely of the revenue from kattubadi inams and the pay of talayaris respectively. The total receipts and charges of the fund during the year under report were Rs. 65,672 and Rs. 36,514, and the opening and closing balances Rs. 1,05,739 and Rs. 1,34,897 respectively.

Irrigation Cess Fund.

293. This fund exists in the districts of Chingleput, Trichinopoly, Madura, Coimbatore, Salem and Tanjore. In Tanjore there were no transactions under the fund during the year. The small increase of Rs. 988 in the receipts as compared with the previous year occurred chiefly in the Coimbatore district. The decrease of Rs. 4,744 in the total expenditure is due chiefly to diminished expenditure on works executed by the Public Works Department in Coimbatore and to the absence of expenditure under "Refunds" in Trichinopoly. There were also decreases in Salem and Chingleput. The balance to the credit of the fund fell from Rs. 30,520 on 1st April 1904 to Rs. 28,630 on 31st March 1905, and thus resulted in a deficit of Rs. 1,890 on the transactions of the year.

Excluded Local Funds.

294. The funds comprised under this head are (i) Port and Marine Funds, (ii) Cantonment Funds, (iii) University Fee Fund, (iv) Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund, and (v) Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund at Vizagapatam. The Port and Marine Funds, which form the largest portion of the Excluded Local Funds in this Presidency, consist of (*a*) Port Funds (under Act X of 1889), (*b*) Pilotage Funds, (*c*) Landing and Shipping Fees Funds (under Act III of 1885), (*d*) Pier Funds

(under Acts V of 1863 and VII of 1871), and (*e*) the Madras Coast Lights Fund (under Act IX of 1904). The Port Funds are again sub-divided into (i) Madras, (ii) Eastern Group and (iii) Western Group. The receipts and charges of the three groups during 1904–1905 amounted to Rs. 13,08,544 and Rs. 15,90,361 respectively. The receipts were exceptionally swelled by the repayment of Rs. 6,61,543 from Imperial Funds, being the amount of expenditure incurred from Port Funds during the years 1898 to 1904 on the construction and maintenance of Coast Lights, and the charges, by the investment out of this special receipt in Government promissory notes and by the adjustment of Rs. 1,87,114 to the credit of the Harbour Trust Board from the Madras Port Funds. The transactions of the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 2,81,817, which reduced the balance to the credit of this class of funds from Rs. 4,31,495 on 1st April 1904 to Rs. 1,49,678 on 31st March 1905. The transactions of the Pilotage Funds resulted in a surplus of Rs. 1,33,087 which is chiefly due to the refund of contributions by the Eastern group to the Pámban and Kilakarai Pilotage Fund. The receipts and charges of the Landing and Shipping Fees Funds amounted to Rs. 78,857 and Rs. 1,69,937 respectively, and the balance to the credit of the fund, which stood at Rs. 1,57,339 on 1st April 1904, fell to Rs. 66,259 on 31st March 1905, the decrease being chiefly due to investments in Government promissory notes to the extent of Rs: 50,300 in Vizagapatam and Rs. 30,000 in Cocanada. The receipts and charges of the Pier Funds amounted to Rs. 1,28,046 and Rs. 25,655 respectively. The receipts include a sum of Rs. 59,561, being the refund of contribution by the Eastern Group Port Fund to the Tuticorin Pier Fund. The closing balance of Rs. 1,02,391 under the Pier Funds was not adjusted to the credit of the Group Port Funds as in previous years, but will be merged in the balance of the Landing and Shipping Fees Funds in 1905-1906. The Madras Coast Lights Fund was newly constituted in the year under review. The transactions on account of Coast Lights, including dues levied under Madras Coast Lights Act IX of 1904, are exhibited under this fund. The receipts and charges of the fund during 1904–1905 amounted to Rs. 1,14,458 and Rs. 54,851 respectively, and the closing balance on 31st March 1905 was Rs. 59,607. The fund owes a debt of Rs. 9,38,476 to Imperial Funds on account of the repayment from Imperial Revenues to Provincial and Port Funds of the expenditure incurred from those funds in connection with Coast Light-houses. The loan is repayable in 60 annual instalments with interest at 4 per cent. The receipts and charges of Cantonment Funds amounted to Rs. 56,647 and Rs. 58,647 respectively, and the balance to the credit of these funds fell from Rs. 6,909 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 4,909 at the end. The transactions of the Bellary Cantonment Fund which was newly constituted during the year resulted in a deficit of Rs. 4,300. The receipts and charges of the University Fee Fund amounted to Rs. 2,69,622 and Rs. 2,72,551, and the opening and closing balances of the year to Rs. 1,01,023 and Rs. 98,095 respectively. Besides this closing balance a sum of Rs. 4,75,400 is held in Government promissory notes, of which Rs. 40,000 were purchased in the year under report. The transactions of the Kumbakónam College Hostel Fund consisted of a receipt of Rs. 51 which increased the balance of the fund from Rs. 196 at the commencement of the year to Rs. 247 at its end. Securities to the extent of Rs. 19,900 were sold during the year for the construction of the hostel, and the endowment of the fund which stood at Rs. 35,000 at the close of the previous year was reduced to Rs. 15,700 on 31st March 1905. The receipts and charges of Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rao's College Fund amounted to Rs. 25,916 and Rs. 41,546, and the opening and closing balances of the year were Rs. 22,643 and Rs. 7,012 respectively.

MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

Mufassal Municipalities. Receipts.

295. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 7,00,444, the total receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 40,90,055 against Rs. 37,78,848 in the previous year. An increase occurred chiefly under the tax on buildings and lands, fines, loans and advances; but this was partly counterbalanced by decreases under grants and contributions and sale-proceeds of Government securities. The revenue from the taxes on buildings and lands rose from Rs. 9,44,393 to Rs. 9,67,031. The rates of

both these taxes were enhanced in Cochin; while in Tuticorin the rate of the tax on buildings was raised, and the tax on vacant sites was assessed on the area basis. The average incidence of the tax on buildings again rose from Rs. 2–12–0 to Rs. 2–12–10, and that of the tax on lands from Rs. 1–4–2 to Rs. 1–5–3 an acre. The average incidence of municipal taxation per head of the population, including tolls, again rose from Rs. 1–0–7 to Rs. 1–1–2, and excluding tolls, from As. 13–1 to As. 13–8. The total amount of grants received from Provincial funds amounted to Rs. 4,29,421 against Rs. 4,51,388 in the previous year, and of this sum, Rs. 1,17,500 were granted for the construction or repair of hospitals to the Municipal Councils of Bellary, Coimbatore, Nandyal, Nellore and Dindigul, Rs. 1,61,000 to 8 municipalities in view of the unsatisfactory state of their finances caused by the heavy expenditure on plague preventive measures and Rs. 11,300 for the water-supply schemes of Dindigul and Negapatam, while Rs. 40,000 were granted for town improvements in Ootacamund, and Rs. 5,000 for the construction of an incinerator at Coimbatore. In addition to these grants, which were included in the municipal accounts, a sum of Rs. 1,02,128 was expended by the Public Works Department out of grants provided by Government for water-supply schemes in Guntúr, Vellore and Coonoor. The contributions from Local funds amounted to Rs. 1,09,534 against Rs. 1,27,723 and those from other sources to Rs. 36,891 against Rs. 66,369 in 1903–1904. The fines under Municipal and other Acts increased from Rs. 18,276 to Rs. 96,912 owing to the adjustment in the year of the fines realized in the two preceding years under sections 3 to 5 of the Towns Nuisances Act. The sale-proceeds of Government securities fell from Rs. 92,341 to Rs. 69,080. The loans received by municipalities increased from Rs. 1,79,320 to Rs. 3,30,880 of which Rs. 6,000 was raised in the open market by the Guntúr Municipal Council for the construction of a market; details of the other loans taken will be found above in the paragraph dealing with Provincial loans. The receipts from advances rose from Rs. 49,758 to Rs. 1,04,309, as the advances to the Public Works Department for the execution of water-supply works were adjusted within the year. The total expenditure of mufassal municipalities amounted to Rs. 38,10,052 or Rs. 1,96,755 more than in the previous year, the increase occurring chiefly under public works, sanitation, repayment of debt and advances, and being partly counterbalanced by a decrease under compensation for lands and investments. The outlay on public works rose from Rs. 10,05,761 to Rs. 11,21,743 and that on sanitation from Rs. 9,49,534 to Rs. 9,76,343 while the repayment of debt increased from Rs. 93,580 to Rs. 1,18,524. The compensation for lands fell from Rs. 45,370 to Rs. 6,070 and the amount invested from Rs. 30,309 to Rs. 8,478. Advances rose from Rs. 89,333 to Rs. 1,16,697, the increase being due chiefly to the advance made to the Public Works Department for the execution of the Guntúr water-works. The closing balance rose from Rs. 7,00,444 to Rs. 9,80,447 or 29·7 per cent. of the current receipts. In 11 towns the balance was less than the prescribed minimum of 10 per cent. of the current receipts. The total indebtedness of the mufassal municipalities at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 21,82,654 against Rs. 19,57,811 at the end of 1903–1904. Sinking funds had been established in Ootacamund, Cuddapah, Madura, Trichinopoly and Kumbakónam, amounting in all to Rs. 1,16,360.

Expenditure.

Indebtedness.

296. The receipts of the Madras Municipality, excluding the opening balance, decreased from Rs. 21,27,837 to Rs. 17,14,919, while the expenditure increased from Rs. 16,37,606 to Rs. 23,36,149, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,29,652 at the close of the year. There were again increases in the revenue from rates and taxes and from municipal property and powers other than taxation. There was also an increase under grants and contributions due to special grants from Government. Further details will be found in the article on Municipal Administration, Madras City, in Chapter III.

City of Madras.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

DETAILS OF CENSUS.

297. *Vide* pages 205 to 215 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS. (1904.)

[*The forty-first annual report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras, 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIII. Vital Statistics; XX. Wild Animals and Snakes.*]

Registration. 298. During the year registration was compulsory in municipalities and in 522 other towns and villages. Excluding Europeans and Eurasians, returns were received for a population of 36,692,040, leaving 1,520,672 according to the census of 1901 unaccounted for. This excluded population is chiefly formed of hill tribes.

Births. Registered births numbered 1,125,751 against 1,165,080 in 1903. The ratio of births per mille was 30·7 against 31·2 in 1903. The decline is slight and the ratio is higher than the average for the 10 years preceding 1901, which was only 28·3. In municipalities the birth-rate was 35·5 per mille or ·2 less than in 1903. There was a noticeable increase in Dindigul, Cocanada, Bimlipatam and Kodaikánal, while the decreases in Coimbatore, Anantapur, Erode, Bellary, Cannanore and Tellicherry were large. The general decrease is largely due to the prevalence of plague which scattered the population in many parts. Careless registration also may, in many cases, have caused a decrease, and in several municipalities defaulters were not

Deaths. prosecuted with sufficient rigour. The number of registered deaths was 824,278, the rate of mortality being 22·5 per mille against 22·2 in 1903. There were marked increases in the rates in Bellary and Anantapur, where plague was severe, and in Ganjám where the rate was calculated for the first time on the returns of population and not on the census figure. In Madura the rate reported was only 14·9 which is probably due to deficient registration. In municipalities the death-rate was 32·9 or ·2 more than in 1903. Increased rates due to plague occurred in Adóni, Tiruppattúr, Bellary, Coimbatore, Mangalore, Vellore, Anantapur and Erode, while in Cocanada, Rajahmundry, and several other municipalities the increase may be ascribed to better registration. The rate of infant mortality was 183·3 compared with 177·6 per mille in 1903 in the districts, while in municipalities it rose from 234 per mille to 239·4.

Effect of Prices. 299. While the firs half of the year was one of comparative prosperity in which the price of food-grains fell generally, the failure of the north-east monsoon caused prices to contract. The averages for the year for ragi, cholam and rice were 26·8, 26·6 and 13·2 tolas per rupee, respectively, against corresponding averages for the 10 years ending 1901 of 20·1, 18·5 and 11·2. But by December the figures were only 19·2, 18·3 and 11·2. The variations in the rates of births and deaths, however, were not so striking as to call for much explanation, and the effect of the deficiency in the rainfall could be noticed only in the following year. The year 1903 was one of general prosperity, and this necessarily tended to minimize the evil effects of the comparative failure of the rains in 1904.

Chief Diseases. **Cholera.** 300. Deaths from cholera numbered 23,109, giving a rate of ·6 per mille of the population against ·7 in 1903. In Tanjore there were 6,189 deaths, and in South Arcot 4,866. The influence of a protected water-supply on cholera is illustrated

by the fact that in 6 towns the average cholera death-rate for 5 years prior to the introduction of such a supply was 4·1, whereas it was only 1·2 for 5 years subsequent to its introduction. During 1904 the rate was, in these towns, ·5 against 1·3 in 14 towns without public water-supplies. Deaths from small-pox numbered 9,891 against 15,015 in 1903, a ratio of ·3 per mille against ·4. There was a large decrease in Malabar and an increase in Madura. The municipal average rose from ·1 to ·3, but this was due almost solely to the increase in Madura town. But of 61 municipalities 30 sent no returns during the year, and in 25 the occurrences did not exceed 10. The total deaths from plague were 20,125 against 13,291 in 1903, the rates being ·5 in both years. Nine districts were indigenously affected: in Bellary the death-rate was highest, 11·2 per mille of the population. Government pursued the same policy of protective measures as it has done since the outbreak of the disease. The largest number of deaths again occurred from fevers, the ratio per mille being 8 against 8·4 in 1903. As in the case of cholera, a protected water-supply would seem to affect the mortality from this cause. In 6 towns with such a supply, the fever rate was 2·4 against a rate of 8·9 for the 5 years preceding its introduction; in 14 towns without water-supply the rate was 4·7. During the year Government ordered that active measures should be taken to exterminate the larvæ of mosquitos and especially to secure the permanant improvement of sub-soil and surface drainage by sanitary engineering works. In the cases in which such works have been carried out, the results are reported to have been satisfactory. In districts the death-rate from dysentery and diarrhœa was the same as in 1903, 1·31 per mille. In municipalities it was 4·8 against 4·6 in 1903.

Small-pox.

Plague.

Fevers.

Dysentery and diarrhœa.

301. Deaths from injuries numbered 12,801 against 14,195 in 1903. Of these 1,686 were suicides, while 2,678 persons were killed by wild beasts and snakes, against 1,757 and 2,810, respectively, in the previous year.

Deaths from Injuries.

302. Europeans and Eurasians have been excluded from the statistics given above. There were 111 Registrars of Births and Deaths under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886) during the year or 8 more than in the previous year. The number of births and deaths registered in 1904–1905 was 222 and 102, respectively, against 218 and 98 in 1903–1904. But the total number of baptisms and burials recorded for which returns have been received was 1,610 and 963, respectively, against 1,747 and 1,113 in 1903–1904. Of the deaths reported, 314 were those of children below 5 years of age, and 179 of persons above 60. The chief causes of death were; fevers (175), diarrhœa and dysentery (84), lung diseases (74), diseases of the heart (45), and convulsions (55).

Europeans and Eurasians. (1904–1905.)

EMIGRATION AND IMMIGRATION. (1904.)

[*G.O., No. 361, Public, dated 19th May 1905, Financial and Commercial Statistics of British India—XXXV. Emigration.*]

303. Recruitment for Fiji commenced about the middle of November 1904 and up to the end of the year 417 coolies were registered, but none of them embarked during the year. There were 14 shipments to Natal, 3 to Mauritius and 1 to the Seychelles. There was a considerable increase in the number of emigrants for Natal during the year under report, 6,387 emigrants having been despatched for the Colony during the year as against 4,094 in 1902 and 2,544 in 1903. The increase is attributed to more active recruiting and the unfavourable character of the season in this Presidency. The largest number of emigrants went from North Arcot (1,283), Madras (789), and Malabar (876). Chingleput, Kistna, Vizagapatam and Gódávari also sent large numbers. Of the 6,387 emigrants for Natal, 25 were special servants. Six hundred and twenty-five emigrants embarked for Mauritius as against 510 in 1903 and 1,785 in 1902. About one-half went from Madras. One hundred and fifty-five emigrants were sent to the Seychelles. The due proportion of women was maintained in all cases. Twenty-nine of the Natal, and 27 of the Mauritius emigrants were detained in the depot for more than 3 months. In the former case the cause is stated to be illness and in the latter, slackness of recruitment. No coolies were detained in the Seychelles depot for more than 3 months. All the depots were kept clean and in good order and the health of the emigrants was generally good. One

Regulated Emigration.

Fiji.

Natal.

Mauritius.

Seychelles.

thousand one hundred and four emigrants returned from Natal in 6 shipments with savings amounting to Rs. 2,12,794-8-0 and 262 emigrants returned from Mauritius in 1 shipment with Rs. 7,086. No emigrants returned from the Seychelles during 1904. As in the two previous years, there was no emigration to the French Colonies during the year. One hundred and eighteen emigrants returned from La Re-Union with savings amounting to Rs. 642-8-0.

Non-Regulated Emigration.

304. The increase in the number of passengers to the Straits Settlements from Tanjore noticed in 1903 continued in 1904 and is ascribed to favourable crops and better chances of employment especially on the plantations of Penang. The total number of emigrants was 28,249 against 22,960 in 1903, of whom 26,311 were from Tanjore. Of those proceeding to Burma and Ceylon, it is impossible to distinguish real emigrants from ordinary passengers. The increase in the number of passengers to both countries observed in 1903 continued in 1904. In the case of Burma the increase occured mainly in Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Gódávari and Madras. The increase in the number of passengers to Ceylon was mainly from Ammápatnam in the Tanjore district and the district of Tinnevelly. During the year under report, 16,520 persons emigrated to other parts of British India against 20,253 in the previous year.

Immigration.

305. The increase in immigration was small, viz., 1,961 persons, and calls for no remarks. From Burma there were 83,721 immigrants, from Ceylon 129,390, and from the Straits Settlements 21,260.

Financial.

306. Receipts increased from Rs. 10,410 in 1903 to Rs. 17,709. The increase was due to increase in emigration to Natal and Mauritius. The charges, which amounted to Rs. 15,175, exclude a moiety of the salaries of the British Consular Agent at Pondicherry and Karikal and of his establishments, which has been debited to the head "Political."

MEDICAL RELIEF. (1904.)

[*Annual Returns of the Civil Hospitals and Dispensaries in the Madras Presidency for the year 1904; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XIV. Hospitals.*]

Medical Institutions.

307. At the end of the year there were 251 hospitals and 381 dispensaries in the Presidency against a total of 607 at the end of 1903. Of these, 68 were managed by Government, 449 were supported by Local or Municipal Funds, and 115 were private. Of the last, 24 were aided by State, Local or Municipal Funds, and 57 were Railway institutions. There were in all 4,792 beds available in the Civil Medical Institutions and 827 in the others, making a total of 5,619 (males 3,323, females 2,296) as compared with 5,527 (males 3,314, females 2,213) in 1903. Twenty-four institutions were set apart exclusively for the treatment of women and children.

Relief.

308. The police hospitals treated 16,597 patients against 17,773 in 1903. Private unaided institutions gave relief to 268,448 against 250,139, while in the Railway institutions there were 127,930 as compared with 99,131 in the previous year. The total number of persons treated in the civil institutions rose from 4,973,642 to 5,211,341. Of these, 60,449 were in-patients and 5,150,892 out-patients. Of the in-door patients, 37,367 were males, 20,004 females and 3,078 children, compared with 37,547 males, 19,922 females and 2,913 children in 1903. The increase under the last two heads was chiefly due to the opening of 2 hospitals for women and children. The percentage of cures and discharges was 89·71 against 90·32 in 1903, while deaths numbered 5·90 per cent. against 6·25. Of the out-patients 2,623,353 were males, 1,101,477 females and 1,426,062 children. Attendance by proxies among out-patients was practically the same as in the previous year. Of classes treated, Europeans and Eurasians numbered 1·46 per cent., Hindus 72·15, and Muhammadans 12·96, which proportions have varied little in the last 3 years. General diseases numbered 29·49 per cent. of the total. Among them malarial fevers (8·53 per cent.), worms (6·56) and rheumatic affections (4·22) were the most prevalent. Local diseases came to 65·29 per cent., of which 23·02 per cent. were ulcers and diseases of the skin, 14·19 per cent. diseases of the digestive system, 7·99 per cent. diseases of the eye, 5·56 per cent. diseases of the ear

and 4·94 per cent. diseases of the respiratory system. The total number of operations performed was 161,836, while 160,073 persons were operated upon. Of these 95·43 per cent. were cured, 3·32 relieved and 0·47 otherwise discharged; only 0·24 per cent. died. The number of deaths was 381 against 402 in 1903. In the General Hospital, Madras, a noteworthy result was achieved during the year in the complete and rapid cure of two cases of infective granuloma by means of the exposure to the 'X' rays for a daily period of ten minutes.

309. The gross income of all hospitals and dispensaries under the control of Government rose from Rs. 16,38,584 to Rs. 18,40,701, of which sum Government contributed Rs. 5,58,646 including a grant of Rs. 20,000 made by the Madras Municipality. Local Funds and Municipalities contributed Rs. 7,69,334 and Rs. 3,59,369, respectively. Subscriptions amounted to Rs. 52,618 against Rs. 47,201 in 1903. The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 18,24,967 against Rs. 16,32,532 in 1903. Rs. 8,53,353 were spent on establishments, Rs. 2,84,496 on buildings, Rs. 2,75,770 on European medicines, and Rs. 1,78,196 on diet. The average cost per patient was As. 4–9 against As. 4–2 in 1903. The installation of electric plant at the General Hospital, Madras, which was begun in 1903, was finished in the year under report. Government made a grant of over a lakh and a half in the year for improvements to mufassal hospitals. **Financial.**

LUNATIC ASYLUMS. (1904.)

[*G.O., No. 332, Public, dated 9th May 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XV. Lunatics.*]

310. The total accommodation in the 3 lunatic asylums at Madras, Vizagapatam and Calicut was for 932 patients. From the previous year there remained 587 inmates (440 males and 147 females) in all the asylums. During the year there were 165 admissions (27 females), or 5 less than in 1903; readmissions numbered 6 against 13 in 1903, while 110 were discharged and 56 died. There remained at the end of the year 586 (441 males and 145 females). The daily average was 598·77 against 593·98 in 1903. The percentage of cures to the daily average was 14·20 against 13·97, and that of deaths 9·35 against 6·90 in 1903. Of those who remained at the end of the year, 135 were criminal lunatics. Of the total admissions Madras contributed 46 and Malabar 12: the rest came in small numbers from various parts of India. Agricultural labourers numbered 24 and coolies 23; 15 had no occupation. Of 34 the occupation was unknown. Mania again accounted for most of the cases. Of the known causes 24 were ascribed to moral and 49 to physical causes. The daily average sick numbered 60·92 against 46·93 in 1903. The chief illnesses were tubercle of lungs, acute mania, epilepsy and catarrhal enteritis. The number of deaths was 56 against 41 in the previous year. Establishment charges rose from Rs. 40,311 to Rs. 43,566, and dieting charges from Rs. 32,233 to Rs. 34,405. Rs. 12,735 were received from paying patients against Rs. 13,458. The cost per head was Rs. 150–2–3 against Rs. 151–1–0 during the preceding year.

SANITATION. (1904.)

[*The ninth annual report of the Sanitary Board and the fifteenth annual report of the Sanitary Engineer, Madras, 1904.*]

311. The supply of water was satisfactory in Adóni, Conjeeveram, Cocanada, Cuddapah, Dindigul, Kurnool, Madura, Ootacamund, Tanjore and Trichinopoly. To the last town only unfiltered water was supplied. At the King Institute a second pumping installation was completed. At Cocanada, Coonoor, Dindigul, Guntúr and Trichinopoly various water-works and extensions were in progress, while at Guindy land was acquired for irrigation by purified sewage. Schemes for water-supplies to Gudiyáttam, Gudur, Nellore, Tinnevelly, Palamcottah and Vellore were prepared, and were under investigation for similar works to Coimbatore, Ellore, Salem, Masulipatam, Kótagiri and Kumbakónam. **Water-supply.**

Drainage.

312. A scheme for extensive drainage works at Ootacamund was prepared, and also a revised scheme for Madura, as the scheme for the latter previously prepared was too expensive. A scheme was also under preparation for drainage works at Kumbakónam.

Miscellaneous.

313. Plans and estimates relating to 3 minor drainage works, 34 minor water-works, 51 hospitals, 39 markets, 11 slaughter-houses, 5 latrines and 5 miscellaneous works were scrutinized during the year by the Sanitary Engineer, against 101 such works in the previous year. The Sanitary Board examined 105 plans and estimates costing in all Rs. 6,26,926. Of these 76 were finally approved, 23 carried out and 22 in progress during the year. The revision of type designs was undertaken and the rules relating to the preparation of plans and estimates for hospital buildings were revised and made more specific.

VACCINATION. (1904–1905.)

[*Report on Vaccination in the Madras Presidency for the year 1904–1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—XVI. Vaccination.*]

Vaccination.

314. The vaccination staff consisted of 65 Deputy Inspectors and 873 Vaccinators compared with 64 and 868, respectively, in the previous year. A new range was constituted in Madura. The total number of vaccinations was 1,483,269, of which 76,280 were re-vaccinations. The corresponding figures in 1903–1904 were 1,309,985 and 69,330. There was an excess of 90,472 successful cases over the previous year's figures. The large increase was due to the increased facilities for despatching the necessary quantities of lymph from the vaccine section of the King Institute. In Malabar, Madura, Trichinopoly, Tinnevelly, Kistna and Ganjám the number of cases vaccinated rose by over 10,000, while in Salem, Gódávari and Tanjore there was a decrease which was attributed to the absence on leave of Vaccinators without substitutes, to deficient supplies of lymph and to the decrease of small-pox. Though there was a large increase in the number of successful cases, the percentage fell from 90·8 to 86·8. This decrease is said to be due to the want of skill on the part of Vaccinators in handling and using the new lanoline paste, the percentage of success with which was 86·6 in local fund and 91·3 in municipal areas. The calf-to-arm method gave a percentage of 98·7 successful cases, while in local fund areas glycerinated lymph was successful in 84·8 per cent. of the cases, and in municipalities in 97·4 per cent. In the municipalities 145,153 operations were performed against 133,701 in the previous year. In Bellary, Mangalore, Cuddalore, Salem and Adóni there were marked decreases, while in Madras, Calicut, Ellore, Madura, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly and Cochin the increases were large. 434,701 children under 1 year old were successfully vaccinated. There were large increases in infantile vaccination in Kurnool, Nellore, Cuddapah, Bellary, Ganjám, the Nilgiris and Tinnevelly, while in Coimbatore, South Arcot and Vizagapatam there were decreases. Thirty-three municipalities as against 41 in the previous year vaccinated 75 per cent. of their children, while in Anantapur, Coonoor, Karúr, Kodaikánal, Kumbakónam, Nellore, Tiruppattúr and Vizianagram less than one-half of the available children were protected. The Deputy Inspectors verified 56 per cent. of the operations, but 12 of them failed to verify 50 per cent. The District Medical and Sanitary officers inspected 2·3 per cent. of the cases. Besides the municipalities and unions mentioned in the previous year's report, vaccination was made compulsory in 17 unions and 572 villages.

Supply of lymph.

315. The vaccine section of the King Institute supplied lymph to all districts except Tanjore in the year. That district was supplied from April 1905.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

GENERAL SYSTEM OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

316. *Vide* pages 222 to 239 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

EDUCATION. (1904–1905.)

[*Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1904–1905.*]

General Statistics. Institutions and Scholars.

317. Public institutions, *i.e.*, all institutions conforming to departmental educational standards, rose from 21,008 to 22,012 or by 4·8 per cent., while the number of pupils on their rolls increased by 44,143 or 5·5 per cent. to 841,034. The new schools were chiefly of the primary grade. Private institutions on the other hand decreased from 5,763 to 5,636 although the number of pupils therein increased from 126,869 to 130,208 chiefly in the primary stage. There was an increase in both schools and scholars in all the district groups except the Ceded and Central districts, the former showing a fall in schools and the latter a slight increase in scholars but a fall in schools, which together with the increase in both respects in the Northern Circars is partly accounted for by the redistribution of districts. Tanjore showed the largest advance in schools and scholars, Chingleput the largest decrease in schools and Anantapur in scholars.

Standards and Stages of Instruction.

318. The number of arts colleges remained at 40, but a new training college for women was opened at Palamcottah during the year, making the total number of professional colleges 7. These 2 classes of institutions had respectively an increase of 299 and 30 students, against a loss of 98 and a gain of 7 in the previous year. Public schools for boys showed an increase of 920 schools for general education, of which 900 were of the primary grade, while the increases in pupils of the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary grades, respectively, were 497, 1,464 and 35,755. In the case of girls' schools there were 2 more upper secondary schools and 68 more primary than in the previous year, the advance in pupils being 2, 144 and 5,452 in the 3 stages of instruction. On the whole 499, 1,608, 652 and 40,555 pupils were added during the year in the upper secondary, lower secondary, upper primary and lower primary stages against 1,359, 1,813, 2,487 and 36,714 in the previous year. The total strength of public institutions for general education on the 31st March last was 834,328, showing an increase of 5·5 per cent. on the number for the preceding year when the increase recorded was 5·6. Both the number of primary pupils reading printed books and the number not reading such books were larger than in the previous year. The proportion of lower primary pupils at the close of the year to the total number of scholars rose from 83·7 to 84·2, and that of upper primary fell from 7·3 to 7, while in the higher stages it was scarcely different from the previous year's figures. The proportion of 84 to 16 still represented the relative strength of pupils in the lower primary and higher stages of instruction. In private institutions although there was a decrease of 127 schools, there was an increase of 3,339 pupils chiefly in the primary stage.

Managing Agencies.

319. Of the whole number of institutions, 3,103 with 179,442 pupils were under public management. Of these, 406 with 28,188 pupils were Government institutions, while local and municipal boards had under their management 2,376

and 319 institutions, respectively, with 126,411 and 24,684 pupils. Forty schools and about 6,000 pupils were added to the number and strength of Board schools. Of institutions under private management there were 24,545 with 791,800 pupils. The relative proportion of pupils educated in Government, board and private institutions was represented by the figures 3, 15·5 and 81·5.

Education and Population.

320. The percentage of scholars to the population of school age rose for males from 27·8 to 29·1, for females from 4·8 to 5·2, and on the whole from 16·1 to 16·9. In Municipalities the percentages were 96·2 and 25·9 respectively against 94·2 and 24·5 in the previous year. All the main classes of the community except Panchamas shared in the general increase in the number of pupils. Non-Brahman caste Hindus as usual made the largest advance but that shown by Brahmans, Native Christians, and by Muhammadan males was fairly considerable. Landholders as usual contributed the largest number of scholars, the percentage being 41·3, while coolies, traders, officials and artisans were represented, respectively, by 23·9, 12·9, 11·8 and 7·7. Over 83·6 per cent. of the male pupils in the collegiate and upper secondary stages belonged to the landholding, trading and official classes.

Languages studied.

321. Of the total number of boys and girls in all institutions taken together 16 and 8 per cent. respectively were reading English, and the numbers studying the language were for both boys and girls less than in the previous year. The classical languages most largely studied were Sanskrit and Arabic, and there was an increase in the number of pupils reading these languages, which was in the case of Arabic largest in private institutions. In the vernacular languages there were more pupils both male and female receiving instruction than in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the general advance in the total number of schools and pupils.

Financial.

322. The total expenditure on education for the year, direct and indirect, from all sources, including the figures relating to indigenous and private institutions, amounted to Rs. 89,30,112. The total direct expenditure on education during the year was Rs. 65,68,038 and the total indirect expenditure was Rs. 23,62,074. Including the figures relating to the Medical College and the Medical Schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, but excluding those relating to the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, the total Provincial receipts amounted to Rs. 2,74,599 and the charges to Rs. 29,98,478, against Rs. 2,66,498 and Rs. 30,08,736, respectively in the previous year. The net Provincial expenditure was Rs. 27,23,879, of which Rs. 1,59,564 represented the net cost of the Medical College and the Medical schools, Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam, including stipends and scholarships, and Rs. 2,38,893, the outlay on Government educational buildings. Government institutions, excluding the Lawrence Asylum, Ootacamund, cost Rs. 10,36,515, board institutions Rs. 10,79,880, institutions in Native States Rs. 1,534, aided institutions Rs. 38,65,445 and unaided institutions Rs. 5,59,620. The expenditure from Provincial (excluding the figures of the Lawrence Asylum), Local and Municipal Funds on secondary and primary schools for boys and girls during the year amounted to Rs. 9,02,161, Rs. 8,15,192 and Rs. 2,27,788, respectively, against Rs. 8,31,301, Rs. 7,67,620 and Rs. 2,31,474 in the previous year. The total expenditure from public funds (excluding the figures of the Lawrence Asylum) on the secondary education of boys rose from Rs. 2,36,361 to Rs. 2,53,791 and that on the primary education of boys from Rs. 12,71,758 to Rs. 13,50,685. The proportion of expenditure on the primary education of boys to the total expenditure on secondary and primary schools for boys was 84·2 per cent. The average cost of education per head of population was as in the previous year As. 3–9, and the cost to public funds As. 1–7.

School Fees.

323. There was an increase in the average number on the rolls of all classes of institutions from 875,111 to 922,807 and a consequent rise in the fee income from Rs. 24,74,433 to Rs. 25,53,353. The fees in Government, Board and aided institutions of all grades for the general education of boys amounted to Rs. 1,07,561, Rs. 4,08,300 and Rs. 13,40,514, respectively, there being an improvement in the fee income in all classes of institutions except aided arts colleges and Government and Board Primary schools in which there was a slight decrease. Thirty-seven per cent. of the total direct expenditure on education was covered by fees against 36 per cent. in 1903–1904. In Government, Board and aided institutions, 21, 38 and 37 per cent. of the charges was met from fees against 18, 38 and 36 per cent. respectively.

Proportion of fee income to total expenditure.

Scholarships.

324. The total expenditure on scholarships from public funds rose further from Rs. 68,757 to Rs. 75,937 and that from private funds from Rs. 25,731 to Rs. 33,690, the increase in the former case being shared by institutions of all grades and in the latter case by all except arts colleges.

Grants-in-aid.

325. The total expenditure on grants-in-aid including the subsidy paid from Provincial Funds rose from Rs. 15,13,105 to Rs. 15,77,297. The total amount paid from Provincial Funds was Rs. 12,06,074. Of this sum, Rs. 7,80,645 was paid direct to schools under private management, Rs. 3,70,353 to Local Boards and Rs. 55,076 to Municipalities. Excluding the subsidy of Rs. 2,12,041 received from Provincial Funds, Local Boards paid from their own funds during the year a sum of Rs. 2,55,392 against Rs. 1,94,883 in the previous year. Excluding the Provincial subsidy of Rs. 27,556, the grants-in-aid paid directly from Municipal Funds to schools under private management amounted during the year to Rs. 1,15,831 against Rs. 1,14,734. Missions administered an expenditure of 22·9 lakhs of rupees on directly educational purposes. Of this amount 9·8 was provided from Mission funds, 5·7 from grants-in-aid, ·3 from endowments, etc., and 7·1 from fees.

Fixed Grant system.

326. The number of schools admitted to aid on the fixed grant system during the year was 1,811 for boys and 304 for girls, and the amount of fixed grants paid from Provincial, Local and Municipal Funds was Rs. 2,44,970, Rs. 53,540 and Rs. 68,657, respectively.

Results Grant system.

327. The number of schools registered for aid on the results grant system during the year was 14,749 for boys and 425 for girls, of which 12,482 and 386, respectively, were actually examined. The total earnings of boys' schools from public funds amounted to Rs. 7,01,414 and those of girls' schools to Rs. 52,977. As in the previous year, full earnings up to the limit of the net cost were paid, the total grants paid to boys' and girls' schools during the year having amounted to Rs. 6,51,623 and Rs. 49,595. Since the close of the year orders have been passed abolishing the results grant system.

Controlling Agency.

Assistant Inspectors.

328. The number of Assistant Inspectors rose from 9 to 12, an additional division being formed in each of the circles except the Central. These officers examined, on the whole, 1,467 schools with 85,733 pupils for grant and 792 schools with 42,263 pupils for improvement. The rearrangement of the territorial jurisdiction of Assistant Inspectresses referred to in the last report was given effect to at the beginning of the year. The Assistant Inspectresses examined on the average 81 schools for grant and 17 for improvement with 5,715 and 717 pupils, respectively, and spent on the average 136 days on circuit. The 6 existing girls' ranges under the charge of Sub-Assistants have been placed under female officers. On an average each Sub-Assistant examined 109 schools and spent 179 days on circuit. Of the 62 additional Sub-Assistants sanctioned by the Secretary of State 54 have been appointed. The Sub-Assistants examined 12,800 schools for grant and 3,018 for improvement with 301,271 and 165,861 pupils, respectively. The Sub-Assistant Inspector of Sanskrit schools examined 4 schools for grant and 91 for improvement and spent 114 days on circuit. For the Sub-Assistants' test held in April 1904, 17 candidates (excluding those for the clerks' test) appeared, and 15 passed, all in the second class.

Assistant and Sub-Assistant Inspectresses.

Sub-Assistant Inspectors.

Supervisors.

329. There were in all 266 Supervisors, or 4 more than in the previous year, of whom 7 were paid from Provincial Funds, 59 from Municipal and 200 from Local Funds. Of the increase of 4 in the total number of Supervisors, 2 appertained to Nellore and 1 each to the North Arcot and South Arcot districts. As in the previous year 22 of these officers were employed for schools intended for Muhammadans and Mappillas. Of the whole number, 189, or 5 more than in the previous year were trained men and 198 against 196 in the previous year were persons who had passed the Matriculation examination or higher tests. It has been ruled that no one should be appointed to the post of Supervisor after 1st July 1905 who has not passed the Primary Schools Supervisors' Test, admission to which is restricted to teachers of 2 years' standing with trained teachers' certificates of the upper secondary and higher grades. These officers visited 2,735 villages without schools, started 1,198 new schools, and brought 2,217 unaided schools on to the aided list and 2,302 private schools under inspection. As in the previous year there were 6 Superintendents of Hill schools, 3 for the Ganjám and 3 for the Vizagapatam district. They visited 95 villages without schools, started 4 new

Superintendents of Hill Schools.

schools, and brought 20 unaided schools on to the aided list and the same number of private schools under inspection. For the primary schools supervisors' test held for the first time in April 1904, 55 candidates appeared and 26 passed. But the examination of 2 of the successful candidates was subsequently disallowed on account of malpractices.

Cost of Direction and Inspection.

330. The expenditure from public funds on direction and inspection during the year amounted to Rs. 5,43,503 against Rs. 5,04,329 in 1903-1904, or 14·3 per cent. of the total expenditure from public funds on public instruction, surplus fee receipts in institutions under public management being deducted, against 13·5 per cent. in the year preceding.

The University.

331. A noteworthy event in the year under report was the coming into force of the Indian Universities Act and the reconstitution of the Senate in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The territorial jurisdiction of the University now extends to Ceylon.

Degrees.

At the convocations held in April 1904 and March 1905, 752 candidates were admitted to degrees against 656 in the previous year. The increase was almost entirely in the number of those who received the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

Arts Examinations.

There were 39 candidates for the M.A. Degree Examination, of whom 12 were successful, 2 each in physical science, mental and moral science, history and English, and 1 each in botany, zoology, Tamil and Sanskrit. There was a slight decrease in the number of candidates for the English and second language divisions of the B.A. Degree Examination, and the percentage of passes in the former fell from 62 to 58. In the science division the number of candidates and percentage of passes differed very slightly from those of the previous year. In the separate subjects of the division the percentage of passes ranged from 45 in physical science to 71 in geology, and the results may be considered more uniform than in the preceding year. Three women appeared for the English language division and all passed; 4 appeared for the second language division, of whom 3 passed, and 5 appeared for the science division, and 4 passed. For the First examination in Arts 2,430 candidates appeared as against 2,333 of the previous year, and 980 passed, a percentage of 40·3 against 45·7 of the previous year.

Matriculation Examination.

332. Out of 8,804 candidates that appeared for the Matriculation examination against 8,114 in the previous year, 2,485 passed or 28·2 per cent. against 18·8. These figures include 195 females, of whom 46 passed. There was thus an increase both in the number of candidates and in the percentage of success. The failures were as usual largest in English and general knowledge, about half the number of candidates having failed in the former subject and a little more than half in the latter. All classes contributed towards the general improvement in the results of the examination, Muhammadans passing the lowest percentage, viz., 22·9, and Native Christians the highest, viz., 33, Brahmans coming next with 29·5 per cent.

Law Examinations.

333. As many as 10 candidates presented themselves for the M.L. Degree Examination and 4 passed. The number of candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination rose from 395 to 455, and 198 passed as against 66 of the previous year. The heavy failure list of last year accounts for the increase in the number of candidates this year. At the First Examination in Law there were 390 candidates, of whom 145 passed, against 321 and 152 in the previous year.

Medicine Examinations.

334. For the first, second and final L.M and S. examination 19, 22 and 10 candidates appeared and 10, 14 and 8 passed. The figures in the previous year were 26, 13 and 10 candidates, of whom 17, 6 and 5 passed respectively. For the first, second, third and final M.B. and C.M. Degree Examinations 34, 18, 25 and 8 candidates appeared: 15, 8, 11 and 6 passed.

Engineering Examinations.

335. At the First Examination in Engineering 24 candidates were examined and 6 passed, a percentage of 25 as against 36 of the previous year. For the B.E. Degree Examination 5 candidates appeared and 1 passed in the civil branch, and 7 candidates appeared and 3 passed in the mechanical branch; the percentage of success was 33 against 46 last year. As happened last year all the successful candidates with one exception were Brahmans.

Teaching Examinations.

336. For the written portion of the L.T. Degree Examination 94 candidates were examined and 53 passed against 74 and 45 of the previous year. In the practical examination there were 116 candidates and 43 passed, against 95 and 51 in 1904. This year also a Muhammadan qualified for the L.T. degree. At the

written and practical tests for second-grade collegiate certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners for teachers' certificates 64 appeared for the written test and 36 for the practical, of whom 31 and 26 were successful. In 1903–1904 the candidates numbered 56 and 45, and 22 and 28 passed.

Finance.

337. The income from fees, interest on securities and miscellaneous sources was Rs. 2,63,892 and the expenditure on remuneration to examiners, cost of examinations, salaries and establishment and miscellaneous items came to Rs. 2,27,722, leaving a surplus balance of Rs. 41,170. The cash balance on April 1st, 1905, amounted to Rs. 1,03,418.

Arts Colleges.

338. As in the previous year 3 of the 11 first-grade colleges attempted to make provision for post-graduate study. These were the Presidency College with 23 students, the Madras Christian College with 16, and St. Joseph's College, Trichinopoly, with 4, making a total of 43 against 35 of the previous year. The total strength of the first-grade colleges rose from 2,875 to 3,067, excluding these post-graduate students. In the 29 second-grade colleges the total strength advanced from 1,330 to 1,429. The 29 second-grade colleges include 3 colleges for women with a total strength of 12.

Scholarships.

339. All the 6 scholarships available for students engaged in post-graduate study were awarded in the year, 3 in physical science, 2 in chemical science, and 1 in mathematics. All of the 8 B.A. scholarships for non-Europeans were utilized, 6 for Muhammadans, 1 for a female and 1 for a student of the backward and indigent classes. All of the 25 scholarships tenable in the F.A. classes were awarded, 6 to Muhammadans, 2 to Mappillas, 4 to students of the backward and indigent classes, 6 to females and the rest to general classes. For the European scholarships tenable for post-graduate study or in F.A. classes there were no qualified applicants. Three scholarships were awarded to Europeans in the B.A. classes. The total expenditure on scholarships in arts colleges was Rs. 27,169 of which Rs. 13,481 were provided out of Provincial Funds, the corresponding figures for 1903–1904 being Rs. 28,216 and Rs. 12,286.

Expenditure.

340. The total expenditure on arts colleges was Rs. 6,24,984. The expenditure from Provincial Funds was Rs. 2,30,038 against Rs. 2,21,875 in 1903–1904. The average number on the rolls fell from 4,264 to 4,170 and the fee receipts from Rs. 2,71,718 to Rs. 2,69,943. The average cost of educating each student was Rs. 150 towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 55, fees Rs. 65 and other sources Rs. 30. Government colleges realized in fees Rs. 79,957, Board colleges Rs. 17,141 and aided colleges Rs. 1,67,179 against Rs. 75,023, Rs. 16,085 and Rs. 1,71,584, respectively.

Colleges for Professional Training.

Law College, Madras.

341. The number on the rolls of the Law college on 31st March 1905 was 351, a fall of 31. The different classes of the community were represented as follows:— Brahmans 281, non-Brahman Hindus 53, Muhammadans 8, Native Christians 7, 1 European and 1 Parsi. The great bulk of the students belonged to the middle classes in point of wealth and to the official and land-holding classes in point of occupation. The college sent up 119 candidates for the B.L. Degree Examination, of whom 49 were successful, a percentage of 41 against 26 of the previous year. For the First Examination in Law 204 candidates appeared direct from the college, and 86 passed, a percentage of 42 against 60 of the previous year. The total receipts of the college fell from Rs. 63,265 to Rs. 57,331 and the expenditure from Rs. 39,452 to Rs. 35,714.

Madras Medical College.

342. The strength of the Medical College rose from 150 to 184. This number comprised 22 Europeans, 30 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans, 73 Brahmans, 56 non-Brahman Hindus, and 1 Parsi; 11 of the number were women, the great majority of whom were Europeans. At the final L.M. and S. and M.B. and C.M. examinations of April 1904, the college passed 80 and 75 per cent. of the candidates sent up. The expenditure in the college department during the year was Rs. 87,602 against Rs. 80,478, while the receipts amounted to Rs. 21,623 against to Rs. 18,015.

Madras College of Engineering.

343. The strength of this college rose from 114 to 121. The latter total comprised 54 engineer students and 67 engineer subordinate students. The classes of the community were represented thus:—Europeans 5, Native Christians 5, Muhammadans 3, Brahmans 95, and non-Brahman Hindus 13. With few exceptions the students were drawn from the official and land-holding classes. At the

final examinations for certificates conducted by the Board of Examiners 11 engineer students were successful out of a class of 13, and 20 engineer subordinate students out of a class of 32. The charges amounted to Rs. 66,000 and the receipts to Rs. 17,460, the corresponding figures of the previous year being Rs. 61,923 and Rs. 16,583.

Training College, Rajahmundry.

344. On 31st March 1905, 8 students of the first and 9 of the second collegiate grade were under training in this college against 10 and 6 of the previous year. With 1 exception all the students were Brahmans, and all were stipendiaries. Of the students who appeared direct from the college at the L.T. Degree Examination, 4 passed out of 10 in the written portion and 2 out of 4 in the practical portion of the examination. At the written test for teachers' certificates of the second collegiate grade 2 passed out of 5 and at the practical test 4 candidates appeared and all were successful. The total charges of the college amounted to Rs. 7,523.

Teachers' College, Saidapet.

345. In this college the strength of the first and second grade collegiate departments on 31st March 1905 was 46 and 9, respectively, against 34 and 15 in the previous year. Of the total of 55, 44 were in receipt of stipends. Brahmans as usual predominated, numbering 34; there were also 12 Native Christians, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 1 Muhammadan, and 3 Europeans. The last were all women. At the written and practical examinations for the L.T. degree 37 and 33 appeared, of whom 33 and 24 passed, giving percentages of 89 and 73 as against 86 and 72 of last year. In the teachers' certificate examination of the second collegiate grade 15 students appeared for the written test and 9 passed, a percentage of 60 against 45 of last year. The staff of the college was strengthened during the year by the appointment of a specialist in kindergarten work. The total expenditure of the college amounted to Rs. 51,524.

College under private management.

346. During the year the Sarah Tucker Training Institution at Palamcottah was raised to the rank of a training college for women. There was only 1 student on the rolls on 31st March 1905. The charges amounted to Rs. 449.

College of Agriculture, Saidapet.

347. The strength of the Agricultural college rose from 46 to 58, the increase being due to the large number of new entries in January 1905. The general educational attainments of the students were low, only 36 having reached the University Matriculation stage, while 22 were below that stage. The total comprised 29 Brahmans, 20 non-Brahman Hindus, 7 Muhammadans and 2 Native Christians. With the exception of Ganjám, Vizagapatam, Anantapur and Madura, all the districts of the Presidency were represented. The great bulk of the students belonged to the official (13) and land-holding (32) classes, and to the richer (13) and middle classes (42) in point of wealth; 22 of them were in receipt of stipends. Two students secured the diploma in agriculture against 4 of the previous year. The results obtained by the college students in the Technical Examinations show a decided improvement over those of last year. Of 100 subject-candidates 54 were successful; in the previous year 42 were successful out of 93, and 90 per cent. of the successful candidates this year appeared for the first time. The Veterinary Hospital worked well during the year. The most interesting feature of the farm work during the year was the experiment in irrigation by means of a pump worked with an oil engine. The results so far have scarcely justified expectations; this was possibly due to want of experience in working oil-engines. The total expenditure, excluding stipends, fell from Rs. 51,952 to Rs. 45,613 and the receipts from Rs. 7,864 to Rs. 6,460.

Secondary Education.

Upper Secondary Examination.

348. The number of examinees for the Upper Secondary examination fell from 326 to 304, and of this number 37 or 12 per cent. passed against 11 per cent. last year, and 7 completed the test bringing the total of fully passed candidates up to 84. The results on the whole are a slight improvement on those of last year.

Public upper secondary schools for boys.

349. There were 171 Upper secondary schools at the close of the year, or 1 more than in the previous year, while their strength was 50,785 showing an increase of 898 pupils taking all departments together. The average strength of the secondary departments rose from 247 to 251. Of the total number of schools 80 were in the temporary list. In 4 districts there were more schools, while in about half the number of districts in the Presidency, there was an increase in pupils, Coimbatore showing the largest advance. Madras lost in numbers, but yet as in-

previous years had with Tanjore and Malabar the largest upper secondary strength, while Anantapur had the smallest. The number of scholarships awarded during the year was 65, of which 42 were given to native boys, 16 to native girls, and 7 to European girls, European boys receiving none. The total expenditure on scholarships in Upper Secondary Schools including the Lower Secondary Departments was Rs. 15,757, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 12,097, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 13,895 and Rs. 11,115. The average number on the rolls rose from 47,948 to 48,230. The total expenditure was Rs. 12,96,832 and the average cost per pupil was Rs. 26–14. Government schools cost Rs. 55,950, Board, aided and unaided schools Rs. 1,66,576, Rs. 9,24,893 and Rs. 1,49,413. The total expenditure from public funds rose from Rs. 1,73,453 to Rs. 1,78,754, and the fee receipts from Rs. 8,99,299 to Rs. 9,46,549. Each pupil paid an average fee of Rs. 19–10, against Rs. 18–12. Of the total expenditure on upper secondary schools, Rs. 8,09,445, Rs. 3,97,161 and Rs. 90,226 appertained to the upper secondary, lower secondary and primary departments while the fee collections were Rs. 6,11,540, Rs. 3,04,159, and Rs. 42,127. The average cost per pupil in the Upper Secondary department alone was Rs. 39–9.

Scholarships.

Expenditure.

350. The number of candidates that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination was 16,192, of whom only 7,967 came up for the full test. Those who passed the full test numbered 3,482, of whom 2,919 were males and 563 females. Of these, 1,692 males and 530 females were pupil candidates, against 1,120 and 459 in the previous year. Private candidates who passed the full test numbered 1,260 against 664: 33 were females. The figures show an increase all round on those of 1903–1904. Among males 55 per cent. of successful candidates were Brahmans, and among females 52 per cent. Native Christians.

Lower Secondary Examination.

351. Lower secondary schools increased both in number and strength, the increase in the former being 18 English schools and 1 vernacular school, or 19 in all against 2 in the previous year, and in the latter 4·1 per cent. against 4·6. There were at the close of the year 416 schools with 44,277 pupils, of whom 22,124 or 979 more than in the previous year were in lower secondary forms, while the primary classes gained only 774 pupils. The increase in strength was entirely confined to English schools, vernacular schools losing in this respect though they gained in number. The average strength of the forms was 53 as it was last year. The total expenditure on lower secondary scholarships amounted to Rs. 2,545, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 2,333, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,739 and Rs. 2,253. The total expenditure on lower secondary schools for boys was Rs. 6,41,385. The aggregate expenditure on lower secondary departments of Government, Board, aided and unaided upper and lower secondary schools was Rs. 22,585, Rs. 1,74,483, Rs. 5,54,769, and Rs. 89,821. Public funds met 17 per cent. of the total expenditure, fees 67 per cent. and private funds 16 per cent. The average number on the rolls in these departments rose from 39,611 to 40,658. The total cost per pupil was Rs. 20–11 and the cost to Government per pupil was Rs. 2–10.

Public lower secondary schools for boys.

352. The total number of boys in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 64,739, showing an increase of 1,881 pupils against 2,938 in the previous year. The number in the upper secondary stage rose from 21,457 to 21,930 or by 2·2 per cent., and that in the lower secondary from 41,401 to 42,809 or by 3·4 per cent. The total increase was from 2·22 to 2·29 per cent. of the population of school age. An increase occurred in all the forms, the largest increase being in the first form and the smallest in the sixth. More than 4,000 pupils discontinued their studies at the end of the lower secondary course, and while there were 51,045 boys in the upper primary stage on the 31st March 1904, there were only 17,094 pupils in the first form on the corresponding date in 1905. There was an increase in the number of teachers, there being on the 31st March 1905, 4,054 against 3,894 on the corresponding date in the previous year. There was an increase under every class of certificated teachers except those holding untrained teachers' certificates. Excluding headmasters, pandits and other special teachers, the number of teachers on the general staff of schools was 3,147, of whom 1,430 held trained teachers' certificates, and 919 were unqualified. The number of drawing masters rose from 210 to 234 and that of drill and gymnastic instructors from 445 to 479, of whom 433 were trained men.

General.

Primary education.

Primary Examination.

353. The Primary Examination was conducted at 283 centres by 29 boards consisting of 604 members. The number of candidates again increased from 31,058 to 33,822: those who passed the full test were 21,686 against 19,323 in the previous year. Pupil candidates numbered 16,110, of whom 687 were females, and 9,116 passed against 8,618 in the previous year. Among males 61 per cent. of those who passed were non-Brahman caste Hindus: among females 52 per cent. were Native Christians.

Public primary schools for boys.

354. These schools, which include all primary schools which have received departmental recognition or are under departmental inspection, rose in number from 19,246 to 20,146, an increase of 4·7 per cent., while their strength rose in a slightly greater proportion from 630,878 to 665,943, an increase of 5·6 per cent. Both upper and lower primary schools shared in the increase, and the number of recognized schools also showed an increase, though at a smaller rate. The number of Government schools remained the same, but two were transferred from the lower primary to the upper primary grade; their total strength rose slightly from 7,259 to 7,367. The number of upper primary schools under the management of local authorities remained the same, but there was an increase of 30 lower primary schools, and the total strength rose by 4·5 per cent. Missions managed about one-fifth of the number of primary schools, and local bodies one-eighth. The great majority of the schools were under private non-mission management, and in the bulk of cases this meant management by the teacher who made his living to a large extent out of the school. It is expected that, with the help of the recurring grant of 6 lakhs assigned for the purpose by the Government of India, local bodies will henceforth take a much larger share in the work. In all the district groups the number of lower primary schools increased, and in all except 2—the inland and West Coast groups—there was a rise in the number of upper primary schools. Scholarships continued to be awarded to pupils in primary schools for Mappillas and Savaras. The expenditure on scholarships was Rs. 2,887. The expenditure in primary schools was Rs. 23,32,268 towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 3,13,173, Local Funds Rs. 7,86,984, and Municipal Funds Rs. 1,77,647, the corresponding figures for the previous year being Rs. 2,74,269, Rs. 7,43,708 and Rs. 1,82,273, respectively. The average cost per pupil was Rs. 3–11. Fees met 4 per cent. of the expenditure in Government schools, 18 per cent. in Board schools, and 24 per cent in aided schools. Each pupil in a Government school cost Rs. 8–4, in a Board school Rs. 5–3, and in an aided school Rs. 3–14. The total expenditure on primary schools and primary departments of secondary schools for boys was Rs. 26,19,382.

Boys in primary schools.

355. The above figures include girls attending boys' schools and exclude boys attending girls' schools and boys in the primary classes of secondary schools. Dealing with boys alone the total number receiving primary instruction in public institutions on the 31st March was 629,797 against 598,079, in the previous year, an increase of 5·3 per cent. The proportion of boys under instruction to boys of school age was 22·3 per cent. against 21·2 per cent. The southern districts came first in the proportion of boys attending the primary schools and the inland districts last. In indigenous primary schools for which returns have been received, there were 110,431 boys under instruction on 31st March 1905. This raised the total number of boys under instruction in the primary stage to 740,228, an increase of 5·3 per cent. on 705,870, the total of the previous year; and the percentage of boys under instruction to the male population of school-going age became 26·2 against 25·0. The number of villages with a population of 200 which are provided with schools rose from 14,229 to 14,472, but the number of smaller villages so provided fell from 930 to 861. On the whole primary education penetrated into 174 fresh villages in the year.

Teachers.

356. The number of teachers employed in public primary schools rose from 25,337 to 27,051, an increase of 1,714 or nearly 6·8 per cent. The number of schools increased by only 4·7 per cent. and their strength by 5·6. On an average there were 1·3 teachers for each school and 24·6 pupils for each teacher. The number of teachers possessing a general education certificate only increased from 9,298 to 10,575, while the number of teachers possessing trained or untrained teachers' certificates rose from 7,377 to 7,654. The percentage of fully qualified teachers was 46·8 against 48·9 in the previous year.

Special Education.

357. Special schools increased in number from 143 to 156 and in strength from 5,419 to 5,919. The increase in the former respect was chiefly among technical and industrial schools, while the rise in attendance was shared by all classes of schools except training schools for mistresses in which there was a very slight falling off.

Teachers' Certificate Examinations.

358. The total number of trained candidates of all grades that appeared for the written examination for teachers' certificates was 2,468 against 2,571, the fall being entirely confined to teachers of the primary grade, but the number that passed was 1,236 against 1,218, showing a rise in percentage from 47 to 50. Of untrained candidates 78 passed out of 192 against 70 out of 186. In the practical test there was an increase of over 200 in the number of trained candidates that entered, and of about 190 in the number that passed. On the whole, 1,015 candidates qualified for teachers' certificates against 832 in the previous year, the percentage of success rising from 61 to 65.

Training Schools for Masters.

359. The number of training schools for masters remained stationary during the year, but their strength rose from 1,117 to 1,256, the increase being shared by all 3 grades. The number of Muhammadan students remained stationary, but all other communities contributed a larger number of students than in the previous year, Europeans being represented by 6 against 1. The work done by these institutions was of a more useful and satisfactory character than it has been for years past. For the fifth standard examination which comprised such subjects as nature study, blackboard drawing, commonsense arithmetic and simple geometry, 25 of the Government training schools and 5 of the aided schools sent up candidates, and of 440 on the whole that appeared, 282 or 64 per cent. passed. For the Government technical examinations 17 students passed in one or more of the following subjects: animal physiology, mensuration, botany, physiography and hygiene. New buildings were completed for the schools at Chittoor, Kurnool and Bellary, the Rayachoti school building was extended, and buildings according to the type design were begun at Villupuram and Nellore. In the upper secondary grade 47 per cent. passed against 42, in the lower secondary 70 against 61 and in the primary 68 against 59. In all training schools taken together, the number that qualified for certificates inclusive of old students that passed during the year was 776, of whom 50 were of the upper secondary grade, 200 of the lower secondary and 526 of the primary, against 57, 164 and 515 in the previous year. The number that secured employment as teachers during the year was 709 in their districts and 219 elsewhere against 851 and 224 last year. Of the 1,256 students under training 1,214 were in receipt of stipends, and the total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 68,738, of which Rs. 62,786 came from Provincial Funds. Special grants for furniture, apparatus and buildings being excluded, the total expenditure on training schools for masters including the cost of the stipends amounted to Rs. 1,49,246, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 1,26,101, Local and Municipal Funds Rs. 2,481 and fees and other sources Rs. 20,664. Provincial Funds contributed 84 per cent. of the entire expenditure against 87 per cent. last year. The cost per student was Rs. 113 against Rs. 110.

Training Schools for Mistresses.

360. There was no change in the number of training schools for mistresses during the year, and there was scarcely any alteration in their strength. The slight fall was chiefly in the upper secondary grade. There were 11 Brahman students against none in the previous year; Muhammadans remained the same in number, viz., 13. Europeans were represented by a slightly larger number, but there was a fall under all other communities, and there were no Panchamas at all. The number of students that passed completely for certificates, inclusive of old students that passed in the year was 265, of whom 22 were of the upper secondary grade, 168 of the lower secondary and 75 of the primary grade. Of the 354 students under training 279 were stipendiaries, the expenditure on stipends amounting to Rs. 25,594, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 25,326. Of the total expenditure, viz., Rs. 61,845, Provincial Funds met 73 per cent., and the cost to Government per student was Rs. 131 against Rs. 115.

Training of Gymnastic Instructors.

361. The instructors attached to the training colleges gave instruction in gymnastics to paying students. Five gymnastic instructors attached to Government Training Institutions were trained during the year at the Teachers' College, Saidapet.

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Sessional Schools.

362. Four more sessional schools were at work, the total number being 56, and 85 per cent. of 661 teachers sent up for the primary examination passed against 82 per cent. out of a slightly smaller number last year. There were 17 schools at work on the 31st March last with 219 pupils. The expenditure on sessional schools was Rs. 16,729 against Rs. 18,408.

Government Technical Examinations.

363. The feature of these examinations was the great variety of subjects in which candidates presented themselves. The number of papers set for the advanced, intermediate and elementary grades, respectively, was 41, 94 and 68, the number of subjects being 17, 58 and 50. Minor SanitaryEngineering was for the first time added to the subjects. The number of subject-candidates advanced from 6,079 to 6,505 : 2,616 passed, or 40·2 per cent., as against 38·2 in the previous year. The percentages of passes increased in all grades, but only in the elementary grade was the number of candidates greater than in 1903–1904. In Minor Sanitary Engineering 49 appeared and 34 passed. Four diplomas, of which 2 were for drawing, and 59 group certificates, among which was one for bridge-construction and another for book-binding, were issued during the year. The silver medal of the Madras Musical Association was not awarded.

Medical Schools.

364. The year began with 207, 23 and 15 pupils respectively on the rolls of the Ráyapuram, Vizagapatam and Tanjore Medical schools and closed with 206, 39 and 15. In the school department of the Medical College there were on the 31st March 108 students (including 17 women) qualifying for apothecaries, 49 for sanitary inspectors and 3 for chemists and druggists, or 160 in all against 174 in the previous year, the fall being confined to students of the apothecary grade. The resuscitation of the chemist and druggist class was rendered possible by the lowering of the standard of the preliminary examination, but only one of the three students who joined it succeeded in obtaining a class certificate. In the apothecary department Europeans predominated, while the majority in the sanitary inspectors' class were Brahmans, and most of the hospital assistant students were non-Brahman caste Hindus, the other principal communities, Europeans excepted, being, however, represented by fairly large numbers. The results of the examinations of the students of the apothecary grade were satisfactory, all the 28 students that appeared for the final examination having passed. A large percentage of the previous year's class of sanitary inspectors passed the technical examinations in physiology and hygiene. Good results were also obtained by the Medical schools at the final examination of hospital assistants, the Ráyapuram school passing 49 out of 65 presented or 75 per cent. against 72 in the previous year, the Vizagapatam school all the 7 presented with 3 in the first class, and the Tanjore school the 2 students sent up with 1 in the first class. The expenditure on Medical schools amounted to Rs. 1,14,251, of which Local Funds met Rs. 7,891, Municipal Funds Rs. 3,378, and fees and other receipts Rs. 15,252. The average annual cost of educating each student was Rs. 115 at Ráyapuram, Rs. 250 at Vizagapatam and Rs. 474 at Tanjore. Since the close of the year the Tanjore Board school has been taken over by Government.

Other Technical and Industrial Schools.

365. The number of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under two or more groups of the Technical Examination scheme rose from 21 to 23, and their strength from 1,809 to 2,033. The Bezwada Industrial school was closed during the year, 1 school was reduced to a lower grade, while 3 were raised from a lower standard, and a new mission school was opened at Tindivanam. There was a fall in the number of subject-students under tailoring and textile industries, but an increase is recorded under all other subjects, chiefly under drawing, engineering, commerce and wood and metal work. As in the previous year 8 institutions had a 100 or more pupils on their rolls at the close of the year, the 2 Government schools, viz., the School of Arts and the Reformatory school having the largest strength, the Nazareth Art Industrial school coming next. There was an increase from 30 to 36 in the number of higher class schools teaching subjects coming under only one group of the technical examination scheme, and from 1,218 to 1,283 in their strength. The new schools were 2 schools of commerce, 3 schools of textile industries and 1 of drawing, and the increase in strength was due to the addition of these schools to the list. There were only 2 institutions, viz., the school department of the College of Engineering and the Government School of Commerce, Calicut, that had a 100 pupils or more on their rolls. The Engineering

school rose in strength from 126 to 132. Twenty-one out of 33 students passed as sub-overseers and surveyors, and 17 out of 22 as draftsmen. The School of Commerce, Calicut, had 146 pupils against 135. For the Government technical examinations 87 students appeared from the English section and 49 or 56·9 per cent. passed against 53·8 per cent. out of 104 that appeared last year. In the final school examination of the vernacular section 12 passed out of 25 or 48 per cent. against 37·1 per cent. in the previous year. Lower class schools rose in number from 12 to 14 and in strength from 316 to 354. Carpentry for boys and lace-making for girls were the subjects most largely taken up. The United Free Church Mission Agricultural school at Melrosapuram, the only school under this head, had 20 pupils on the 31st March last against 23 in the previous year, all Native Christians. There were 6 schools for general education with technical or industrial classes attached to them and the strength of these classes was 427 against 8 such schools in the previous year with 428 pupils.

Expenditure on Technical schools.

366. Out of 180 technical scholarships 164 were awarded, 141 to males and 23 to females, against 173 last year. The total expenditure on scholarships in technical schools was Rs. 31,725, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 14,475. The total expenditure on technical schools was Rs. 2,88,746, towards which Provincial Funds contributed 29 per cent., Local and Municipal Funds 8 per cent., fees 14 per cent., and other sources 49 per cent.

Female Education.

367. There were on the 31st March 1,194 institutions for girls attended by 71,434 pupils or 103 more schools and 6,154 more pupils than in the previous year, and this increase was shared both by public and private institutions, the former rising from 1,042 with 64,116 pupils to 1,117 with 69,796 pupils and the latter from 49 with 1,164 pupils to 77 with 1,638 pupils. Excluding boys reading in girls schools and including girls reading in boys' schools there were in all 150,037 girls under instruction against 139,139 in the previous year. The number of girls' attending boys' schools was 54·8 per cent. of the total number of girls under instruction against 55·3 per cent. in the previous year. The Ceded districts had less than 3 per cent. of the female population of school age under instruction; and the western districts had the highest percentage, viz., 9. The percentage on the whole rose from 4·8 to 5·2.

University Examinations.

368. For the English language division of the B.A. Degree Examination 3 female candidates—2 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—appeared, and all passed, 1 in the second class and 2 in the third. For the second language division, 4 female candidates—3 Europeans and 1 Native Christian—presented themselves, of whom all except 1 European passed, 1 in the second class and 2 in the third. For the science division 4 Europeans and 1 Native Christian went up, and all except 1 of the former passed though in the third class. For the First Examination in Arts, 32 female candidates—1 non-Brahman Hindu, 18 Europeans and 13 Native Christians—presented themselves; and of these 13 passed all in the second class, viz., 1 non-Brahman Hindu, 3 Europeans and 9 Native Christians. The total number of women who have passed this examination up to date was 99, of whom 6 were Brahmans, 1 non-Brahman Hindu, 66 Europeans and 26 Native Christians. For the last Matriculation examination 195 female candidates appeared and 46 passed, against 183 and 29 in the preceding year. Of the candidates, 1 was a Brahman, 5 non-Brahman Hindus, 106 Europeans, 79 Native Christians, 2 Muhammadans and 2 Parsis, of whom 1 non-Brahman Hindu, 22 Europeans and 23 Native Christians alone were successful. The appearance of 2 Muhammadan females is noteworthy. The total number of women who have passed the Matriculation examination up to date was 641.

Colleges for Women.

369. The number of colleges specially intended for women remained at 3 with 12 students or 2 students less than in the preceding year. In colleges intended for males, there were 18 female students, of whom 11 were in the Presidency College, 4 in the Doveton College and 1 each in the Government College, Mangalore, the Wesleyan College, Rayapet, Madras, and Mrs. A. V. Narasinga Rau's College, Vizagapatam. There was thus a fall in the total number of women in the collegiate stage of instruction from 37 to 30.

Secondary Education.

370. Upper secondary schools for girls rose in number from 25 to 27 and in strength from 3,040 to 3,200, the increase in the latter case being contributed by each of the departments. Three lower secondary schools were raised in standard and 1 upper secondary was reduced. Of the pupils in the upper secondary stage,

viz., 564, the majority were Europeans and Native Christians, of whom the latter preponderated as usual. Nine hundred and eleven female candidates appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 819 came up for the full test, and 563 passed for complete certificates, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 757 and 485. The number of lower secondary schools for girls remained the same as in the preceding year, viz., 170, but their strength rose from 18,488 to 19,564. The English schools had a decrease of 5 schools and 177 pupils and the vernacular schools an increase of 5 schools and 1,253 pupils. The number of girls in the secondary stage of instruction on the 31st March last was 4,673 against 4,447 in the previous year, Madras, as usual, heading the list with 1,175 pupils and Ganjám coming last with 3 pupils.

Primary Education.

371. For the Primary Examination 1,709 girls appeared, of whom 1,212 passed for certificates, showing an increase in both respects in comparison with the figures for the previous year, though the percentage of success was nearly the same. As in the previous year: the bulk of the successful candidates were Native Christians and non-Brahman caste Hindus. Public primary schools for girls rose in number as well as in strength from 811 and 41,658 to 879 and 46,020, the increase in both respects having been contributed by all classes of schools. Upper primary schools had an accession of 29 schools with 2,843 pupils and lower primary schools an addition of 39 schools with 1,519 pupils. The number of pupils in the upper primary stage in public primary schools for girls was 2,784 or 122 more than in the preceding year. The total number of girls in the primary stage of instruction, including those in the primary departments of secondary schools, and including girls in boys' schools, rose further from 121,091 to 130,580, the largest number (14,784) being again in the Malabar district and the smallest number (881) in the Nilgiri district. Madras, as usual, had the highest percentage (26·6) of the female population of school age.

Scholarships.

372. Of the 25 and 80 scholarships provided for girls on the results of the Lower Secondary and Primary Examinations, all the former and 77 of the latter were awarded, the majority of the recipients being Native Christians in the one case and Hindus in the other. Forty-five out of 60 special scholarships were awarded to Muhammadan and caste Hindu girls on the results of the Primary Examination. Two scholarships were awarded, on the results of the Matriculation Examination, to Europeans and 6 to natives. Out of the 63 scholarships open to Hindu and Muhammadan widows, 45 were awarded. The expenditure on scholarships during the year amounted to Rs. 16,552, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 12,724. The

Expenditure.

expenditure in secondary and primary schools for girls was Rs. 7,65,793 to which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 3,41,463, Local and Municipal Funds Rs. 4,846, fees Rs. 84,988 and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 3,34,496.

Teachers.

373. The number of teachers in public schools for girls at the close of the year rose from 3,367 to 3,414, of whom 25 held non-Indian diplomas, 1,612 trained teachers' certificates, 405 untrained teachers' certificates, 279 approved service certificates and 829 general education certificates, while 264 were uncertificated. Excluding headmasters and headmistresses, pandits and special instructors, there were 2,603 general teachers in public schools for girls.

Zenana Agencies.

374. In consequence of the closing of the Hindu Ladies' Home Education class, Calicut, and the opening of a Home Education class at Coimbatore under the management of the National Indian Association, the number of groups of classes of this description remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 4, and the number of pupils attending them was also the same, viz., 116. The National Indian Association held classes during the year, at Madras, Cuddalore and Coimbatore and the United Free Church Mission at Madras.

Education of Europeans.

Institutions.

375. There were 102 institutions for Europeans at the close of the year or 1 less than in the previous year, and their strength fell from 8,683 to 8,345. The number of European scholars receiving collegiate instruction was almost the same as in the previous year, but there was a fall in the number of boys in the upper secondary stage and an increase in the number in the lower stages of instruction.

Collegiate Education.

376. For the B.A. Degree Examination, 24 candidates appeared and 20 passed, of whom 7 were women. In the First Examination in Arts only 11 passed out of 37 against 19 out of 35, and of the successful examinees 3 were women, of whom 18 appeared for the examination. For the several examinations in medicine 17 appeared and 8 passed. For the examinations in law 5 appeared and 2 passed.

Two candidates appeared for and passed the written test for the L.T. Degree, and 1 passed out of 2 in the practical test. There was a further fall from 66 to 62 in the strength of arts colleges for Europeans, and from 26 to 23 in the number of European students in them, and of the latter number 7 were women; the total number of European students including those reading in other colleges was 41 against 44, and included 15 women.

Secondary Education.

377. Both the number that appeared for the Matriculation Examination—195 against 101—, and the number that passed—50 against 24—showed a satisfactory increase. It is to be noted, however, that of the examinees 106 that appeared and 22 that passed were girls. At the Lower Secondary Examination 105 boys passed out of 286 against 71 out of the same number.

Primary Education.

378. The number of primary schools was 1 more than it was last year, and these schools had more girls and less boys reading in them. At the Primary Examination 44 boys passed out of 66 against 46 out of 72 last year.

Special Education.

379. There were 8 special schools on the 31st March last, 1 of which was a new school for girls for instruction in lace-making opened during the year by the Roman Catholic Mission at Tangasséri in Malabar. The schools maintained by the Madras and South Indian Railway Companies remained stationary during the year both in number and strength, the total number of schools being 13 with 565 pupils. These companies received Rs. 5,422 and Rs. 1,231, respectively, from Provincial Funds against Rs. 3,967 and Rs. 936. The expenditure in European institutions was Rs. 6,85,834. Public funds met 26 per cent., fees 20 per cent. and private funds 54 per cent. of the entire amount.

Railway Schools.

Expenditure.

Education of Muhammadans.

Institutions.

380. The number of institutions for Muhammadans rose during the year from 2,024 to 2,099 and their strength from 80,054 to 82,041. The increase in the former case was shared by both public and private institutions, that in the latter case was confined to private institutions. The whole increase in private institutions appertained to elementary schools for boys and girls teaching the Quran.

Pupils.

381. There was a very fair advance in the number of Muhammadan male students in the collegiate, lower secondary and primary stages, but the number of male pupils in the upper secondary stage remained the same as in the previous year. The female element was again absent in the collegiate and upper secondary stages and was not quite so well represented, as in the previous year, in the lower secondary and primary stages. In training schools the number of male and female students remained stationary, while other special schools were credited with an increase in the number of students of both sexes. Taking the whole Presidency, there was an increase in the proportion of Muhammadan male and female pupils under instruction to the respective population of school age, the percentages having increased from 49·5 and 9·7 to 51·2 and 10·0, respectively.

Collegiate Education.

382. Of the 95 students in arts colleges, 36 were attending the Madras Christian College, 11 the Wesleyan Mission College, Rayapet, and 6 the Presidency College. Twenty-one students appeared for the English language division of the B.A. Degree Examination and 5 passed. For the second language and science divisions 10 and 16 students presented themselves, and 8 in the former and 7 in the latter were successful. At the First Examination in Arts 14 passed out of 50.

Secondary Education.

383. Of the 8 secondary schools for Muhammadans, 7 were for boys and 1 was for girls, against 6 and 2, respectively, in the previous year, but their total strength advanced from 1,111 to 1,145. The increase in the number of boys' schools was due to the opening of a lower secondary school at Vániyambádi, Salem, while the reduction in the number of secondary schools for girls from 2 to 1 was brought about by the closing of the C.E.Z.M. Muhammadan Girls' school at Triplicane, Madras. Two of these schools, viz., the Government Madrasa-i-Azam and the Harris High School, Rayapet, continued to be upper secondary schools with a total strength of 471, or 74 more than in the previous year. For the Matriculation and Lower Secondary Examinations 214 and 558 Muhammadan male candidates, respectively, appeared, and 49 and 89 passed. For the Upper Secondary Examination 3 candidates only appeared, and all of them failed.

Primary Education.

384. Public primary schools for boys rose in number from 828 to 831 and in strength from 40,085 to 40,138, while those for girls declined in number from 105 to 104 and in strength from 4,985 to 4,393. The number of Muhammadan boys

that appeared for the primary examination was 1,998, of whom 1,195 passed for certificates, the percentage of passes being 60 against 61 in the previous year.

Female Education.

385. Excluding schools for special education and including indigenous schools there were 181 schools for Muhammadan girls with a strength of 6,209, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 156 and 6,368. The fall in the number of pupils notwithstanding a large addition to the number of schools was chiefly due to the phenomenal decrease in the strength of primary schools for girls, which was, however, nearly made up for by a marked advance in the number of pupils in the indigenous schools, which had an accession of 27 schools to their number and 471 pupils to their strength. Two female candidates went up for the Matriculation Examination, but both of them failed. Seven appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination, of whom 2 passed for certificates. At the Primary Examination 32 passed for certificates out of 59 that appeared.

Special Education.

386. There were, as in the previous year, 7 special schools for Muhammadans, but their strength rose from 238 to 249. The Law College and the College of Agriculture had 8 and 7 Muhammadan students, respectively, the Medical College had 2 and the College of Engineering 3 students, while the Teachers' College had but 1 student. Sixteen Muhammadan pupils were attending the School of Arts, Madras, 49 the 3 schools of Medicine and 3 the School of Engineering. Of the 47 Muhammadan male students under training 35 belonged to the Government Muhammadan Training school, Madras, and the rest to the Government Mappilla Training school, Malappuram; and of the 13 female students under training, 9 were in the Government Hobart Training school for Mistresses, Madras, and 2 in the Government Training school for Muhammadan Mistresses, Gunnairbeed, Vizagapatam, the remaining 2 being found in other training schools for mistresses. Among the 3 industrial schools specially intended for Muhammadans, the 2 for males, viz., the Anjuman-i-Muffid-i-Ala-i-islam of Madras, and the Anjumani Industrial school, Vellore, had 100 and 54 students, respectively, and the American Evangelical Lutheran Mission school for Muhammadan women, Guntúr, had 37 students.

Education of Mappillas.

387. Public schools for Mappilla boys fell further in number from 264 to 251 and in strength from 15,969 to 14,789, the decrease in the latter case being reported to have occurred chiefly in the Ponáni taluk, while there was an increase in the number of private schools for boys from 273 with 9,251 pupils to 311 with 11,221 pupils. Of the public schools, 1 with 12 pupils was under Government management, being the practising school attached to the Government Training school, Malappuram, 69 with 4,855 pupils were Board schools and 125 with 6,647 pupils were aided schools, while the remaining 56 schools with 3,275 pupils were unaided. Public schools for girls advanced in number from 14 to 15 and in strength from 805 to 836. Of these 8 with 420 pupils were under Government, 4 with 241 pupils were aided and 3 schools with 175 pupils were unaided. The employment of a Mappilla graduate as an additional Sub-Assistant Inspector of Mappilla schools will help to improve the state of Mappilla education. Of the 576 teachers employed in public primary schools, 147 held trained teachers' certificates, 3 untrained teachers' certificates, 97 approved service certificates and 156 general education certificates, while 173 were uncertificated. The total expenditure on Mappilla education during the year amounted to Rs. 44,874, of which Provincial Funds met 38 per cent., Local Funds 24 per cent., Municipal Funds 13 per cent., fees 15 per cent., and income from other sources 10 per cent.

Education in the Laccadive Islands.

388. Of the 5 islands attached to the Malabar district only 2, viz., Androth and Kalpenni, maintained a State school each. A school was recently opened at Kavarathi but the attempts made to start schools in the other 2 islands have not met with success. The schools at Androth and Kalpenni were each under a trained Muhammadan teacher, and both of them were inspected and examined for grants, which amounted during the year to Rs. 60 and Rs. 86, respectively. The entire cost of education in these islands was met from the Island funds.

Scholarships.

389. Eight Government scholarships were awarded—6 to Muhammadans and 2 to Mappillas on the results of Matriculation Examination. Of the 8 scholarships allotted for the B.A. classes, 7 were awarded. In the secondary forms 25 scholarships only have been awarded up to date. Special scholarships have been awarded to 41 boys of Carnatic Stipendiaries, and 20 scholarships to the Mappilla students of the Government school of Commerce, Calicut.

390. The expenditure on Muhammadan and Mappilla schools was Rs. 2,57,547, of which Rs. 68,959 was met from Provincial Funds, Rs. 64,126 from Local Funds, Rs. 29,539 from Municipal Funds, Rs. 49,526 from fees and the balance of Rs. 45,397 from subscriptions, endowments and other sources. In other words 63 per cent. of the current expenditure was met from public funds, 19 per cent. from fees and 18 per cent. from other sources. Expenditure.

391. There were 3,346 institutions for Panchamas with 83,587 pupils at the close of the year against 3,139 institutions with 78,018 pupils in the previous year. The figures referred to above include all pupils found in Panchama schools and exclude Panchama scholars reading in institutions not specially intended for them. The figures that follow exclude all Christians. **Education of Panchamas.** Institutions.

392. The number of Panchama pupils who had passed beyond the primary stage was 321 against 340 in the previous year, the number of pupils in the upper secondary and collegiate stages, especially in the former, showed a decided increase, and there was a female pupil in the upper secondary stage. In the lower secondary and primary stages there was a decrease under both boys and girls. The number of students in training schools was larger than in the previous year, but those in other special schools were fewer. For the Primary Examination 585 boys and 55 girls appeared, of whom 323 and 29 passed for certificates. None of the 17 male pupils that appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination passed, but the single female candidate was successful. Taking public and private institutions together, there was a falling off in the number of Panchama male and female pupils from 50,462 and 8,121 to 48,756 and 7,039, respectively. Consequently the percentages of male and female pupils in the Presidency to the respective population of school age fell from 16·5 and 2·5 to 15·9 and 2·2. As in the preceding year the highest percentage (for male pupils) was in Madras and the lowest in South Canara. Pupils.

393. The expenditure on Panchama schools was Rs. 3,78,782, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 43,099, Local Funds Rs. 91,676, Municipal Funds Rs. 26,744, fees Rs. 13,307, and other sources Rs. 2,03,956. Public funds met 43 per cent., fees 3 per cent., and private funds 54 per cent. of the expenditure. Expenditure.

394. Excluding the schools under the Bhadráchalam Taluk Board in the Gódávari Agency, there were in the Agencies of the 3 northern districts at the close of the year 309 schools for the aborigines with 8,886 pupils against 308 schools with 8,257 pupils in the previous year. In Ganjám there was an increase both in the number of schools and pupils, in Vizagapatam there was a fall in the number of schools with a slight increase in their strength, and in Gódávari there was a fall both in the number of schools and pupils. Seven of the schools in the Agencies were of the lower secondary and the rest of the primary grade. The total number of pupils belonging to the aboriginal tribes under instruction in all classes of schools in the 3 Agencies was 3,595 against 3,407 in the previous year. There were also a few schools for aborigines in other parts of the Presidency. In Gódávari there were 2 Board primary schools with an attendance of 40 pupils. In Kistna there was a Board lower primary school chiefly attended by pupils of the Koya tribe. In Guntúr the Board primary school for Lambádis was 18 strong. In Kurnool there were 2 Board upper primary schools for Chenchus with 73 pupils, who were fed and clothed and also supplied with books and slates at the cost of the Board. In the Nellore district 95 pupils of the Yénádi and Yerukula classes were under instruction. In Trichinopoly there were 3 schools against 2 in the previous year, for the Malayális, attended by 52 boys. The unaided school for the hill tribes started in Madura declined in strength from 26 to 18. In Coimbatore, besides the Board school for Malasars on the Satyamangalam ghats, 2 unaided schools for these tribes were started on the same ghats during the year. In all of them 39 pupils were under instruction. On the Nilgiris there were 39 schools for Badagas with 1,222 pupils and 3 schools for Kotas with 50 pupils. The mission aided school for Todas was closed during the year, but half a dozen pupils of this class were found reading in other schools in the district. There were 2 schools for the Malayális on the Kollimalais in Salem, and they both had 24 pupils on the rolls. There were in all 4,046 boys and 97 girls belonging to the aboriginal tribes in all classes and grades of institutions in the Presidency at the close of the year against 3,770 boys and 90 girls in the previous year. **Education of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes.**

Expenditure.

395. The expenditure on schools for aborigines and hill tribes was Rs. 59,708, towards which Provincial Funds contributed Rs. 45,198, Local Funds Rs. 2,206, fees Rs. 3,362, and subscriptions and other sources Rs. 942.

Education of the Blind and of Deaf-Mutes.

Schools for the Blind.

396. The number of schools for the blind in Tinnevelly remained the same, viz., 3. Two of them, 1 for boys and the other for girls, continued to be at Palamcottah, and the third for boys at Pannaivilai, and they had, on their rolls on the 31st March last, 53 blind children, 37 boys and 16 girls, against 35 and 13 in the previous year. Of the pupils 21 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 23 Native Christians and 9 Panchamas. At the Primary Examination all the 5 pupils including 1 girl presented from the 2 upper primary schools at Palamcottah were successful. The industrial class for weaving grass mats located at Pannaivilai last year was re-transferred to Palamcottah in February with 17 boys, of whom 15 had passed the Primary Examination. Of the former pupils, 15 were employed as teachers, 2 were still learning rattan work in the Wesleyan Mission Industrial school, Karúr, and 3 of the students qualified themselves for teachers' certificates and started life as teachers. The school for the South Indian Blind, Madras, had 27 pupils on its rolls at the close of the year. A beginning has been made to teach the pupils industrial work, such as making bamboo blinds and tape-making.

Schools for Deaf-mutes.

397. The school for deaf-mutes at Palamcottah had 76 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1905 against 65 in the previous year. Pupils of both sexes and of all nationalities drawn from various parts of India were represented in the school. The attendance of 3 Eurasian children is noteworthy. Arrangements have been made with a double set of teachers for teaching Tamil to the pupils from the Tamil districts and English to the rest. The industrial classes which had 15 pupils on the rolls proved useful to the pupils who were taught a variety of industries including weaving, carpentry and basket-making, the elder pupils being taught one of these trades instead of kindergarten occupations.

Private Institutions.

398. There was a further decrease from 5,763 to 5,636 in the number of private institutions during the year, but the number of scholars in them increased from 126,869 to 130,208. The fall in the number of schools was shared by both secondary and primary schools for boys. Girls' schools of both grades advanced in number as well as in strength. Of the total number of institutions, 287, as in the previous year, were high-class indigenous schools, *i.e.*, schools teaching Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian language and literature, 3,577 were elementary schools teaching a vernacular only, 991 were Quran schools, and the remaining 781 were schools not conforming to departmental standards. As in previous years Sanskrit schools alone received aid in the form of salary grants and special grants for furniture, etc., during the year amounting to Rs. 1,218. Other schools were maintained from endowments or from funds attached to temples, mosques and chattrams, while in elementary schools the teachers depended on fees in cash or in kind or on donations and other receipts. Of the 287 high-class indigenous schools, 234 were Sanskrit schools with 3,550 pupils and 53 were Arabic schools with 2,663 pupils. Elementary indigenous schools fell in number during the year from 5,472 to 5,347, but rose in strength from 120,221 to 123,973.

Physical Education.

399. Provision for instruction in gymnastics, European or native, existed in 6,908 institutions out of 22,012, those in which instruction on European lines was given rising in number from 5,948 to 6,531, and those teaching native gymnastics falling from 453 to 377. A large majority of the schools in the Presidency were primary schools in which drill and calisthenics took the place of gymnastics.

Attendance.

400. On the 31st March 1905, there were 821,205 males and 150,037 females under instruction or 1 in 3 and 1 in 19 of the respective population of school age against 1 in 4 and 1 in 23 in 1901. The average daily attendance in public schools was, as in the previous year, 81 per cent. Unaided institutions showed on the whole the best attendance.

Hostels and Boarding Houses.

401. The number of boarders in the Victoria hostel rose from 249 to 259. The Kumbakónam College hostel was completed and opened after the close of the year. In the Rajahmundry College and Teachers' College hostels there were on the 31st March last 37 and 62 inmates, respectively. The Medical schools at Ráyapuram and Vizagapatam opened hostels during the year and had 45 and 21 boarders, respectively. On the whole there were 142 boarding houses for males at the close

of the year with 7,468 boarders and 93 for females with 4,803 boarders, showing an increase of 23 houses and 609 inmates. Panchamas were the only class of the community for whom the number of boarding houses was less than in the preceding year. Hostels for boys cost Rs. 4,29,359 and those for girls Rs. 2,19,058, of which Provincial Funds met Rs. 18,978 and Rs. 21,293, respectively.

School Buildings.

402. Schools with buildings of their own rose in number from 7,410 to 7,526, but the percentage of such schools to the total number of institutions fell from 35 to 34. Building grants to the extent of Rs. 39,566 were paid from Provincial Funds towards the erection of school buildings. The amount that had been promised, and would be paid only when the buildings were completed stood on the 31st March at Rs. 40,154.

Text-Book Committee.

403. The number of books referred to the Committee during the year was 323 against 305 in the previous year and of these 221 were considered suitable for use as text-books and 102 unsuitable, some of the latter having, as usual, been found useful for teachers or for libraries. The Committee completed during the year the revision and rearrangement of the consolidated list of text-books. The Committee was relieved of the work of revising the list for Government and Board schools.

Government Examinations.

404. Ten examinations in all were held at various centres in the Presidency. Of these, the Lower Secondary Examination was held also in the Native States of Travancore, Cochin and Pudukkóttai, the Technical Examinations, in Travancore and Mysore, and the Primary Examination, in Travancore and Pudukkóttai. The Technical and General Examinations have been referred to above. One thousand five hundred and sixty-four candidates appeared for the Handwriting and Dictation Test that was held in May and 1,113 for the test held in December, and 298 of the former and 180 of the latter were successful. For the 10 vacancies for the grade of Civil Medical Pupil there were received in all 24 applications. No Muhammadan candidate applied to be examined. The general educational qualification required in the case of candidates for the grade of Native Military Pupil and of Madras-Burma Hospital Assistant Pupil having been relaxed by Government, the great majority of the candidates for these grades for which there were 20 and 25 vacancies, respectively, were men who had passed the Lower Secondary Examination. For the grade of Military Pupil, Assistant Surgeon Branch, 33 were examined and 3 were selected. **Special Tests.** For the Special Test Examinations, 5,117 candidates in all registered their names, 4,386 presented themselves for examination and 1,206 passed. The results were very poor in the case of the Précis-writing Test in which only 144 out of 1,581 examined, or about 9 per cent., were successful. For the special tests for officers of the Salt, Abkári and Customs department, 267 candidates in all presented themselves, of whom 166 were successful. The results were very good more especially in the case of Test C, Accounts, in which 85 per cent. examined passed. **Financial.** The receipts of the commission amounted to Rs. 1,75,393, exceeding the actuals of the previous year by Rs. 21,695: the total expenditure Rs. 1,27,200, or Rs. 8,500 more than the charges of the year previous.

Lawrence Asylum. (1904.)

405. Excluding 9 day scholars, 289 boys were on the rolls at the close of the year against 297 at its beginning, the number of admissions and departures being 25 and 33 respectively. There were only 9 boys in the upper secondary department with 1 in the sixth and 2 in the fifth form. **Male branch.** At the time of the inspection of the school, however, this department had an attendance of 18 boys, but as many as 14 of these were in the fourth form. Of the 33 pupils who left during the year, including 2 that absconded, 26 had been in the Asylum not less than 5 years: 4 were in the telegraph class, 7 in the upper secondary, 12 in the lower secondary, and 10 in the primary stage of instruction at the time of leaving. Seventeen pupils obtained employment—11 in the Army, 3 in the Cable Telegraph Company and 3 in the Municipal Workshops. The general health of the pupils was good. Excluding the opening balance of Rs. 20,096, the receipts amounted to Rs. 1,12,438, while the charges aggregated Rs. 1,23,979, thus reducing the opening balance in favour of the institutions to Rs. 8,55[illegible]. In consequence of the amalgamation during the year of the Madras Military Female Orphan Asylum with the Lawrence Asylum, **Female branch.** the number on the rolls of the female branch on the 31st December last was 147 (excluding 4 day scholars) against 65 at the close of the previous year. The average daily number on the sick list rose from ·01 to 2·25, the majority of

admissions into hospital being from the new arrivals. For the lower secondary examination 18 girls were sent up, of whom 14 passed for the complete test, with 2 in the first class. Including the opening balance of Rs. 110, the receipts amounted to Rs. 28,771, and the charges to Rs. 32,203, so that the year closed with a *minus* balance of Rs. 3,432. The library was enlarged but only 180 volumes were taken out during the year.

Reformatory School. (1904.)

406. The strength of the school was 168 at the end of the year against 161 in 1903, and the average strength rose from 162 to 164. Two were refused admission for want of accommodation, but 43 against 33 were admitted. Of these, 28 were non-Brahman caste Hindus, 5 belonged to the criminal classes, 5 were Panchamas, 3 Musalmans, and 2 Native Christians. Two were sent for murder and 23 were habitual offenders. At the close of the year 66 per cent. of the boys were under 13 years old against 70 per cent. in 1903. The greater portion of the boys belonged to the Southern Districts. The general health was good, though admissions to hospital increased from 116 to 178. This increase was due to fever, there being 95 cases. The number of punishments increased from 97 to 167, and 47 boys were caned. Stricter discipline accounted for the increase, the general conduct being good, as 135 of the boys out of the average of 164 behaved well. The average amount earned per pupil under the work system was Rs. 4-0-9 against Rs. 3-9-6 in 1903. All of the 14 pupils sent up passed the Primary Examination, with 7 in the first class, and out of 22, 15 passed the Technical Examinations. Physical training received due attention. In the year 33 pupils were discharged, of whom 2 were returned to jail and 1 died. Of 3 who escaped, 1 was re-captured. Only 1 of those discharged was reconvicted. Of 91 pupils discharged in the 3 preceding years 12 were reconvicted or badly reported on, and 3 died. The total expenditure was Rs. 27,141 against Rs. 22,948 in 1903; receipts came to Rs. 4,592. The average annual cost per pupil rose from Rs. 28-4-2 to Rs. 29-13-9.

School of Arts, Madras.

407. The number of pupils attending the drawing classes of the school on the 31st March 1905 was 385 against 317 in the previous year. The average daily attendance rose from 79 to 80. Except 7 pupils specially exempted, all paid fees. Non-Brahman caste Hindus numbered 286. Out of 385, only 32 had passed examinations of any kind. For the Government Technical Examinations 257 as against 321 in the previous year appeared: 144 as against 189 passed. The results in geometrical drawing, though better, were again unsatisfactory. While the number of paid apprentices remained about the same, unpaid apprentices increased from 9 to 127, the strength of the industrial classes thereby increasing from 117 to 233. This increase was due to relaxing the rule that unpaid apprentices had to attend the drawing classes before joining the industrial classes. Out of 33 who appeared for the examinations in industrial subjects 23 passed. In the Technical Teachers' certificate examinations 13 passed against 18 in the previous year.

Industrial Departments.

408. Sales in the wood-work department came to Rs. 8,810, and the amount of work turned out remained about the same. The carpet-weaving branch was fully worked, sales amounting to Rs. 2,225. Sales from metal-work realized Rs. 3,563, from weaving Rs. 3,352 and from tanning Rs. 4,779. The total sales came to Rs. 25,444. The chrome-leather industry made a good beginning and enquiries into the method of working were received from many parts of India. It was the more unfortunate that the experiments in natural native dyes were reported to have failed. A scheme for reorganizing the school generally was under consideration.

General and Financial.

409. The valuable collection of photographs was bound in chrome leather specially made and dyed in the school for the purpose. Fees amounted to Rs. 4,130 or Rs. 202 less than in the previous year. The total cost of the school was Rs. 34,635 against Rs. 33,956 in the previous year.

General.

410. The progress of the year on the whole was not very considerable, as the most important of the reforms contemplated were still under consideration. Much of the preparatory work, however, was finished. Institutions increased largely in number and in strength, and though the increase in the number of boys under instruction was not as great as in the previous year, that in the number of girls advanced by nearly 50 per cent. The extension was shared by all stages of instruction, but was greatest in the primary where it is most wanted. The majority of the additional Sub-Assistant Inspectors already sanctioned were appointed, and

the scheme for the re-organization of Government girls' schools was approved in its entirety after the close of the year. The construction of good buildings for girls' and training schools was continued. No change was made in the system of public examinations, but since the close of the year the Primary Examination as a service test, and the Lower Secondary Examination have been abolished. The attempts introduced in the previous year to improve the qualifications of primary teachers were continued with equal success, and new Christmas Vacation classes for teachers were opened. A new edition of the Educational rules was published in which considerable modifications were made, and a few changes were introduced in the Grant-in-Aid Code. A conference of inspecting officers was held in which their duties, the position of Supervisors, rural schools, financial statements, and the relation of the department to Local Boards and Municipalities were discussed. Sanction was also obtained for certain proposals to improve the education of Savaras and other hill tribes. Two conferences of Managers of European schools were held, and the chief subject discussed was the means by which the qualifications of the teachers could be improved.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS. (1904–1905.)

Educational Library and Museum.

411. The Educational Library and Museum were as usual kept open for inspection during the working hours of the office and the contributions during the year were mostly text-books for schools. An excellent set of charts of colour-drawing and design was received from an English publishing firm.

Connemara Public Library.

412. The number of readers in the Connemara Public Library during the year was 17,278 against 16,055 during the previous year. Three hundred and twenty-four standard works were added to the library, of which 292 were purchased and 32 presented.

Government Oriental Manuscripts Library.

413. The number of manuscripts acquired by the Government Manuscripts Library was 658 againts 216 in the previous year. Of these, 444 were Sanskrit, 207 Tamil and 7 Telugu. Many of them were valuable. Philosophy and religion claimed 335 of the total. Progress was made in printing the descriptive catalogue of Sanskrit manuscripts, the catalogue of Tamil works has been completed, and that of Telugu manuscripts begun. On the collection and preservation of manuscripts, and on contingencies Rs. 2,115 were spent. Though visitors and the number of works consulted declined, respectively, from 2,748 and 3,132 to 1,834 and 1,760, the popularity of the library showed no decrease, as the previous year's figures were unusual. This is proved by the fact that 66,000 *Granthas* were copied and supplied to scholars as compared with 29,000 in 1903–04.

Libraries, Museums and Exhibitions.

414. Most institutions above the primary grade were provided with libraries. In the case of primary schools, proportionately more girls' schools than boys' schools had libraries; on the whole there were 1,464 institutions out of 22,012, in which provision was made for general reading, or 10 more than in the previous year. Most of the professional institutions in Madras and a few industrial schools in the mofussil had museums. In 12 training schools museums were opened during the year and most of them have already been supplied with suitable almirahs for specimens. The Art Loan Collection was accommodated in a large room, and has been augmented by the addition of over 700 pictures of considerable educational value.

Educational Associations and Reading-rooms.

415. Most colleges and a large number of upper secondary schools had reading-rooms and received aid from public funds. Of Teachers' Associations there were 151 or 13 less than in the previous year, but there was an increase from 4,862 to 4,950 in the number of members of such associations. Reading-rooms and literary societies not registered rose in number by 48 and in strength by 6,633. There was a slight fall in the number of registered literary societies and reading-rooms, but they showed an increase in membership.

Periodicals. (1904.)

416. The number of periodicals, including magazines and reviews, published in the Presidency during 1904 was 192. The number of English periodicals was 62, of which 13 were discontinued during the year and 10 were newly started or revived: 50 of the English periodicals were published in Madras, and 5 of them were general newspapers issued daily. Tamil and Anglo-Tamil periodicals numbered 66, of which 19 were discontinued during the year and 23 newly started or revived: 33 were published in Madras, including 2 daily newspapers. The number of Telugu and Anglo-Telugu periodicals was 25, of which 4 were discontinued and 3 newly started during the year: 8 were published in Madras. Four Canarese, 15 Malayalam and Anglo-Malayalam, 10 Urdu, and 1 German periodical were also published. All the Urdu periodicals and 2 of those in Canarese were published in Madras. At the close of the year the total number of periodicals being published was 143.

Registration of Books. (1904.)

417. The number of books and pamphlets published was 812 against 859 in 1903. Including periodicals other than newspapers, original publications numbered 1,096, republications 85 and translations 29. Four hundred and seventy-four were in English, 335 in Tamil, 233 in Telugu and 114 in Sanskrit. Books in Tamil, Telugu, Hindustani and Sanskrit increased, while those in Uriya, Malayalam and Canarese decreased. Miscellaneous literature accounted for 330 publications, religion for 414, language for 124 and poetry for 87. The number of works for which copyright was registered was 330 against 363 in 1903, inclusive of 15 Government publications.

LITERARY SOCIETIES.

418. *Vide* pages 266 to 268 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ARTS AND SCIENCES. (1904–1905.)

Government Museum. Visitors.

419. The total number of visitors to the museum was 774,411 against 871,127 in 1903–1904. The largest number of visitors on a single day was 132,101 at the feast of Pongal. The total number of visitors on Sundays was 253,469 against 141,716 in 1903–1904. The number of gosha females who visited the museum on the monthly Saturdays set apart for them was 8,762.

Prehistoric room. Prehistoric and protohistoric collections. Ethnography. Archæology. Numismatics.

420. A new annexe to the prehistoric gallery was completed. The most important event during the year was the purchase of the prehistoric and protohistoric collection brought together, in the course of long service in India by Mr. R. Bruce Foote. The Foote collection contains a splendid series of palæolithic and neolithic celts, hammers, mealing-stones, scrapers, cores, bangles, beads, etc. The Officiating Superintendent of Ethnography made several tours in the Tamil and Telugu countries, and obtained much valuable information concerning many important castes and tribes, and took about 200 photographs illustrating the people, their dress and ceremonials. A stone slab, recording the death of a hero in battle, and found at Morappúr in the Salem district, was received from the Government Epigraphist. Copper-plate grants, which formed part of the unclaimed property of a Bairagi, were received from the Collector of Nellore. They were reported by the Government Epigraphist to contain an inscription dated the fifth year of the ancient Pallava king Simhavarman. A wooden plaque, carved with the monogram of Christian V of Denmark, was received from the Dansborg at Tranquebar, the former head-quarters of the Danish East India Company. An old cannon from the Vemla fort in the Cuddapah district, captured by General Campbell in 1800, was received. Two Roman solidi, of Nero and Hadrian, were received from Ongole in the Guntúr district. A large number of copper-coins of the English East India Company and Mysore, of the Muhammadan invasion period, was purchased. At the sale of the White King Collection of Coins at Amsterdam, valuable additions were made to the series of coins of the English and Danish East India Companies and Ceylon.

Meteorology.

Weather Observations.

421. There were 5 second-class observatories and 19 third-class observatories under the control of the Meteorological Reporter. No new observatory was opened during the year. The distribution of the Meteorological Observatories among Provincial Reporters was modified by the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director-General of Indian Observatories. The control of 6 stations was transferred to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras on the 1st April 1904. Observations were recorded regularly at all the observatories. The daily weather report was issued to 41 Government officials in Madras and 60 in the mufassal and to a few private subscribers.

Rain-recording Stations.

422. During the year 4 new rain-recording stations were opened. The number of stations, excluding observatories, at the close of the year was 454, of which 378 were in the Presidency, and the remainder in Native States. Of the rain-gauges within the Presidency 352 or 93 per cent. were inspected during the year.

Astronomy. (1904.)

Kodaikánal Observatory.

423. The year was as a whole very favourable for astronomical work. At the Kodaikánal Observatory astronomical work was almost exclusively connected with solar observations. There were only 22 days in the year on which no solar observations were made. Photographs of the sun 8 inches in diameter were taken on 264 days only, for want of suitable photographic plates. Sun-spot spectra were observed on 227 days and prominences were recorded on 251 days. The spectro-heliograph referred to in the report for 1903 was received at the end of August 1904 and was at once set up, but owing to defects in the construction of the siderostat building it was not possible to bring it into use till near the end of October. By the end of the year it was in full working order. The solar activity as measured by the abundance of sun-spots, faculæ, and prominences increased largely during the year. There was no day on which the sun was free from spots. Two hundred and thirty-nine new groups of spots appeared during the year and the mean daily number of spot groups visible on the sun was 3·7. For the library about 500 books and pamphlets were received during the year.

Madras Observatory.

424. At Madras the observations, as for some years past, were practically confined to those necessary for maintaining an accurate time service. For this the transits of 503 clock stars and 99 azimuth stars were observed, and 98 determinations of level and collimation were made. The time gun at the Fort was fired correctly at noon and at 8 P.M. on 688 occasions out of 732, giving a percentage of successes of 94·0 against 97·1 in the previous year. The time ball at the Port Office was dropped correctly on all except two occasions.

CHAPTER VIII.

ARCHÆOLOGY. (1904-1905.)

[*Annual Progress Report of the Archæological Survey of Madras and Coorg for the year 1904-1905 and G.O., No. 595, Public, dated the 17th August 1905.*]

Archæology.
Excavations.

425. The excavations of prehistoric sites which were in progress in the previous year in the Tinnevelly and Cuddapah districts were continued. At the preliminary excavations at Sukamanchipalle near Danavulapadu in the Cuddapah district, a buried small Siva temple of ancient date was discovered. The silver coins which were obtained at Mercara and the gold ornaments which were discovered at Aditanallur in the Tinnevelly district during excavations were sent to the Museum.

Vijayanagar survey.

426. The survey of Vijayanagar was continued at the Anegundi Zamindari in the Hyderabad State.

Conservation.

427. The question of the conservation of ancient monuments received special attention during the year. A large amount of conservation work was carried out and the touring of the Superintendent was extensive. During the year several monuments were repaired. The old town wall of Madras was brought under the list of ancient monuments selected for conservation and 36 other monuments were included in the list. A revised list of ancient monuments selected for conservation was under preparation.

Expenditure.

428. The expenditure in connection with the Archæological Survey was Rs. 348 over that of the previous year—Rs. 24,475 against Rs. 24,127.

Epigraphy.

429. During the year a number of copper plates were examined and 596 inscriptions were copied in the North Arcot, South Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Salem and Cuddapah districts and in the Native State of Pudukkóttai.

Publications.

430. Part ix of volume VII and Part i of volume VIII of the *Epigraphia Indica* were published. The expenditure from the Imperial grant for the purpose during the year was Rs. 327. The third report on Sanskrit manuscripts was also issued.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

431. *Vide* pages 275 to 277 of the Report on the Administration of the Madras Presidency during the year 1901–1902.

ECCLESIASTICAL. (1904–1905.)

Church of England.

432. On the 31st March 1905 there were 250 clerks in holy orders officiating under the license of the Bishop of Madras: of these 44 were officers of the Ecclesiastical department, viz., 33 chaplains and 11 clergymen receiving allowances from Government. Besides these there were 39 European missionaries, 3 English clergymen ministering to English congregations and 164 native clergymen. During the year 1 European and 9 natives were ordained deacons, and 1 European and 4 natives were ordained priests. Twenty clergymen received licenses to officiate in the diocese during the year as chaplains, missionaries or native pastors. On the 1st of February 1905, the Ven'ble Arthur Acheson Williams, D.D., resigned the office of Archdeacon of Madras and Commissary of the Diocese and on the 2nd he was consecrated Bishop. The Bishop of Madras subsequently issued a commission to Bishop Williams in terms similar to those previously issued to Bishop Morley, by which he was vested with episcopal jurisdiction in Tinnevelly and Madura, *vice* Bishop Morley resigned.

Voluntary contributions.

433. Alms and other devotions of the people offered through clergymen ministering to English congregations in the diocese amounted to Rs. 1,59,023.

Church of Scotland.

434. The establishment of the Church of Scotland maintained by Government consisted of 4 chaplains including the Presidency Senior Chaplain.

STATIONERY. (1904–1905.)

[*G.O., No. 593, Financial, dated the 10th September 1905.*]

Stationery. Receipts.

435. The value of the stock with the Stationery Department at the beginning of the year was Rs. 5,65,608, of which English stores represented Rs. 3,68,876. During the year English stores valued at Rs. 2,92,554 and Indian stores valued at Rs. 3,97,353 were received, making a total of Rs. 6,89,907 against Rs. 7,78,116 in the previous year. The value of receipts under English stores was low as compared with the figures for the previous year. This is due to there having been no balances of the previous year supplied in the year under review. A few descriptions of writing, and all printing, badami and cartridge paper continued to be purchased in India as in the previous year.

Issues.

436. The value of the stationery issued was Rs. 6,75,672 against Rs. 7,06,138 in the previous year. Of the total, the English stores issued were valued at Rs. 2,96,645 and the Indian stores at Rs. 3,79,027. The value of stores issued to the Imperial departments was normal; but there was a fall in the issues to the Provincial departments from Rs. 6,25,959 to Rs. 5,61,648. At the close of the year there was a balance of English stores valued at Rs. 3,64,785 and of Indian stores valued at Rs. 2,15,058.

THE GOVERNMENT PRESS. (1904-1905.)

Financial.

437. During the year the total receipts were Rs. 76,020 against Rs. 76,444 (inclusive of a sum of Rs. 6,660 omitted in the report for 1903–1904) in the previous year. Of this sum Rs. 17,853 was recovered for printing proceedings and reports for Local Boards, Municipalities, Special Funds, &c., and Rs. 12,305 for the sale of forms, manuals, &c., in the districts; with the exception of the latter which is Rs. 5,806 less than last year, there have been no fluctuations. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,92,679 against Rs. 3,43,052 during last year, but the amount expended during the year 1904–1905 includes Rs. 69,106 for work done at private presses owing to a strike amongst the employees. The principal differences compared with the preceding year were an increase under temporary establishment and overtime allowances and a decrease under permanant establishment in the Press and Machine and Binding departments—all due to the effects of the strike. The selling value of Acts and Publications in stock on the 1st April 1904, excluding Law Reports, gazette and stock forms, was Rs. 1,24,331.

Publications.

438. Five thousand nine-hundred copies were printed of each monthly part of the *Madras Series, Indian Law Reports,* during 1904. Of these 2,210 copies were issued to officials, 3,014 to subscribers for the complete series, 53 to subscribers for the Madras series only, 500 to Calcutta for reserve stock and 123 retained for sale. The receipts for the year were Rs. 17,701, while the total charges were Rs. 8,556, against Rs. 17,468 and Rs. 10,010, respectively, in 1903–1904. The *Fort St. George Gazette* was supplied free to 1,665 officials, of whom 1,303 received the complete gazette and 362 parts only; of subscribers, 182 received the complete gazette and 154 parts only. The subscriptions to the gazette and its supplements amounted to Rs. 4,193, sales Rs. 332 and advertisements Rs. 1,793, while the value of gazettes supplied to officials taken at subscribers' rates was Rs. 23,004, making a total of Rs. 29,322. The charges for printing, binding and paper were Rs. 31,804 against Rs. 31,495 in 1903–1904. There were 15 Agents for the sale of Madras Government publications, of whom only 10 obtained copies; the sales effected amounted to Rs. 1,527 and the commission earned amounted to Rs. 505.

Plant and Stores.

439. The value of the plant at the end of the year was Rs. 6,49,881. The cost of plant received from England was Rs. 11,770 against Rs. 38,548 during the previous year. The value of stores on hand at the beginning of the year was Rs. 57,668, the value of the receipts was Rs. 88,571, and of the issues Rs. 1,12,647, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,592 at the end of the year.

Printing and Binding.

440. Printing and binding work was done for 273 offices and departments. In addition to the usual reports, Acts, proceedings, &c., more than 20 books and larger works were printed during the year. The total cost of work done in the 2 presses amounted to Rs. 2,89,654 against Rs. 2,79,757 in the preceding year. The composing work comprised 112,246 solid pages, 15,379 half tabular, 14,984 full tabular pages, 16,961 remade-up pages and 164,644 marginal lines; of the solid pages, 39,576 were proceedings of Government and 12,413 pages were notes to proceedings. Reduced to pica solid foolscap folio this is equal to 219,507 pages, with 68,690,948 impressions, being an increase of 1,480 pages, 46,101 margins, and 2,021,271 impressions at the Government Press, with an apparent decrease of 3,453 pages and an increase of 5,065,568 impressions at the Penitentiary Branch. At the Government Press the cost per standard page of pica solid foolscap folio was As. 15–7 or 1 pie more than last year, and the cost per 1,000 impressions increased by As. 3–2 to Rs. 1–9–8; at the Penitentiary Branch the cost per page was Rs. 1–9–0 (an apparent increase of As. 9–10 per page) and the cost per 1,000 impressions decreased by As. 2–6 to As. 7–10 owing to the larger number of impressions than in the previous year. The cost for binding, ruling, numbering, &c., at both presses was Rs. 53,523 against Rs. 44,895 in the previous year.

Type Foundry.

441. In the type foundry 222 punches and 221 matrices were made; 44,425 lb. of English and Vernacular types, 15,472 lb. of leads, quotations and clumps and 1,144 lb. of stereo-plates were cast, making a total of 61,041 lb. against 74,126 lb. in 1903–1904. The decreased outturn is due to the strike which continued up to 2nd August 1904. The cost per pound of metal used was As. 2–1, and the average cost per pound of types of all sizes was As. 5–10.

442. The strike which commenced on the 2nd January 1904 was terminated by the return of the binders on the 1st November 1904. As many of the employees in the press and machine and casting departments as were required were re-engaged on written agreements to work under the new rules and task system. At the Penitentiary Branch a radical change was made in the driving power by the substitution of an oil-engine for the old tread-mill which worked very indifferently and was often breaking down. The oil-engine was not erected till the 3rd March 1905, so its effect was not felt during the year under report. On the last day of the official year the establishment numbered 1,577 including 336 convicts in the Penitentiary Branch. The figures in the report for 1903–1904 were abnormally low owing to the strike, but the establishment increased by 147 free employees and 120 convicts compared with the normal staff on the 31st March 1903. At the Government Press the average monthly piece work earnings of compositors were Rs. 14–8–6 against Rs. 14–11–8 in 1903–1904. At the Penitentiary Branch there were 18 prisoner-compositors employed throughout the year and their average earnings were Rs. 9–0–5 against Rs. 7–6–3. Miscellaneous.

DISTRICT PRESSES. (1904–1905.)

443. The estimated value of the work done in the District Presses was Rs. 85,261 against Rs. 87,381 in 1903–1904. The decrease was marked in the districts of Anantapur, North Arcot and Malabar, where the value of the work fell from Rs. 5,000, Rs. 5,259 and Rs. 6,470, to Rs. 4,195, Rs. 4,375 and Rs. 5,667, respectively, while in Ganjám there was an increase from Rs. 4,200 to Rs. 5,208. The total (cash) receipts fell from Rs. 17,403 to Rs. 16,384. The charges rose from Rs. 60,941 to Rs. 65,704, the increase being mainly due to an expenditure, amounting to Rs. 3,520, on account of the purchase of printing material required for the District Press newly established at Guntúr.

THE CHEMICAL EXAMINER'S DEPARTMENT. (1904.)

[*G.O., No. 295, Public, dated 19th April 1905; Judicial and Administrative Statistics of British India—VIII. Medico-Legal Investigations.*]

444. The total number of examinations made by the Chemical Examiner's Department during the year was 2,722 or 304 more than in the previous year. General.

445. The number of cases of suspected human poisoning examined during the year was 150, and the number of articles examined 991, as against 165 and 1,029, respectively, in the previous year. The percentage of detections was 66·66 as against 57·57 in the previous year. Poison was detected in 100 cases in which 219 persons were affected and 89 died. In 50 of these cases the poison found was inorganic: in 27 cases arsenic and its compounds were found, in 10 mercury and its compounds, in 5 mixed arsenic and mercury, in 3 mercury with an organic poison, in 3 arsenic and mercury and an organic poison, in 1 cyanide of potassium and in 1 bangle-glass powder. Of the other 50 cases the poison found was organic: single organic poisons in 47 and double poisons in 3 cases. Of the 47 cases of single organic poisons aconite was employed in 29 cases involving 33 deaths out of a total of 72 persons affected. This is an unprecedently large number of aconite cases, being about five times the usual number of such cases recorded in any previous year. Hitherto arsenic has been the most frequently used poison, but the number of cases of aconite exceeded the arsenic cases, and aconite stands at the head of the list of poisons used in the order of their frequency during the year. There were 5 cases in which atrophine was found and one other case in which it was found with an inorganic poison. Strychnine was found in 2 cases, both suicidal. There were 3 cases in which opium alone was detected and 1 case in which it was detected with the juice of *Calotropis Gigantea*. Morphine, morphine and cocaine and ganja were Medico-legal Investigations. Human poisoning.

detected 1 in each case. Oleander was detected in 4 cases, Plumbagin, and Calotropis juice and juice of Thirukali 1 in each case. There were 107 cases of animal poisoning for examination against 84 in the previous year. The number of animals killed rose from 66 to 73 and the number of articles for examination from 310 to 360. The percentage of detection was 78·5. The work of examining stains was very heavy, the number of cases and the number of articles examined being again in excess of those of the previous year, viz., 98 cases involving an examination of 618 articles against 92 cases with 340 articles. The percentage of detections, viz., 85·7 was quite as good as in the last 2 years when detections were the highest that had been reached. There were 5 miscellaneous medico-legal cases: 4 samples of alleged illicit salt were examined in 2 abkári cases, 1 case related to adulterated milk, in another case the charred remains of bones were sent for identification and the fifth case was a stupefying drug found in the possession of some dacoits.

Animal poisoning.

Stains.

Miscellaneous Examinations.

446. The number of miscellaneous examinations made was 672 against 711 in the previous year. More than a fifth of these were made on behalf of the Customs department and included the analyses of paints, oils, kerosine-oil, calcium carbide, explosives, a number of drugs and medicinal preparations, and various articles under the Merchandise Marks Act. A large number of water analyses were performed on behalf of municipalities and other local bodies; 38 samples of explosives were examined for the Inspector of Explosives; sugar and various articles of food for the Commissariat Department; caoutchoucine, opium, spurious liquors, and toddy residues for the Revenue Board; and spirits, batteries, and a number of drugs for the Medical Stores. For the King Institute, a number of samples of lanoline were examined in order to find an explanation of certain failures in the manufacture of lymph.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. (1904–1905.)*

[*G.Os., Nos. 839, Public, dated the 3rd November 1905, and 377, Public, dated the 24th May 1905.*]

Monegar Choultry, etc. (1904.)

447. The Monegar Choultry, the Native Infirmary, the Foundling Asylum, Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital and the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry were managed as usual by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry. The receipts from all sources, excluding those of the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry, amounted to Rs. 18,778, of which Rs. 10,637 were contributed by Government, Rs. 6,795 were realized from invested funds and Rs. 1,346 from private subscriptions, donations and miscellaneous sources. The income of the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry was Rs. 4,037 as in the previous year, and Rs. 4,216 were spent in the relief of paupers. Excluding these charges, the expenditure on all the institutions amounted to Rs. 21,290 against Rs. 18,271 in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of paupers in the Depot Choultry and a decrease in the number of patients in the Native Infirmary, the average daily number being 46·82 for the former and 74·96 for the latter against 42·38 and 90·47, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of feeding was As. 1–4½ per head per diem in the Depot Choultry and As. 3–8½ in the Native Infirmary, against As. 1–5 and As. 3–0¼, respectively, in the previous year. In the Foundling Asylum the daily average number of children relieved was 2·94 against 7·24 in the previous year. The average cost per head was 10 pies against 9½ pies in the previous year. The total number of women admitted to Rajah Sir Ramasawmy Mudaliar's Lying-in Hospital was 938. The cost of dieting was Rs. 1,518 against Rs. 1,936, giving an average of Rs. 1–9–11 as compared with Rs. 2–1–0 in the previous year. In the Rajah of Venkatagiri's Choultry the average daily number of in-door paupers was 41·27 and of out-door paupers 116 against 30·80 and 116·6, respectively, in the previous year. The average cost of relieving each pauper was As. 1–5.

Triplicane Langarkhana.

448. At the close of the year there were 9 inmate paupers in the Triplicane Langarkhana; 6 paupers were receiving monthly money doles, 187 were receiving a monthly allowance of raw rice and 116 were receiving cooked food daily. The

* The information about the institutions managed by the Directors of the Monegar Choultry relates to the Calendar 1904: the remaining paragraphs of the article relate to the official year 1904–1905.

average daily numbers in the different classes were 7·39, 6·33, 190·18 and 110·90, respectively. The total expenditure was Rs. 5,745 against Rs. 4,494 in the previous year. The average cost of aid to each pauper was Rs. 1-4-2 against Rs. 1-3-0 in the preceding year, the price of rice having been higher than in the previous year.

Miscellaneous.

449. Excluding dispensaries, there were during the year under report, 3,370 charitable institutions in the Presidency, with an income of about 12¾ lakhs of rupees. Of these institutions, 1,771 were maintained entirely by the munificence of the general public, whose contributions in the shape of donations, subscriptions and endowments in land and money, amounted to nearly 6 lakhs of rupees; 361 institutions were supported entirely by Government at a cost of about 1·30 lakhs of rupees; 513 others at a cost of nearly 2·69 lakhs of rupees, were kept up partly by Government and partly by the public; the maintenance of the remaining 725 institutions, costing about 2·22 lakhs of rupees, devolved wholly or in part on the Local Boards. As regards the objects to which the funds of these institutions were devoted, there were 2,419 institutions intended for *travellers* who were provided with accommodation, and in many cases with food or raw-rice and other necessary supplies. Of these, 928 choultries were exclusively for the benefit of Hindus, 55 for that of Muhammadans, and 1 for that of Europeans, while the remaining 1,435 were not restricted to any class of the community. For the relief of *paupers*, 334 institutions were maintained, of which 235 were restricted to Hindus, 15 to Muhammadans and 5 to Europeans and East Indians, while the remaining 79 were open to all classes irrespective of caste or creed. There were 606 institutions for the exclusive feeding and accommodation of Brahmins or Bairágis. There were also 9 institutions for orphans, 1 for Rajput boys and girls, and 1 in which food was supplied to persons afflicted with leprosy, loss of vision or defective hearing. The total number of persons aided during the year at all the charitable institutions was 12,326,725 and the average number in receipt of relief daily was 45,225, or about 1 in every thousand of the population of the Presidency.

MUHAMMADANS IN THE SERVICE OF GOVERNMENT. (1904–1905.)

450. The total number of Muhammadans in the superior service of Government at the close of the year was 6,094; the total number of appointments in superior service was 43,191 and the percentage of Muhammadans was therefore 14·1 against 14·5 in the previous year and 14·8 in 1902–1903. From these figures are excluded all appointments in the Public Works Department on Rs. 120 a year or less, as such appointments are not included in superior service. According to the census of 1901 the percentage of Muhammadans to the total population of the Presidency was 6·42, so that numerically Muhammadans held more than a proportionate share of appointments. But this disproportion existed only in the lower grades. Of appointments on Rs. 120 a year or less Muhammadans held 22·3 per cent., but in the higher grades their share of appointments decreased rapidly. Of appointments from Rs. 121 to Rs. 250 they held 8·01 per cent., from Rs. 251 to Rs. 500 5·02 per cent., from Rs. 501 to Rs. 1,000 4·8 per cent., from Rs. 1,001 to Rs. 2,500 5·9 per cent., from Rs. 2,501 to Rs. 5,000 3·8 per cent., and above Rs. 5,000 ·09 per cent.

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